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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 40--79th Congress

Chapter 95--1st Session

H. R. 2374

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 40

First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1945. To restore capital impairment of CCC, $256,764,881.04, and to provide as follows:

For fighting forest fires $1,959,000; subscriptions to FCIC capital stock $30,000,000; OPA, $6,700,000; GAO audit of Government corporations at expense of GAO, reimbursement to be made by the corporation and deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and no Government corporation funds to be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation; grazing service, $30,000; several reclamation, irrigation, and drainage projects; flood control, general, $1,000,000; payment of judgments and claims; for payment of claims authorized by GAO, eliminating itemized amounts and appropriating total amounts for claims listed in H. Doc. 88 and S. Doc. 24, 79th Congress.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2374.

Feb. 5-22, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 2374.
February 27, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations submitted H. Rept. 221, and H. R. 2374. Print of bill as referred to House.
February 28, 1945	Debated in House.
March 1, 1945	Debate continued.
March 2, 1945	Debate continued. Passed House with amendments.
March 5, 1945	Print of bill as referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations.
March 12-24, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2374.
March 24, 1945	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments. S. Rept. 114. Print of bill as referred to Senate with amendments. House Joint Resolution 141 referred to Committee on Appropriations. McKellar amendments to H. R. 2374.
March 26, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations submitted House Rept. 384 (to accompany H. J. Res. 141), Print of H. J. Res. 141 as passed in the Senate. H. R. 2374 debated in Senate. Amended and passed Senate. Senate requests conference and appointed conferees. Print of bill with amendments of Senate numbered.
April 17, 1945	House conferees appointed and received Conference Report. H. Rept. 429.
April 18, 1945	House agreed to Conference Report.
April 19, 1945	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
April 25, 1945	Approved. Public Law 40.

See also Public Law 26--79th Congress. (H.J.Res. 141). Supplemental Appropriation for First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1945.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 37
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued February 28, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, February 27, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendment H.J.Res. 106, the Flannagan farm-labor deferment resolution (pp. 1503-34).

Agreed, 91-81, to Rep. Halleck's (Ind.) amendment to strike out the provision requiring deferred 4-F farm workers to remain in his agricultural occupation until released by his local board, after rejecting Rep. Smith's (Va.) amendment, to this provision, which would remove the "freezing" of such workers in their present jobs (pp. 1525-34).

Rejected Rep. Worley's (Tex.) motion to report the resolution from the committee of the whole with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out (p. 1531); and, 53-133, Rep. Thomason's (Tex.) motion to recommit the resolution (p. 1534).

Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., while favoring the intent of this resolution, spoke favoring action on his concurrent resoltion, H.Con.Res. 29, which would "not require the President's signature"; criticized Gen. Hershey's order regarding farm-labor deferments; and inserted several communications on this subject (pp. 1507-9).

Rep. Robertson, Va., offered an amendment to insert "coal mining" after "agricultural" in the resolution but the amendment was not considered since it it was ruled out on a point of order by Rep. May, Ky., that it was "not germane to the pending joint resolution" (p.1534).

2. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2374 (H.Rept. 221) (For provisions see Digest 36a.)

3. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged economy in Federal expenditures (p. 1502).

4. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized "bureaucratic agencies" which do not "abide by the will of Congress" and stated that O.P.A. generally

makes its decisions and calls in the Advisory Board and tells them what they are going to do to the industry rather than to listen to the advice that the men in the industry offer to the O.P.A." (p. 1502).

5. INFORMATION. Rep. Taber, N.Y., in discussing the work of OWI as "a clearing house for all information that is to be given out by any department or agency of the Government," stated, "It is apparent that this incompetent outfit is attempting to destroy the freedom of the press and to prevent them from getting information about the Government" (pp. 1538-9).

SENATE

6. NATIONAL SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R.1752, the May national-service bill (pp. 1559-70). (For bill's provisions see Digest 36.) During debate Sen. Burton Ohio, stated that "the substitute came to the committee as a measure which had been considered, prepared, and agreed upon between representatives of organized labor; ...industry, and to some extent representatives of organized agriculture as the proper way to approach the problem. Two amendments [one of which was the penalty provision relating to farm labor] were added after the substitute came to the committee" (p. 1562).

7. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received an Idaho legislature memorial urging the deferment of farm labor (p. 1543).

8. PUBLIC LANDS. Received an Oregon legislature resolution favoring S. 313, to reopen the revested Oreg. and Calif. Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (p. 1543).

9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a National Federation of Federal Employees statement urging legislation to secure the following: (1) base pay increase for all Federal employees, (2) true time and a half for all time worked above 40 hours per week, (3) equitable night differential compensation, (4) revision of Federal classification structure, (5) overtime pay for holiday work, (6) administrative promotions every 12 and 18 months rather than every 18 and 30 months (pp. 1543-4).

10. PURCHASING. Agreed to Sen. Thomas' (Utah) unanimous consent request that the Military Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of S.370, relating to the hours of employment, compensation, and conditions of employment of employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for such commerce or employed in the performace of any Government contract, and S. 369, providing for uniform wage rates for persons employed in connection with Government contracts, and that these bills be referred to the Education and Labor Committee (p. 1545).

11. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Jewell W. Swofford to be a member of the U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission (p. 1570).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FORESTRY. S. 648, by Sen. Russell, Ga., to amend Sec. 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1544.)

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 27, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, February 27, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

HOUSE

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945, was reported by the Appropriations Committee.

Provisions of the bill:
Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $1,080,050 ($7,950 less than Budget estimate).
Fighting forest fires, $1,959,000 (same as Budget estimate).
Subscriptions to Federal Crop Insurance Corporation capital stock, $30,000,000 (same as Budget estimate).
Office of Price Administration, $6,235,000.
Judgments and claims (see below for discussion of a new provision).
Authority for GAO to employ personnel, to audit Government corporations under the George bill, without certain personnel restrictions, and to permit one person to be paid $10,000.

Provisions disallowed by the Committee:
AAA administrative expenses for flax program (see below for discussion).
CCC capital stock (see below for discussion).

Excerpts from Committee report:

AAA flax program. "The committee considered an estimate of $250,000 for administrative expenses of county agricultural conservation associations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1945 in establishing production goals on approximately 250,000 farms to obtain an increased production of flax in 1945. The growers very largely will be the growers of the 1944 and prior-year crops. The names and production of past growers are known and of record. Why a letter to them explaining the need for increased production and advising of the incentive payment should not suffice is not at all clear. The estimate contemplates personal contacts by community committeemen. The committee feels that a less expensive procedure is practicable and is not recommending the appropriation. There has been available the present fiscal year $16,300,000 for expenses of county agricultural conservation associations. That allocation should be adequate to absorb any added expense in the way of paper work or clerical work as may be incident to the encouragement of larger crop plantings."

CCC capital stock. The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury annually to restore any capital impairment which may be found to obtain, subject, however, to the appropriation of funds for so doing. The committee considered an estimate of appropriation for extinguishing such impairment, but is not ready to recommend an appropriation for such purpose at this time... Manifestly, as presently financed, restoration would need to be made sooner or later to avoid interference with the lawful functions of the Corporation, but there is legislation pending providing for an increase in the borrowing power...and if that should be enacted there would be no immediate need for making good the deficit...In fact,

if borrowing is to be the mode of financing the operations of the Corporation... the question arises as to why there should be any appropriations at all for replacing losses. Whether or not losses ensue from the Corporation's handling of purchases for Lend-Lease and other agencies, principally for shipment overseas, the committee is not definitely advised. It would appear that purchases are made for contingent requirements of such agencies. If that results in building up inventories, it means tying up funds of the Corporation. Spoilage and losses from one cause or another of goods purchased for the account of other agencies may or may not be charged to the Corporation's funds. These are among matters which the committee desires to have clarified. Funds of the Corporation should not be charged with expenses to which it is subjected by reason of the service it renders to other agencies. The committee's investigative agency is conducting an investigation of various procedures and practices of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the inquiry will go forward with dispatch to a conclusion."

Deficiencies; cost limits; personnel classifications. "The committee met with instances which indicated either a lack of knowledge or an utter disregard of the so-called antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665), in that agencies reported overobligations during the first half of the current fiscal year to an extent which places the Congress in the position either of granting additional funds or forcing the curtailment of operations which in some cases would be unwise and harmful. That sort of practice cannot be continued, particularly when the Congress is in continuous session. It must be stopped.

The Budget submissions which the committee considered lead the committee to repeat the observation in an earlier report as regards the wisdom of establishing cost limits in authorizing legislation, viz: 'Cost limits in legislation are not always conducive to economical procedure. Once established, it seems to be the practice to program accordingly, justifiable in some cases, no doubt, but in others it has seemed that the controlling thought has been to obligate to the limit.'

Another matter of questionable propriety continually confronting the committee is that of reclassification of positions of Federal employees. There seems to be a more liberal attitude toward reclassification than obtained in the not remote past, and, under an interpretation of the General Accounting Office, approval of the Civil Service Commission is tantamount to legislative approval, thus creating a legal obligation which must be discharged. The committee wishes to direct the attention of the Committee on Civil Service to the matter. Inquiry may disclose the advisability of passing legislation making the effectiveness of reclassification subject to the specific provision of funds therefor.

Crop insurance. The committee recommends the appropriation. Capital funds of the Corporation, as of September 30, 1944, amounted to about $1,400,000 of which approximately $600,000 was earmarked for paying indemnity claims for past crop losses, leaving about $800,000 to cover losses under new crop-insurance programs. Additional capital, therefore, obviously is necessary in order that prompt payment may be made of such indemnity claims as may arise prior to the collection of premiums in any appreciable amount, and in order to provide sufficient capital for settlement of possible claims in consequence of widespread and unforeseeable losses owing to weather and other conditions which may contribute to crop failure. In addition, working capital will be required for the purchase of commodities to the extent deemed desirable by the Corporation for the purpose of affording price protection against fluctuating market conditions.

Audited claims. Under existing law annual appropriations are carried to the surplus fund after the elapse of 2 fiscal years following the fiscal year for which

they are provided. Bills, perfectly eligible for payment, frequently are presented after such appropriations have been thus effaced. For example, if a bill had been presented for payment on June 30, 1944, chargeable against an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, it could have been paid. The same bill, presented on the following day, July 1, 1944, could not have been paid, because overnight, by operation of law, the appropriation had ceased to exist. Bills thus unpayable are certified to Congress by the Comptroller General and are appropriated for as audited claims. This procedure for effecting settlement of such claims entails much clerical work and much costly printing. The Budget Bureau has presented a proposal to clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to pay such claims. The proposal is in the interest of economy and efficiency. The committee is not yet ready, however, to go all the way with the proposal. It feels that it may be more judicicus, for the present, at least, to limit authority for making payments as proposed to claims not exceeding $500, and it is so recommending.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1945 No. 37

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Master, who art the author of peace and concord, enable us this day to speak in love the truth about all others and about life. Always make our motives sincere and a tonic for wholesome fellowship. Grant that Thy spirit may give our lives meaning and beauty, infusing them with eternal worth whileness and with a deep sense of reality.

We would that our responsibilities may close all gaps and find response in our unusual privileges and allow no broken defense of ours to spell neglect. As we see humanity's supreme need, grant that our pole star may not fade in the heavens, nor our compass fail, but direct us in the open way that leads to God. O for a contagion of faith that will sweep away our wrongdoings and build a new life rich in possibilities and outlook. Never was there such a time when we needed to stand strong and clear with such a grip on our civilization. Our patriotic sons and daughters have made a tryst with death and are marching bravely into battle; O let us make a tryst with life, crusading for peace and native land. Bless us for the sake of our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member from Tennessee, I had not planned to speak this soon. I received notice from Senator STEWART of a meeting of the advisory committee on fresh berries at O. P. A. I attended this meeting, first because I represent an agricultural area greatly affected by O. P. A., and next as a member of the Agriculture Committee I want to be versed relative to the things therewith. I attended this meeting down at O. P. A. along with two other Congressmen, and we had an experience that I did not expect, in that we are held responsible to represent farmers and industry and charged with the responsibility of intelligently aiding in the making of laws. But this morning we, Members of Congress, were excluded from that meeting, and I do not like it.

I do not like it because when O. P. A. throws Congressmen out of a meeting called to establish ceilings on agricultural products they throw out the elected representatives of the producers of those products and the creators of O. P. A. This is still the people's Government, and such secrecy smacks of utter disregard for the people who support our Government.

Instead of an advisory committee it appears that a selected group were called to be told what a few policy-making individuals are willing for the berry people to have rather than to be counseled and advised with.

To exclude the representatives of those people just because a lady in O. P. A. wrote a directive not only smacks of gross underhanded secret methods used but is Government without representation. It makes the Boston Tea Party insignificant, and I do not intend to be shoved out of meetings where the interest of my people is involved and remain silent. I want something done, for I say again I do not like it.

MAUGER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of the Mauger Construction Co. be restored to the Private Calendar. It was objected to during the call of that calendar last week. I have contacted the objectors as well as the leadership, and there are no objections to this request, I am informed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 221), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "How Broke Is Great Britain?" I have submitted this article to the Government Printing Office, and I find that it runs over the usual allotment, amounting to about 2¼ pages. The cost will be $117. Regardless of that, I ask that it be included in my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subject matters and to include in one an editorial from the Washington Star and in the other an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ADEQUATE NURSING CARE FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged

[illegible] (H. Res. 153), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2277) to insure adequate nursing care for the armed forces. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a table showing the history of income-tax legislation since 1913.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects and include a resolution adopted by the Oregon Legislature in each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on cooperatives by John H. Davis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein House Joint Resolution 4, requesting the Congress of the United States to initiate proper action for the immediate admission of Alaska as a State, which was passed by the Montana Legislature.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a communication written to me by Mr. C. Barry Shannon, publisher of the Palm Beach Publications, Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Washington Post of February 20, 1945, entitled "Radio Signal Leads to Rescue of 250 Stranded Allied Flyers," and a letter to the editor of the Washington Post from Constantin Fotitch, former Ambassador of Yugoslavia, concerning the article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

UNITED STATES TREASURY—FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to say to my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, that there are many things happening here that I do not like. I watch the daily statement of the Treasury Department and I see that not only the war functions are increasing our deficit daily, and if you will observe this from day to day you will notice the same things is happening in the regular operation of departments, but the regular functions of the Government that have been operating are all too expensively operated. We ought to try to curtail their expenses. We can and must get some economy in Government. They are increasing many of them and going ahead of what they were a year ago in expenses. It does not make sense to me, and I do not like it.

When you find out that we are now $234,474,769,033.67 in the red on February 23, I do not like it. I hope the Committee on Appropriations or some other department of this Government outside of this Congress will do something to curtail expenses and get some economy, because this Congress will not cut down these operating expenses, and I do not like it. I hope we will economize in the operation of our Government, before it is too late. You cannot go much further in operating a greater deficit. Where are you going to get the money?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Tennessee, and offer my cooperation in trying to get some of these bureaucratic agencies straightened out so that they will abide by the will of Congress and give a common, ordinary Representative a hearing. The gentleman will find in addition to what he has already learned that the O. P. A. generally makes its decisions and calls in the Advisory Board and tells them what they are going to do to the industry rather than to listen to the advice that the men in the industry offer to the O. P. A.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman does not mean "usually"; he means "invariably," does he not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, I will accept that because I know that it is true. They seldom listen to the advice, if ever, of the Advisory Board or what the Advisory Board tells them is the proper thing to do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a clipping.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

they give any information to the press means that no information will be given out except if it is doctored up to suit the administration.

President Roosevelt made an announcement of certain things that we were fighting for about 3 years ago. Among those things were the four so-called freedoms and one of those is freedom of the press. Now we are being faced not only with restrictions that this, the O. W. I., is placing upon all of the news of the country, but we are faced with an agitation on the part of the administration supporters to have all of our sources of war news confined to the Government and issued by the Government.

Two of the three major radio networks are both closed to commentators criticizing the administration. That is, the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co. are both under the absolute domination and control of the New Deal administration. The Mutual Broadcasting Co. is just hanging on. The pressure placed upon the radio organizations by the Federal Communications Commission has resulted almost in destroying the freedom of the radio. The freedom of the press is the last bulwark of American liberty; if we lose that the New Dealers will have established a complete dictatorship here in America. It has been bad enough all the way through the Roosevelt administration, but any decree which clamps down harder against the possibility of press associations obtaining news is something that we should fight against and work against here in the Congress.

No one objects to war censorship but when under cover of war censorship or anything of that character, we get to the point where we are trying to have censorship with everything else, it is carrying the thing too far and it is time to stop.

AN ANSWER TO STATE DEPARTMENT BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, sometime ago the State Department announced a series of broadcasts over national hook-ups to the people of America wherein it was proposed to inform our people regarding State Department policies. This announcement was welcomed generally because the State Department for the past 12 years has kept the American people in the dark. American people generally looked forward to these series of broadcasts hoping that some real information would be given by this most important department of our Government in these crucial times.

Last Saturday we were treated to the first of the series of these broadcasts. I listened very carefully, as did perhaps millions of other Americans. After listening to the first broadcast last Saturday evening I recommend to the State Department that if all other forthcoming broadcasts are going to be hodgepodges of misinformation as was the first broadcast, then I recommend that the balance of the series be canceled.

After listening to Saturday's broadcast I was convinced that at Yalta, Stalin got not only most of Europe, he also got our State Department thrown in to boot as a propaganda agency for selling the Yalta Conference to our people. I say this because the broadcast last Saturday sounded more like Moscow propaganda than a report to the people.

The misinformation given by the State Department last Saturday attempted to justify the fifth partition of Poland. The State Department's defense of the lynching of Poland at Yalta is mysteriously identical to the arguments used by Moscow. In trying to justify the international crime of the ages, where the first time in the history of man or beast allies got together and divided the spoils of a fellow ally, the State Department last Saturday said:

> The Crimean decision was fair because it gave Russia a part of Poland settled predominately by Russian and Ukranian rather than Polish peoples.

This kind of misinformation sounds like Pravda. But it was not Pravda speaking last Saturday—it was our own State Department. Now it appears to me that before our own State Department went on the air it should at least have checked the facts before making such a loose statement of misinformation. The State Department has thousands of people idling in its offices, and it seems fitting, to say the least, that at least someone could have been given the task of checking the facts before they went on the air. Archibald MacLeish, who participated in this program of misinformation, was at one time very closely connected with our own Congressional Library, which has the facts. Surely he had every access to the facts if it was facts the State Department wanted to reveal.

Now, what are the facts regarding the make-up of the population of Poland east of the Ribbentrop-Molotov line? Notice I say Ribbentrop-Molotov line—not the Curzon line. There is no such thing as a definite Curzon line, but it is called the Curzon line to take the curse out of it and to get away from Moscow appeasement of Hitler which resulted in the Ribbentrop-Molotov line. Yes; what are the true facts of the population make-up east of this line?

According to the 1931 census, the populations of Poland east of the Ribbontrop-Molotov line was 12,012,000. Those are the latest figures available. If figures for 1939 were available they would be more favorable to Poland because there was an unprecedented increase in Polish population in this area. All records of births and population changes from 1931–39 bear this out. Those records too are available in the Congressional Library. But since accurate figures are available only up to 1931—the last official census report—let us examine those figures and see how our State Department used the air waves to misinform our people in trying to justify the Yalta crime of the ages.

According to the 1931 census report, the make up of the population of Poland east of this "crime" conference line was as follows:

Poles	4,794,000
Russians	120,000

I repeat those figures. East of the disputed line in 1931 there were 4,794,000 Poles and only 120,000 Russians. The Poles made up 40 percent of the population east of this line and the Russians only 1 percent—yet our State Department last Saturday said that the settlement at Crimea was fair because the Yalta conference gave Russia a part of Poland settled predominately by Russians. Just think of it, our State Department says that Poland should not have that territory because they have only 40 percent of the population of that territory. In the same breath our State Department says the Russians should have that territory because only 1 percent of the population is Russian. I do not know what kind of reasoning the State Department uses—but it looks like there was little regard for truth or justice in its broadcast.

We condemn Hitler, and rightfully so, because he took over Czechoslovakia where 10 percent of the population was German. We condemn Hitler, and rightfully so, because he took over Austria and Hungary where almost 10 percent of the population was German. Yet while we condemn Hitler for his inhumanity—our State Department says it is just fine for Russia to take over territory where the population is only 1 percent Russian. Has our State Department no sense of reasoning even if it has little regard for facts? In the broadcast, why did our State Department not tell that out of more than 12,000,000 people in that area there are only 120,000 Russians or 1 percent of the population; and almost 5,000,000 Poles, or 40 percent of the population?

The conscience must have bothered the broadcasters of the State Department a trifle because it was also stated that while Russians alone do not have very much in that area, the Russians and Ukrainians have a predominence of the population. But this is another bit of misinformation because according to the 1931 census there were only 4,139,000 Ukrainians in this part of Poland. Yes; put in Ukrainians with the Russians and they account for only 35 percent of the population of this area as compared to the Polish 40 percent. Yet our State Department, disregarding facts, stated only last Saturday that the Russians and Ukrainians have a preponderance of the population in that area. Even with the Ukrainians, the Russians account for only 35 percent of the population. Non-Russians and non-Ukrainians account for 65 percent of the population of that area. Even the Russians and Ukrainians combined do not come anywhere near the Polish population.

In that area are 1,045,000 Jews, certainly not Russians; 76,000 Lithuanians, certainly not Russians; 80,000 Germans, certainly not Russians; 32,000 Czechs, certainly not Russians, and balance of other nationalities, certainly not Russians. To justify their ignominious stand, our State Department had to stretch its imagination and class Russians and Ukrainians as being the same.

The broadcasters of the State Department evidently studied little history or they would know that Ukrainians are not Russians by any stretch of the imagination. Ukrainians have always belonged to western civilization and the Russians to Asiatic civilization. Just because the Ukraine belongs to Russia by force with the aid of American lend-lease does not make a Ukrainian a Russian. Carrying our State Department's reasoning to its logical conclusion, very soon we will have our State Department classing Rumanians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Finns, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians as Russians. By might, with the aid of American lend-lease, Russia already has or will soon have all this territory under her management. So get ready Czechs, Finns, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, and others—very soon you are going to lose your identity because our State Department will soon class you all as Russians just as it now already classes Ukrainians as Russians.

If our State Department wanted to report facts, here is something else they should have told. While there are only 120,000 Russians in this disputed territory, there are more than one and a half million Poles in Russia. According to State Department reasoning there is more justification for Poland to grab Russian land and people than there is for Russia to grab Polish land and people. This appears rather silly docs it not? But it is not too silly, for our State Department uses that kind of reasoning.

As an American, I find no justification whatever for the State Department's program of misinformation of last Saturday. It was indeed a most pitiful attempt to justify a great wrong. If the speakers of the State Department had merely said, "Poland is an unfortunate victim of United States of America appeasement, we are sorry it had to happen," American people would have some respect for it because of its truthfulness. But when the State Department insists on giving misinformation to cover up a crime—then I say it would be better if the State Department had never said a word.

PUT POLAND IN BAD LIGHT

Another trick of the speakers of the State Department last Saturday was their statements about free elections in Poland. The speakers tried to create the impression that we got something there. Here again the State Department seems to know little if anything about the facts. Russia is going to occupy Poland during this so-called free election. Whoever heard of a free election in Russia. The State Department had better learn a few things about the free election Russia sponsored in Lithuania. The State Department should also learn something about how Russia conducted a free election in eatern Poland in 1939. Free elections under Russian rule—how stupid of anyone to even imagine it. It is a pity that the State Department does not learn that Poland has had free elections wherein a higher percentage of people voted in Poland in their last peacetime election than voted in our own country. In Poland's last peacetime election, 48 percent of the men and women above 21 voted. In the United States of America in 1940 only 37 percent of our eligible voters voted. Poland has always had free elections since 1920. Russia has never had a free election in a thousand years. Yet our State Department gleefully states that all will be well in Poland because the Russian Army of occupation will now see to it that Poland has free elections. What a pity of a defense. What colossal fabrication to give the people of America. My best advice is that the State Department study a little history and political science before they undertake another broadcast.

(Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. VURSELL (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr ANDREWS of Alabama, for the remainder of the week, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 35. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 28, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, February 28, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, February 28, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday and Thursday, March 7 and 8, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings on Wednesday and Thursday, March 7 and 8, at 10 o'clock a. m. on H. R. 173, 1548, 1624, and 2256.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2374. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 153. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2277, a bill to insure adequate nursing care for the armed forces; without amendment (Rept. No. 222). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 235. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 236. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2068. A bill to provide for the settlement of claim of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; with amendment (Rept. No. 237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 32. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interfcrencc by violence, thrcats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 534. A bill to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1842. A bill for the relief of the Mauger Construction Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 223). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 259. A bill for the relief of Leo Gottlieb; without amendment (Rept. No. 224). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 905. A bill for the relief of Paul T. Thompson; with amendment (Rept. No. 225). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 987. A bill for the relief of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 226). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1012. A bill for the relief of A. P. Scarborough and J. D. Etheridge; with amendment (Rept. No. 227). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Florence J. Sypert, administratrix of the estate of Leona Connor Childers, with amendment (Rept. No. 228). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Effie S. Campbell; without amendment (Rept. No. 229). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Katherine Smith; with amendment (Rept. No. 230).

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 221

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

FEBRUARY 27, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2374]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 25, 30, 39, 41, 44–53, 55, 60, 61, 63, 65–67, 72–75, and 77–89, of the present session, embracing requests for deficiency appropriations, supplemental appropriations, appropriations to pay judgments and authorized claims, and authority to enter into contracts which will require future appropriations.

Details as to the agencies involved and amounts, as well as committee recommendations with respect thereto, may be found in the table commencing on page 16 of this report.

Under the general categories indicated, the Budget proposes—

Deficiency appropriations (Navy)	$80,000,000.00
Supplemental appropriations	2,543,694,066.98
Judgments and authorized claims	8,481,395.58
Contractual authority (Navy)	136,800,000.00
Total	2,768,975,462.56

The accompanying bill proposes—

Deficiency appropriations (Navy)	$80, 000, 000. 00
Supplemental appropriations	2, 250, 406, 435. 94
Judgments and authorized claims	8, 470, 689. 68
Contractual authority (Navy)	114, 300, 000. 00
Total	2, 453, 177, 125. 62

Omitting contractual authority, the Committee has effected a net reduction of	293, 298, 336. 94
and contractual authority has been reduced by	22, 500, 000. 00
Total reduction	315, 798, 336. 94

Of the total of the Budget estimates, apart from contractual authority, roundly $2,573,000,000, or 97 percent, is for or on account of national defense. The Navy's part is upward of $1,914,000,000.

There follows a listing of the major general objects embraced by the bill, which shows the amounts proposed in the Budget estimates and the amounts recommended by the committee:

Object	Budget estimate	Proposed by committee
War Manpower Commission	$5, 567, 400	$5, 567, 400
Office of Price Administration	6, 790, 000	6, 235, 000
Social Security Board	6, 650, 000	6, 425, 000
War Public Works (community facilities)	23, 000, 000	20, 000, 000
Public Roads Administration	23, 000, 000	23, 000, 000
National Housing Agency (war housing)	90, 000, 000	84, 373, 000
Veterans' Administration	246, 775, 000	246, 775, 000
Navy	[1] 1, 914, 120, 488	[2] 1, 875, 047, 488
State Department	6, 335, 000	4, 820, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation	256, 764, 881	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act	[3]	15, 000, 000
Bureau of Internal Revenue	4, 300, 000	3, 500, 000
Judgments and authorized claims	8, 481, 395	8, 470, 689

[1] Excludes contractual authority of $136,800,000.
[2] Excludes contractual authority of $114,300,000.
[3] Indefinite appropriation proposed.

Of the amount proposed by the committee, $39,073,000 is in consequence of laws enacted subsequent to the passage of regular annual appropriation bills—mainly the Stabilization Act of 1944, the penalty mail law, the Public Health Service Act, and the act amending the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Refusal to recommend an appropriation at this time for restoring the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation accounts for about 81 percent of the reductions effected by the committee as regards direct appropriations. One other sizable reduction applies to the Navy and ensues from the committee's proposal to substitute funds, reported to be surplus, to the extent of $39,073,000, for a like amount of new appropriation. The reduction applying to the National Housing Agency (war housing) results from a duplication and a changed demand, both pertaining to the Navy.

The committee met with instances which indicated either a lack of knowledge or an utter disregard of the so-called antideficiency law

(31 U. S. C. 665), in that agencies reported overobligations during the first half of the current fiscal year to an extent which places the Congress in the position either of granting additional funds or forcing the curtailment of operations which in some cases would be unwise and harmful. That sort of practice cannot be continued, particularly when the Congress is in continuous session. It must be stopped.

The Budget submissions which the committee considered lead the committee to repeat the observation in an earlier report as regards the wisdom of establishing cost limits in authorizing legislation, viz:

> Cost limits in legislation are not always conducive to economical procedure. Once established, it seems to be the practice to program accordingly, justifiable in some cases, no doubt, but in others it has seemed that the controlling thought has been to obligate to the limit.

Another matter of questionable propriety continually confronting the committee is that of reclassification of positions of Federal employees. There seems to be a more liberal attitude toward reclassification than obtained in the not remote past, and, under an interpretation of the General Accounting Office, approval of the Civil Service Commission is tantamount to legislative approval, thus creating a legal obligation which must be discharged. The committee wishes to direct the attention of the Committee on Civil Service to the matter. Inquiry may disclose the advisability of passing legislation making the effectiveness of reclassification subject to the specific provision of funds therefor.

There follow explanations of or comments upon the principal features of the bill in the order in which the matters to which they pertain appear in the bill.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

An additional appropriation of $5,567,400 for the current fiscal year is proposed under this head, which is in agreement with the Budget estimate. There has been appropriated heretofore $57,968,079.

The additional amount is made necessary (1) by the present drive for increased war production, and (2) the additional work load imposed by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The latter is responsible for $2,295,557 of the increase and is to cover personal services and the usual incidental expenses attendant upon administration. It is of paramount importance that there be available personnel and facilities adequate to assure service to returning veterans, as contemplated by the statute.

For coping with demands for labor necessary to the accomplishment of enlarged munitions programs, it has been necessary for the War Manpower Commission to maintain its personnel staff at a higher level than the original appropriation contemplated, and the entire additional amount of $3,271,843 is for personal services.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

The Budget has proposed an additional appropriation for the current fiscal year for this agency of $6,790,000. There has been appropriated heretofore $179,000,000. The committee recommends an additional amount of $6,235,000, the reduction of $555,000 applying to estimated penalty-mail costs.

The additional amount requested grows out of two laws enacted subsequent to the processing stage of the regular appropriation,

namely, the penalty mail law and the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. The former occasions an additional expense (estimated) of $5,550,000, which incidentally will be redeposited in the Treasury, and the latter an additional expense of $4,380,820, of which $3,140,820 will be absorbed, making necessary an additional amount of $1,240,000.

As previously indicated, the committee has made a reduction of 10 percent in the penalty-mail item, which the agency may or may not be able to absorb. The additional amount for administering the added duties imposed by the Stabilization Act of 1944 is recommended as submitted. To illustrate the added work occasioned by such act, the following is quoted from the letter of the Administrator to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, dated January 31, 1945:

> Section 2 (c) contains the requirement that the Administrator provide for *individual rent adjustments for "peculiar circumstances" and "substantial hardship."* Under the "peculiar circumstances" provision, a cumulative total, of 11,110 petitions had been received up to December 31, 1944, of which 2,000 were pending review, the remaining having been processed prior to that date. Similarly, under the "substantial hardship" provision, a total of 5,570 petitions had been received up to December 31, of which 1,779 were pending review. The work load arising from most of these amendments has shown a steady increase since August and September. In December over 17,000 interviews took place in the area rent offices for both of these provisions. One thousand five hundred petitions were filed and docketed. In addition to the direct work of our rent personnel for these amendments, we have made extensive use of cost accountants employed by the Office of Price Administration to verify undue hardship petitions from a financial standpoint.
>
> Section 205 (c) *provides authority for the Administrator to institute legal action within thirty days of the date of the occurrence of the violation if the tenant or consumer fail to take action during the thirty-day period.* This authority has been used extensively in our compliance work, constituting a tangible measure and basis of negotiating directly on small violations in the rent and retail price field. Authority to negotiate the settlement of the Administrator's claim has been delegated to rent offices and price panels in the local boards. Up to January 1, area rent offices had processed 78,460 cases, dismissing 29,589 and settling 16,507 for $604,000. Six thousand two hundred and eighteen had been referred to the Enforcement Division for action.
>
> *The Bankhead amendment to the Stabilization Extension Act provides that in the case of cotton textile commodities, the highest applicable price standard of the act must be applied spearately to each commodity item.* The only practicable method of insuring compliance with this requirement was to conduct a series of accounting surveys of a representative sample of textile mills. These surveys have been in process and are still being carried on for such items as combed yard, carded yarn, sheeting yarn fabrics, colored yarn fabrics, chambray, combed yarn fabrics, cotton hosiery, and other items.
>
> *Section 203 (c) requires the establishment of boards of review within the Office of Price Administration for the consideration of protests filed after September 1.* The operation of this technique has not only required the establishment of boards of review in Washington and in the field but has also required that considerable assistance be given to the protestants in articulating their cases. Many of the protests are filed without legal assistance and a great deal of correspondence is required to clarify their requests for consideration and their concept of the nature of the proceeding. [Italics supplied.]

The committee feels that this activity is performing a most difficult and Herculean task in a very praiseworthy manner, and that the people of America should be eternally grateful to the host of volunteer workers who have contributed so largely to the accomplishment of its mission.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

The Budget presented an estimate of an additional appropriation of $6,200,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, and of a further amount of

$450,000 for salaries, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance. Both amounts have been represented as required to meet costs beyond those foreseeable when the original appropriations were being processed. The committee proposes the grant of the first amount in full. It has halved the second amount, which is entirely for personal services. Only recently has claims work fallen in arrears. Half of the additional force contemplated by the supplemental estimate may or may not be able to avoid an unreasonable backlog. The committee feels that an effort should be made to find out.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Authority exists under title II of the Lanham Act of June 28, 1941 (Public Law 137, 77th Cong.), as amended, to appropriate $500,000,000 for a program of public-works construction and public services in communities experiencing an abnormal growth of population because of war-connected activities.

Under such authorization, appropriations heretofore made total $477,000,000. The committee considered an estimate of appropriation for an additional $23,000,000, which would exhaust the authority to appropriate.

Of the amount heretofore appropriated, there remained on January 16, 1945, a balance free of commitments (formal or otherwise) or obligations of $12,509,694. The additional amount of $23,000,000, if appropriated, in conjunction with the balance indicated ($12,509,694), or a total of $35,509,694, would be employed, according to representations to the committee, as follows:

Construction projects:		
New projects	$17, 180, 783	
Reserve for contingencies	4, 882, 276	
		$22, 063, 059
Service projects:		
Maintenance and operation of existing projects Jan. 16, to June 30, 1945	8, 703, 437	
New projects	3, 415, 927	
Reserve for contingencies	527, 271	
		12, 646, 635
Administrative expenses		800, 000
Total		35, 509, 694

Irrespective of the merits of new projects, construction or service, the committee was confronted by the fact that the additional appropriation requested, if employed as projected, would leave no margin for maintaining and operating service projects when funds within the existing authorized appropriation ceiling become exhausted. That ceiling may or may not be raised. The committee has no right to assume that it will be. It must proceed in accordance with the law as it is. Therefore, in order to be certain that the maintenance and operation of service projects would continue for several months beyond the end of the current fiscal year should there be no increase in the presently authorized appropriation ceiling, the committee is recommending an additional appropriation of $20,000,000, to which it has coupled a provision that $18,000,000 thereof shall be reserved for financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the maintenance and operation of service projects. The effect of this course as to the remainder of the current fiscal year would be to add $2,000,000

to the free balance on January 15, 1945, of $12,509,694, which would be available for employment as follows:

Maintenance and operation of existing service projects Jan. 16, 1945, to June 30, 1945 (additional amount needed)	$8, 703, 437
For new projects, either construction or service, and contingencies	5, 806, 257
Total	14, 509, 694

This would leave $18,000,000 in the clear for employment as previously indicated after next June 30, and an unappropriated $3,000,000 as a backlog for such uses or needs as later may warrant the appropriation of such amount.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The committee is proposing the additional amounts requested for access roads ($15,000,000) and the strategic highway network ($8,000,000).

Section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, authorized the appropriation of $290,000,000 for access roads, and there has been appropriated heretofore under such authorization $229,600,000. All but $2,560,461 of the $290,000,000 has been committed, and the additional amount proposed is for meeting maturing bills.

Section 4 of the aforementioned act authorized the appropriation of $50,000,000 to correct critical deficiencies in the strategic network of highways and bridges. To date $20,000,000 has been appropriated under such authorization. Commitments, however, approximate $45,000,000, and here, too, the additional amount is needed for paying maturing bills.

As to these two appropriations, the committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget should exercise the closest scrutiny and supervision of propositions to enter into further formal obligations. It would seem that purely war needs should have been fully met, either by work accomplished or under way, at this stage of the war effort.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Public Law —, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved ————, requires that the financial transactions of all Government corporations shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and proeedures applieable to eommereial corporate transaetions and under such rules and regulations as may be preseribed by the Comptroller General. Pursuantly, the bill (p. 9) includes a provision for enabling the Comptroller General to engage help possessing the requisite qualifieations for the diseharge of this added and very important responsibility.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Title I of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages for industrial workers and for families and civilian personnel of the Army and Navy and civilian employees of the United States Maritime Commission. There has been appropriated against such authorization $1,380,000,000, and as of January 31, 1945, there remained available for further programing but $7,878, which assumes definitely obligating all projects in the commitment category.

The Budget has proposed an additional appropriation of $90,000,000, all of which is earmarked for presently known needs for immediate purposes. These are set forth in the tabular matter on pages 163–164 of the hearings.

Of the total additional amount requested, approximately $40,000,000 is intended for meeting needs sponsored by the Army and about $29,000,000 has Navy sponsorship. These needs were justified to the committee by Under Secretary of War Patterson and Vice Admiral Morcell, respectively. The remaining amount of the estimate is for providing "must" housing in industrial areas and on account of commercial activities in which both the Army and Navy have a single or dual interest.

The committee is recommending an appropriation of $84,373,000. The reduction of $5,627,000 is responsive to these factors: (1) The Navy had made provision in its own supplemental estimates for the instant bill for 700 family type units at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Nebr. The amount involved is $2,520,000. That amount has been deducted from the estimate under this head and is provided for under the Navy head. (2) A Navy restudy, according to a communication the committee has from the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, dated February 21, 1945, has indicated a probable lessened need in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., area, which would release $5,800,000 of the $90,000,000 estimate. The committee has taken off half of such released amount, allowing the remaining half ($2,900,000) for providing 1,000 units in Honolulu, where an acute housing shortage exists which is hampering the operation of vital military installations. One thousand units have already been programed for Hawaii out of funds heretofore made available.

The Administrator of the National Housing Agency has assured the committee that the instant proposal applies to projects which are not susceptible of private financing and that privately financed construction is availed of to the utmost.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The accompanying bill carries without change the Budget estimates for the Veterans' Administration. The total is $246,775,000, the major component being $233,000,000 for pensions, made necessary by the series of laws enacted by the Seventy-eighth Congress affecting rates of payment, standards of eligibility, and entitlement of additional groups of beneficiaries, and by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as regards subsistence allowances under the educational program and readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Section 5 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", Public Law 551, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 23, 1944, authorizes an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the War Food Administration to make payments, subject to the applicable provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to producers to encourage an increased production of flax for the crop year 1945. For the crop year 1944, farmers planted 3,052,000 acres of flaxseed. The 1945 objective is 5,000,000 acres. As

an incentive for increased planting, $5 per acre will be offered for each acre planted.

The committee considered an estimate of $250,000 for administrative expenses of county agricultural conservation associations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1945 in establishing production goals on approximately 250,000 farms to obtain an increased production of flax in 1945. The growers very largely will be the growers of the 1944 and prior-year crops. The names and production of past growers are known and of record. Why a letter to them explaining the need for increased production and advising of the incentive payment should not suffice is not at all clear. The estimate contemplates personal contacts by community committeemen. The committee feels that a less expensive procedure is practicable and is not recommending the appropriation. There has been available the present fiscal year $16,300,000 for expenses of county agricultural conservation associations. That allocation should be adequate to absorb any added expense in the way of paper work or clerical work as may be incident to the encouragement of larger crop plantings.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Budget submitted an estimate of $40,000 for reestablishing the Office of High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, either in Manila or elsewhere in the Philippines, before the end of the current fiscal year. The committee does not recommend that the appropriation be made.

The Office of High Commissioner to the Philippines has been vacant since shortly after the Japanese took over the islands. A nucleus of the Office (five employees) has been maintained in Washington, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 3 of Public Law 380, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved June 29, 1944, provides as follows:

> In order speedily to effectuate the policy declared in section 1, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, after proclaiming that constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored in the Philippine Islands and after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, to advance the date of the independence of the Philippine Islands by proclaiming their independence as a separate and self-governing nation prior to July 4, 1946.

Confronted with that law, the committee is unable to recommend an appropriation for the reestablishment of the Office, and certainly not on a scale comparable with the former set-up. Furthermore, since the islands are now under control of the military, which probably will need to remain in control for some period of time ahead, there is a question as to the advisability of introducing a civilian organization into the picture while such military domination obtains. In any event, the committee would not wish to provide for such a course unless it had positive assurance of the approval of the Secretary of War and General Marshall.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

There follows a summary of the Budget estimates and committee recommendations touching the Navy:

	Budget	Bill
Direct appropriations	$1,914,120,488.40	$1,875,047,488.40
Contractual authority	136,800,000.00	114,300,000.00

The reduction under direct appropriations ($39,073,000) is wholly compensated for by the committee's proposal to make available in lieu thereof certain reported surpluses under various current appropriations.

Of the direct appropriations, $80,000,000 is for deficiencies incurred or to be incurred in the fiscal year 1944. The remainder ($1,834,120,488.40) falls mainly under the following heads:

Naval Research Laboratory	$525,000
Training, education, and welfare, Navy	679,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships	600,000,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores	755,000,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	165,000,000
Transportation	255,000,000
Fuel	15,000,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks	22,700,000
General expenses, Marine Corps	35,210,000

The need generally is the Navy's war activities, which have reached a tempo creating demands beyond the provision heretofore made in pursuance of estimates which had their origin more than a year ago.

The amount for contractual authority under public works ($136,800,000) has been presented under the authorization contained in Public Law 224, approved January 28, 1944, and is for projects falling under the following general classifications:

Fleet facilities: Berthing for inactive ships (itemization on p. 99 of hearings)	$20,000,000
Ordnance facilities: Ammunition storage, etc. (hearings, pp. 114–139)	92,021,392
Personnel training and housing facilities (itemization commences on p. 95 of hearings)	24,778,608
Total	136,800,000

The committee has eliminated the entire amount for berthing for inactive ships, and $2,500,000 toward the erection of a building at Harvard University for a school for logistical training, thus reducing the amount of contractual authority to $114,300,000.

The item for berthing inactive ships represents but a small part of a program which it is understood will be presented for consideration in connection with the 1946 naval appropriation bill. The committee feels that the program should be considered as a whole and that the projects to be deferred by such course are not of such urgency as to require advance consideration. If later approved, the time difference would be but a matter of a few weeks.

With respect to the project for a school for logistical training, the committee recognizes the need and importance of a school specializing in this vital branch of the military art. The conduct of the present wars has presented logistical problems unparalleled in history. Achievements merit the highest commendation of those responsible.

Undeniably, there was a paucity at the beginning of hostilities of officers in all of the military services who had been adequately trained in the art, and there probably were few, if any, who had been trained for operations so widespread and of such magnitude. Moreover, general instruction has been largely of personnel identified with noncombat branches and the wars have brought home the essentiality of a thorough knowledge of the art by leaders in the areas of operations in order that there may be a maximum of coordination from the initial supply stages of personnel and matériel up to and through actual combat stages. It is understood that the Navy contemplates a school looking to such an ideal situation. The present, however, would seem to be an inopportune time to begin the construction of permanent facilities. It would seem to the committee to be an ideal post-war project, when labor and material would be readily available, and when such a project would stand high among cushioning projects reserved for the post-war readjustment period. In the meantime the Navy can continue to avail itself of training facilities at schools conducted for officers of the Supply Corps, and at the Naval War College or elsewhere if the War College be overtaxed.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to a Budget resubmission, the committee is recommending an appropriation of $25,000 for financing American participation for the remainder of the current fiscal year in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

Prior to January 1, this activity was supported out of an allocation from the President's emergency fund. In the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1945, at the instance of the committee, the Congress rejected a request for a direct appropriation of $30,000 to defray costs for the 6-month period ending next June 30. The following is quoted from the committee's report accompanying such bill:

> For expenses of participation by the United States during the latter half of the current fiscal year an appropriation of $30,000 has been requested. The first meeting of the Commission was held October 26, 1943. The committee is unwilling to recommend an appropriation for financing further participation by the United States at this time. Conceivably by VE-day there may be need for an independent agency to join again in such an investigation.

By refusing a specific appropriation, the State Department was not hindered from designating an Embassy attaché to represent this Government and, in fact, has employed an officer of the Army. However, the amount involved is relatively small and the committee has concluded to reverse its former recommendation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

As of March 31, 1944, the annual appraisal required by law (15 U. S. C. 713a–1) to be made of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation disclosed a capital impairment of $256,764,881.04. The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury annually to restore any capital impairment which may be found to obtain, subject, however, to the appropriation of funds for so doing. The committee considered an estimate of appropriation for extinguishing such impairment, but is not ready to recommend an appropriation for such purpose at this time.

The capital of the Corporation is fixed at $100,000,000. In addition, the Corporation has authority to issue and have outstanding at any one time bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar obligations in the total amount of $3,000,000,000. Including the authorized capital, the balance sheet of the Corporation as of March 31, 1944, indicates assets of $3,181,201,779.02 and liabilities of $3,437,966,-660.06. The impairment is the difference between such two sums, or, as previously indicated, $256,764,881.04, and, obviously, extends to the whole capital structure and not alone to the $100,000,000, to which the law providing for restoration of capital impairment applies.

The last capital impairment reported was $39,436,884.93, which was as of March 31, 1943. The Congress did not appropriate for the restoration of that amount. Between March 31, 1943, and March 31, 1944, there was a further impairment of $217,327,996.11. Between March 31, 1944, and December 31, 1944, the deficit increased a further $337,194,350.44. The total impairment, therefore, at the close of the calendar year, was the sum of such amounts, or $593,-959,231.48, and such amount may be expected greatly and rapidly to increase. The Corporation is engaged in operations involving the making of subsidy payments or the absorption of losses through the purchase of commodities for resale at a loss. Subsidy programs resulted in losses aggregating $384,977,866 as of June 30, 1944. At the end of coming June such losses are estimated to aggregate $1,231,479.215. How long that will continue depends upon how long it may be necessary to hold consumer costs down through artificial processes.

Manifestly, as presently financed, restoration would need to be made sooner or later to avoid interference with the lawful functions of the Corporation, but there is legislation pending providing for an increase in the borrowing power of the Corporation from $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, and if that should be enacted there would be no immediate need for making good the deficit existing last March 3, or the accretions thereof which subsequently have occurred. In fact, if borrowing is to be the mode of financing the operations of the Corporation, as indicated by the report accompanying H. R. 2023, the question arises as to why there should be any appropriations at all for replacing losses.

Whether or not losses ensue from the Corporation's handling of purchases for Lend-Lease and other agencies, principally for shipment overseas, the committee is not definitely advised. It would appear that purchases are made for contingent requirements of such agencies. If that results in building up inventories, it means tying up funds of the Corporation. Spoilage and losses from one cause or another of goods purchased for the account of other agencies may or may not be charged to the Corporation's funds. These are among matters which the committee desires to have clarified. Funds of the Corporation should not be charged with expenses to which it is subjected by reason of the service it renders to other agencies.

The committee's investigative agency is conducting an investigation of various procedures and practices of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the inquiry will go forward with dispatch to a conclusion.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Public Law 511, Seventy-eighth Congress, authorizes the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to insure spring wheat, cotton, and flax in the year 1945, together with corn and tobacco crops, on a trial basis. In order to provide working capital to implement such law, the Budget has presented an estimate of appropriation of $30,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Corporation to such extent. The committee recommends the appropriation.

Capital funds of the Corporation, as of September 30, 1944, amounted to about $1,400,000 of which approximately $600,000 was earmarked for paying indemnity claims for past crop losses, leaving about $800,000 to cover losses under new crop-insurance programs. Additional capital, therefore, obviously is necessary in order that prompt payment may be made of such indemnity claims as may arise prior to the collection of premiums in any appreciable amount, and in order to provide sufficient capital for settlement of possible claims in consequence of widespread and unforeseeable losses owing to weather and other conditions which may contribute to crop failure. In addition, working capital will be required for the purchase of commodities to the extent deemed desirable by the Corporation for the purpose of affording price protection against fluctuating market conditions.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION

The Renegotiation of War Contracts title (title VII) of the Revenue Act of 1943 provides that certain refunds may be made of amounts collected as excessive profits in renegotiation. Quoting from the hearings (p. 592)—

> these refunds fall under three general headings, the first being in connection with the recomputation of amortization, and in those cases where the War Production Board has issued certificates of nonnecessity, thus authorizing the contractor to amortize his plant over a period when it was actually used on renegotiable business.
>
> The second category is the so-called excess inventory cases, where the contractors have been authorized to write up the increment in the value of their inventories so as to give them a cost allowance substantially equivalent to the amount which would have been realized if they had sold the articles or materials in the market.
>
> The third classification covers the appeal cases which are handled by The Tax Court of the United States in connection with the unilateral agreements. These are the cases where the contractor does not agree with the determination made by the Government.

Obviously, it is impossible to estimate what amount will be necessary to comply with the law. The committee was asked to provide an indefinite appropriation. Upon its insistence that some specific amount be named, $25,000,000 was suggested. Instead, the committee is proposing $15,000,000, which it is quite probable will need to be added to later.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Under existing law annual appropriations are carried to the surplus fund after the elapse of 2 fiscal years following the fiscal year for which they are provided. Bills, perfectly eligible for payment, frequently are presented after such appropriations have been thus effaced. For example, if a bill had been presented for payment on

June 30, 1944, chargeable against an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, it could have been paid. The same bill, presented on the following day, July 1, 1944, could not have been paid, because overnight, by operation of law, the appropriation had ceased to exist.

Bills thus unpayable are certified to Congress by the Comptroller General and are appropriated for as audited claims. This procedure for effecting settlement of such claims entails much clerical work and much costly printing.

The Budget Bureau has presented a proposal to clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to pay such claims. The proposal is in the interest of economy and efficiency. The committee is not yet ready, however, to go all the way with the proposal. It feels that it may be more judicious, for the present, at least, to limit authority for making payments as proposed to claims not exceeding $500, and it is so recommending.

The committee, as is customary with deficiency appropriation bills, considered an estimate for the payment of such type of claims under the practice which heretofore has prevailed. They amount in the aggregate to $2,996,350.35. Assuming the approval of the changed procedure afore-mentioned, it has been possible to eliminate 141 out of a total of 186 items, involving a total for the 141 items of $10,705.90.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Appropriations for the Military Establishment for the current fiscal year consist of new appropriations aggregating $15,434,814,795, and reappropriations totaling approximately $33,672,971,000, such reappropriations representing unobligated balances of appropriations remaining available at the close of the 1944 fiscal year.

Authority was given to transfer not to exceed 10 percent of all but a few appropriations from one appropriation to one or more other appropriations, but no appropriation or subappropriation to be increased more than 10 percent by such a transfer. This authority was given because of the utter impossibility of estimating anywhere near the closeness possible under normal conditions the demands which would occur under war conditions. It is a contingency arrangement, avoiding separate contingent allowances in each appropriation, and has the effect of holding down the aggregate amount of appropriations.

Experience thus far indicates that the total sum available will not need to be augmented, but demands have arisen under certain appropriation heads, notably "Expediting production" and "Barracks and quarters" (subappropriation) for a larger increase of appropriations by transfer than is now permissible. In the case of the two appropriations mentioned, the Budget proposes maximum increases by transfer of 45 and 25 percent, respectively. In the case of other appropriations to which the present 10 percent transfer authority applies, the Budget proposes to substitute 20 percent, i. e., a transfer from or an increase by transfer at such higher rate.

The committee is recommending approval of the Budget proposals. There must be flexibility to avoid any hindrance to the conduct of the war.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS NOT HERETOFORE CARRIED IN AN APPROPRIATION ACT

Page 2, line 16, in connection with the House of Representatives:

Provided, That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of Section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the last rate paid).

Page 8, line 8, in connection with War Public Works (community facilities):

and of the additional amount appropriated under this head not less than $18,000,000 shall be reserved for financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the objects to which this proviso applies

Page 9, line 11, in connection with the General Accounting Office:

the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ personal services by contract, or otherwise, without regard to the Civil Service laws and regulations and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That not more than 10 persons so employed may be compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum.

Page 22, line 6, relating to "Contingent expenses, Department of State":

and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation

Page 23, line 21, relating to the Rio Grande bank protection project under the Department of State:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: Provided further, That this appropriation may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: Provided further, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 percent of the actual construction cost thereof in money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satisfactory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: Provided further, That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof

Page 24, line 18, relating to United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, Department of State:

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countires and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

Page 26, line 9, relating to refunds under Renegotiation Act, Treasury Department:

Provided, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: Provided further, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2A OF RULE XIII

EXISTING LAW

Section 1 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, report the amount due each claimant whose claim has been allowed in whole or in part to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the presiding officer of the Senate, who shall lay the same before their respective Houses for consideration."

PROPOSED IN BILL

On page 26 in connection with appropriations for the Treasury Department:

"*Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713).*"

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
------	Beneficiary of deceased Member, 1945	----------	$10,000.00	+$10,000.00
77	Salaries, officers and employees, 1945	$45,000.00	26,000.00	−19,000.00
77	Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1945	657,000.00	657,000.00	----------
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
77	Special and select committees, 1945	100,000.00	100,000.00	----------
77	Stationery	----------	219,000.00	+219,000.00
77	Additional compensation, act of May 7, 1943 (war overtime compensation):			
	Salaries, officers and employees, 1945	175,000.00	175,000.00	----------
	Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1945	493,000.00	493,000.00	----------
	Contingent expenses:			
	Furniture and repairs, 1945	5,000.00	5,000.00	----------

	Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	Folding documents, 1945	4,000.00	4,000.00	
	Revision of the laws, 1945	500.00	500.00	
	Payment for certain services, 1945	750.00	750.00	
	Preparation of new edition, United States Code, 1945	1,300.00	1,300.00	
	Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, 1945	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, 1945	630.00	630.00	
	Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, 1945	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	Total, additional compensation	687,680.00	687,680.00	
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
79	Capitol power plant, 1945	24,000.00	24,000.00	
	Total, legislative	1,513,680.00	1,723,680.00	+210,000.00
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
	WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION			
63	Employment office facilities and services, 1945	5,567,400.00	5,567,400.00	
	OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION			
49	Salaries and expenses, 1945	6,790,000.00	6,235,000.00	−555,000.00
	Total, Executive Office of the President	12,357,400.00	11,802,400.00	−555,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL			
51	Salaries, officers and employees, 1945	$7,400.00		−$7,400.00
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
51	Tuberculosis, 1945	2,000,000.00	$1,500,000.00	−500,000.00
51	Division of Mental Hygiene, 1945	30,000.00	30,000.00	
51	Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1945	20,000.00	20,000.00	
	Total, Public Health Service	2,050,000.00	1,550,000.00	−500,000.00
	SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD			
51	Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to blind, 1945	6,200,000.00	6,200,000.00	
51	Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, 1945	450,000.00	225,000.00	−225,000.00
	Total, Social Security Board	6,650,000.00	6,425,000.00	−225,000.00
	Total, Federal Security Agency	8,707,400.00	7,975,000.00	−732,400.00

	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION			
41	Travel expense, 1945	(1)	(1)	
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
	OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR			
53	War public works (community facilities)	[2] 23, 000, 000. 00	[2] 20, 000, 000. 00	—3, 000, 000. 00
	PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION			
75	Damage claims, 1945	24, 149. 79	24, 149. 79	
30	Access roads, 1945	15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00	
30	Strategic highway network, 1945	8, 000, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00	
	Total, Public Roads Administration	23, 024, 149. 79	23, 024, 149. 79	
	Total, Federal Works Agency	46, 024, 149. 79	43, 024, 149. 79	—3, 000, 000. 00
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
61	Regulating accounts, 1945	(3)	(3)	
	NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY			
52	War housing, 1945	90, 000, 000. 00	84, 373, 000. 00	—5, 627, 000. 00
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
45	Penalty mail, 1945	37, 250. 00	37, 250. 00	

[1] Limitation on travel expenses increased to $110,868.
[2] And limitation of $80,000,000 on amount which may be allocated for contributions for maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, increased to $85,000,000.
[3] Transfer of $15,000 to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" authorized.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued			
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION			
67	Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1945	$13, 575, 000. 00	$13, 575, 000. 00	
67	Printing and binding, 1945	200, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	
67	Pensions, 1945	233, 000, 000. 00	233, 000, 000. 00	
	Total, Veterans' Administration	246, 775, 000. 00	246, 775, 000. 00	
	Total, independent executive agencies	391, 543, 799. 79	382, 184, 399. 79	−$9, 359, 400. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION			
65	Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 1945	1, 088, 000. 00	1, 080, 050. 00	−7, 950. 00
	FOREST SERVICE			
65	Fighting forest fires, 1945	1, 959, 000. 00	1, 959, 000. 00	
	AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY			
65	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, 1945	250, 000. 00		−250, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture	3, 297, 000. 00	3, 039, 050. 00	−257, 950. 00

	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS			
44	General administration, 1945	110,000.00	110,000.00	
44	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, 1945	84,000.00	84,000.00	
44	Enforcement of safety regulations, 1945	23,000.00	23,000.00	
44	Technical development, 1945	42,000.00	42,000.00	
	Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	259,000.00	259,000.00	
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
44	Office force, 1945	30,000.00	30,000.00	
	WEATHER BUREAU			
44	Salaries and expenses, 1945	[4] 100,000.00	[4] 100,000.00	
	Total, Department of Commerce	389,000.00	389,000.00	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
	GRAZING SERVICE			
66	Salaries and expenses, 1945	36,000.00	18,000.00	−18,000.00
	HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			
66	Maintenance of the office, 1945	40,000.00		−40,000.00

[4] Amount available for personal services in District of Columbia increased to $1,240,086.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY			
66	Salaries and expenses, 1945	(5)	(5)	
	GENERAL LAND OFFICE			
66	Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, 1945	$582. 89	$582. 89	
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
66	General expenses, 1945	2, 300. 00	2, 300. 00	
66	*Compensation of attorney for Indians, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., 1945 (tribal funds)*	*1, 050. 00*	*1, 050. 00*	
	IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE			
66	Settlement of claims to water rights in Gila River, Ariz., 1945 (reimbursable)	114, 400. 00		−$114, 400. 00
66	Operation and maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz., 1945	63, 000. 00	63, 000. 00	
66	Operation and maintenance, Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, 1945	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	

66	Operation and maintenance, Uintah irrigation project, Utah, 1945	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Total, Irrigation and Drainage	191,400.00	77,000.00	−114,400.00
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
	GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION			
66	Colorado River project, Texas	126,000.00	126,000.00	
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
66	Printing and binding, and so forth, 1945	26,000.00	26,000.00	
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
	TERRITORY OF ALASKA			
66	Expenses, offices of the Governor and Secretary, 1945	2,000.00	2,000.00	
	Total, Department of the Interior	424,282.89	251,882.89	−172,400.00
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
74	Damage claims, 1945	97.50	97.50	
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
73	Damage claims, 1945	6,488.40	6,488.40	
25	Naval Research Laboratory, 1945	525,000.00	525,000.00	
	Total, office of the Secretary	531,488.40	531,488.40	

[5] Limitation on travel increased from $375,000 to $475,000 and appropriation made available for establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Continued			
	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL			
25	Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945	$679,000.00	$679,000.00	
	BUREAU OF SHIPS			
25	Maintenance, 1945	600,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	
	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE			
25	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945	755,000,000.00	755,000,000.00	
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
25	Maintenance, 1944	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	
25	Maintenance, 1945	165,000,000.00	165,000,000.00	
25	Transportation of things, Navy, 1944	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	
25	Transportation of things, Navy, 1945	255,000,000.00	[6] 215,927,000.00	−$39,073,000.00
25	Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	500,000,000.00	460,927,000.00	−39,073,000.00

	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS			
25	Maintenance, 1945	22, 700, 000. 00	22, 700, 000. 00	
25	Public works, 1945	(7)	(8)	
	MARINE CORPS			
25	General expenses, 1945	35, 210, 000. 00	35, 210, 000. 00	
	Total, Navy Department	1, 914, 120, 488. 40	1, 875, 047, 488. 40	−39, 073, 000. 00
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR			
55	Salaries of inspectors, 1945	390, 000. 00	390, 000. 00	
	OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
55	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1945	600, 500. 00	600, 500. 00	
	Public buildings, maintenance and operation:			
55	Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings, 1945	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	
	Total, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	750, 500. 00	750, 500. 00	
	Total, Post Office Department	1, 140, 500. 00	1, 140, 500. 00	

[6] And reappropriation of $39,073,000.
[7] Contract authorization of $136,800,000.
[8] Contract authorization of $114,300,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
47	Contingent expenses, 1945	$155,000.00	$140,000.00	−$15,000.00
47	Passport agencies, 1945	5,000.00	5,000.00	
47	Printing and binding, 1945	100,000.00	100,000.00	
	Total, office of the Secretary	260,000.00	245,000.00	−15,000.00
	FOREIGN SERVICE			
47	Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1945	6,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	−1,500,000.00
47	Contingent expenses, 1945	(9)	(9)	
	INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS			
47	Rio Grande bank protection project, 1945	50,000.00	50,000.00	
81	United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, 1945	25,000.00	25,000.00	
	Total, international obligations	75,000.00	75,000.00	
	Total, Department of State	6,335,000.00	4,820,000.00	−1,515,000.00

	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
48	Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation, 1945	256, 764, 881. 04		−256, 764, 881. 04
48	Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, 1945	30, 000, 000. 00	30, 000, 000. 00	
82	Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1945–46	[10]	15, 000, 000. 00	+15, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Secretary	286, 764, 881. 04	45, 000, 000. 00	−241, 764, 881. 04
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
48	Payment of certified claims	[10]	[10]	
48	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1945	90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE			
48	Salaries and expenses, 1945	4, 300, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00	−800, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING			
48	Salaries and expenses, 1945	[11]	[11]	
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION			
84	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1945	45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF THE MINT			
48	Transportation of bullion and coin, 1945	7, 500. 00	7, 500. 00	

[9] Amount available for reimbursement to Navy Department increased to $80,000.
[10] Indefinite appropriation.
[11] Limitation for travel increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	BUREAU OF THE MINT—Continued			
48 50	Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, 1945	$815,000.00	$815,000.00	
48	Printing and binding, 1945	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	Total, Bureau of the Mint	825,000.00	825,000.00	
	Total, Treasury Department	292,024,881.04	49,460,000.00	−$242,564,881.04
	WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
72	Damage claims, 1945	141,537.36	141,537.36	
39	Contingent expenses, War Department, 1945	(12)	(12)	
39	Printing and binding, War Department, 1945	(13)	(13)	
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
60	Rivers and Harbors, 1945	405,000.00	405,000.00	
	Total, War Department	546,537.36	546,537.36	

	THE JUDICIARY			
	UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
80	Repairs and improvements, U. S. Court of Appeals, 1945	1, 400. 00	1, 400. 00	
	Total, title I	2, 623, 694, 066. 98	2, 330, 406, 435. 94	−293, 287, 631. 04
	TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			
89	Property damage claims	45, 945. 88	45, 945. 88	
86 87	Judgments, United States courts	29, 525. 05	29, 525. 05	
85	Judgments, Court of Claims	5, 409, 574. 40	5, 409, 574. 40	
83 88	Audited claims	2, 996, 350. 25	2, 985, 644. 35	−10, 705. 90
	Total, title II, judgments and authorized claims	8, 481, 395. 58	8, 470, 689. 68	−10, 705. 90
	Grant total, titles I and II	[14] 2, 632, 175, 462. 56	[15] 2, 338, 877, 125. 62	−293, 298, 336. 94

[12] Limitation increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.
[13] Limitation increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.
[14] And contractual authority of $136,800,000.
[15] And reappropriation of $39,073,000, and contractual authority of $114,300,000.

Union Calendar No. 57

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

[Report No. 221]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James Francis O'Connor, late a Representative from the State of Montana, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives", pursuant to Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, and Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 13, 1945, $26,000: *Provided*, That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid).

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and

Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount shall be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1945", $175,000.

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1945", $493,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, furniture and repairs, 1945", $5,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945", $3,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1945", $4,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, Revision of the Laws, 1945", $500.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, payment for certain services, 1945", $750.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, preparation of the new edition of the United States Code, 1945", $1,300.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, House of Representatives, 1945", $630.

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses, special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol power plant: For an additional amount for lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, $24,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office For Emergency Management

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for "Employment office facilities and services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,567,400.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, $6,235,000: *Provided,* That this additional appropriation shall be subject to all of the provisions of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, except as to the limitation upon traveling expenses, which is hereby increased by $567,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Federal Security Agency

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including the objects specified under this

head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, $225,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", is hereby increased to $150,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon travel expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, is hereby increased to $110,868.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community

facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000, and of the additional amount appropriated under this head not less than $18,000,000 shall be reserved for financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the objects to which this proviso applies: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, etc.," as fully set

forth in House Document Numbered 75, Seventy-ninth Congress, $24,149.79.

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $15,000,000.

Strategic highway network: For an additional amount for the strategic highway network, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the Act approved , Public, Numbered (S. 375, Seventy-ninth Congress), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ personal services by contract, or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That not more than ten persons so employed may be compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Regulating accounts: The transfer during the fiscal year

1945 of not to exceed $15,000 from the appropriation "Regulating accounts", to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" is hereby authorized.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Penalty mail: For an additional amount for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, $37,250.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services," fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,575,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1945, $1,959,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $110,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $84,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for "Enforcement of safety regulations", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $23,000.

Technical development: For an additional amount for "Technical development", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $42,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for "Office force", fiscal year 1945, $30,000.

Appropriations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1945 available for salaries shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $100,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for de-

partmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to $1,240,086.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, Seventy-eighth Congress), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; $18,000.

War Relocation Authority

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority, in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000; and of said appropriation not to exceed $280,477 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, New York, provided

for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656).

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount for payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, fiscal year 1945, $582.89: *Provided,* That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Indian Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,300.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, fiscal year 1945, $38,000 (operation and maintenance collections), together with $25,000 (power revenues), from which total amounts expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance

with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, $63,000.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, fiscal year 1945, $9,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, fiscal year 1945, $5,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year 1945, $1,050, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

Bureau of Reclamation

general fund, construction

Colorado River project, Texas: For an additional amount for continuation of construction, Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner, under the same

conditions, and for the same purposes as the appropriation for this project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Printing and binding, and so forth: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, and so forth", to be used for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, fiscal year 1945, $26,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, $97.50.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service, fiscal years 1944 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head "General provisions", contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

Naval Establishment

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claim for damage: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries sustained by an inhabitant of a foreign country, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d–224i), as fully set forth in House Document No. 73, Seventy-ninth Congress, $6,488.40.

Naval Research Laboratory, 1945, $525,000;

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, $325,000;

Fleet training, Navy, 1945, $120,000;

Libraries, Navy, 1945, $234,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945, $679,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945, $600,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945, $755,000,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $25,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $165,000,000.

Transportation of things, Navy, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $40,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $215,927,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer to this appropriation $1,387,000 from the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945", $10,000,000 from the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1945", $500,000 from the appropriation "Instruction, Navy,

1945", and $27,186,000 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945".

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944, $15,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $22,700,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $2,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, upon expenses of operation, maintenance, and so forth, of defense housing projects is hereby increased to $5,000,000.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts under the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", for public-works equipment, materials, and construction, including collateral public-works items, in the amount of $114,300,000, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, which authority shall be additional to that granted under the same head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945.

No part of the appropriations or contract authorization in this Act under the Navy Department shall be used for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequent to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary as a permanent establishment, and, in

that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary may approve: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations or contract authorization may be used for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

Permanent construction:

For commissioned officer, $10,000.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $7,500.

For enlisted man, $6,000.

Temporary construction:

For commissioned officer, $7,500.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $5,000.

For enlisted man, $3,500.

The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation or contract authorization shall not exceed 4 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945, $35,210,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for "Salaries of inspectors", fiscal year 1945, $390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $140,000, and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation. The limitation on the amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings, in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $15,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for "Passport agencies", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,500,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1945: The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $80,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Rio Grande bank protection project: For the Rio Grande bank protection project in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas, to be performed in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties with Mexico and in general accordance with the engineering plan contained in the report of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, dated March 18, 1942, entitled "Report on Rio Grande Bank Protection Project", on file with the Department of State, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277b), including the objects specified under the head "International obligations, construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $50,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation

may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: *Provided further,* That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 per centum of the actual construction cost thereof in money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satisfactory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: *And provided further,* That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for

temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), $30,000,000.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: There is hereby appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1946, such amount not exceeding $15,000,000 as may be necessary to make the refunds, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the

recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity: *Provided,* That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United

States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713): *Provided*, That hereafter any collection which otherwise would be for depositing to the credit of an appropriation where such appropriation has lapsed and the balance reverted to the surplus fund shall be deposited for covering into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $90,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $42,070 additional for stationery, $3,500,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, on the

amount which may be expended for travel, is hereby increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $45,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,500.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $815,000: *Provided,* That the limitation contained in such appropriation upon the amount which may be expended for stationery, is hereby increased from $2,900 to $3,900.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1945, $2,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, $141,537.36.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense", may be increased by not to exceed 35 per centum and the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army" (subhead—"Barracks and quarters, Army"), may be increased by not to exceed 15 per centum, by transfers, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, from any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1945 (except the appropriations "National Guard",

"Organized Reserves", "Reserve Officers' Training Corps", and "Expenses, Army of the Philippines"), and, in addition, the words "10 per centum" appearing in said section 3 are changed to read "20 per centum" wherever appearing therein.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Contingent expenses, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Printing and binding, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Corps of Engineers

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,

fiscal year 1945, for "Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,400.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management, War Shipping Administration, $293.64;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $35;

Selective Service System, $50;

Federal Security Agency, $605.50;

Federal Works Agency, $355.67;

Department of Agriculture, $708.63;

War Food Administration, $120;

Department of Commerce, $33;

Department of the Interior, $908.14;

Department of Justice, $196.77;

Navy Department, $41,072.27;

Post Office Department, $1,567.26;

In all, $45,945.88.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies:

War Department, $1,000;

Navy Department, $10,119.57;

In all, $11,119.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 87, under the following agencies:

Federal Security Agency, National Youth Administration, $629;

Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, $5,523.92;

War Department, $12,252.56;

In all, $18,405.48, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 85, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, $36,957.98;

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, $19,803.25;

Department of the Interior, Indians, $5,024,842.34;

Navy Department, $7,507.67;

War Department, $320,463.16;

In all, $5,409,574.40, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, in excess of $500, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),

and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $568.85.

Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $1,008.18.

For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee), $20,053.75.

Independent Offices: For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $3,759.87.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $638.48.

For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $759.18.

For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $1,260.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,472.67.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $6,248.88.

Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $689.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,316.75.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $3,777.

Department of Commerce: For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $3,222.06.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,740.59.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $912.32.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,382.98.

Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $581.88.

For Indian Service supply fund, $947.61.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), $21,772.57.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $1,084.

Department of Justice: For medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, $830.10.

Navy Department: For naval emergency fund, $2,918.19.

For Naval Research Laboratory, $31,554.90.

For Naval Reserve, $1,062.33.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $233,848.82.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $2,316.45.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $51,394.46.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $87,038.39.

For Medical Department, Navy, $4,786.22.

For care of the dead, Navy, $13,362.66.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,833.14.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,309.27.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $30,489.31.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,252.63.

For aviation, Navy, $1,463,916.95.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, $323,163.23.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For domestic air-mail service, $6,992.

For foreign air-mail transportation, $606,891.79.

For Rural Delivery Service, $550.

Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, $1,065.62.

Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $3,500.63.

For uniforms and equipment, White House Police, $790.67.

War Department: For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $17,650.96.

For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $3,850.56.

For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $651.64.

For pay of the Army, $892.20.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $1,763.83.

Total, audited claims, section 204, $2,984,873.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the

War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1844 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 83, $770.78.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause

shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945".

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Union Calendar No. 57

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

[Report No. 221]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

FEBRUARY 27, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section 79th-1st, No. 38

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
(Issued March 1, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, February 28, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 1601-26). Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the bill's provisions and the public debt (pp. 1606-8). Rep. Wilson, Ind., criticized alleged manpower hoarding in government and in industry and inserted excerpts of correspondence on this subject (pp. 1602-4). Rep. Taber, N.Y., criticized the government's "enormous quantity of publicity and propaganda artists" and stated that Agriculture is "one of the worst offenders" (p. 1609). Rep. Rabaut, Mich., discussed the committee's action with regard to the estimate for the restoration of capital impairment of CCC (p. 1607). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., criticized the "utter disregard or delicate violation of the so-called Antideficiency Act," and the "practice in respect to reclassifying positions by the Civil Service Commission, and urged reduction in community facilities and housing activities (pp. 1613-6). Rep. Robinson, Utah, discussed the part of small business in the war effort (p. 1616) Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the functions of the Appropriations Committee and stated it "has a veto power on all legislation enacted by the Congress requiring funds for its enforcement. It is within the province of the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate all the money authorized in enabling legislation, or to appropriate a part of it, or it may refuse to appropriate any of it" (p. 1617). Rep. Vorys, Ohio, criticized H.R. 2013, the Bloom lend-lease extension bill (pp. 1619-20). Rep. Rich, Pa., urged economy in Federal expenditures and stated, "The Appropriations Committee allows what the Budget Bureau suggests, and the Budget Bureau is directly responsible to the President.../he/ tells the Budget Bureau to go to the Appropriations Committee, and the Appropriations Committee ...appropriates the money" (pp. 1620-1).

2. RETIREMENT. Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 577, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation (H.Rept. 241) (p. 1627).

3. WATER UTILIZATION. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported without amendment H.R.914, granting the consent of Congress to Colo. and Kans. to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the Arkansas River waters (H.Rept 242)(p. 1627).

4. FORESTRY. Received a N.C. legislature memorial favoring legislation for the relief of counties whose taxable property has been taken over for national forests and parks (p. 1628).

5. TOBACCO PRODUCTION. Received a N.C. legislature memorial urging government assistance in obtaining tobacco-plant bed cloth for N.C. farmers (p. 1628).

6. MINERALS. Received an Oreg. legislature memorial favoring S. 313, to reopen the revested Oreg. and Calif. Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (p 1628).

7. PERSONNEL; TAXATION. Judiciary Committee reported (Feb. 27) without amendment H.R. 534, to relieve Federal employees from multiple State income taxes on their salaries and to permit only the State in which such employee is domiciled to levy such tax (H.Rept. 239).

SENATE

8. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sen. Murdock, Ariz., was appointed to the Appropriations Committee. Sen. Mitchell, Wash., was appointed to the Banking and Currency Committee. Sen. Hart, Conn., was appointed to the Civil Service, Commerce, Manufactures, and Public Buildings and Grounds Committees (pp. 1575-6).
Sen. Burton, Ohio, resigned from the Civil Service Committee and Sen. Taft Ohio, resigned from the Senate Small Business Committee (pp. 1575-6).

9. NATIONAL SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R.1752, the May national-service bill (pp. 1576-95). Sen. Burton, Ohio, inserted excerpts from a National Grange and a National Farmers' Union statements opposing a labor draft (pp. 1579-80), Sen. Bailey, N.C., criticized this bill (pp. 1584-5). Sen. Revercomb, W.Va., submitted a substitute amendment which includes a provision for deferment of persons engaged in essential agriculture and who cannot be replaced (pp. 1590-1).

10. NOMINATION. Received a Pa. Democratic State Committee letter endorsing the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce (p. 1574).

11. PAPER SHORTAGE. Sen. Willis, Ind., commended the work of smaller newspapers and criticized Government proposal to curtail the supply of paper for newspaper usage while "there has been a steady increase in the use of paper for Government purposes" (pp. 1595-7).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. S. 653, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., "to amend" the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1575.)

13. PURCHASING. H. R. 2409, by Rep. Vinson, Ga., to extend through Dec. 31, 1945 the period in which receipts and accruals under war contracts shall be subject to renegotiation. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1628.)

14. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H. R. 2410, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to continue existing gold reserve ratios required to be maintained against Federal Reserve notes

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I received unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD certain remarks in connection with the revenue laws enacted since 1913. My remarks exceeded the allowance to the extent of a cost of $338, according to a letter I have from the Public Printer. I ask unanimous consent that these may be included in the RECORD notwithstanding the extra cost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object. I call attention to the fact that these estimates of the printer are always exaggerated, because they take into consideration the help. As a matter of fact no extra help will be required. The help at the Printing Office is already employed there and the only extra cost involved, will be the cost of the paper and the ink that it takes to print these remarks.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an address by the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON] on the subject Hawaii's Debt to New England.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a G. I. in the South Pacific relative to the Army's furlough rotation policy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post entitled "Signal to the House."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "New Crops for the New World." I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will exceed by $143 the amount that is allowable, and I ask unanimous consent that I may include this article notwithstanding the additional cost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered last Monday night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PRECOMBAT TRAINING

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the tragic things in this war is the attitude of our military forces in sending the young, untrained, and inexperienced boys into combat duty without having first received ample training in the arts of war. Within the past few weeks several young boys, of 18 years, who had their basic training of 13 weeks were sent almost immediately across and into combat. The result has been that those young boys, inexperienced as they were, suffered injuries and death because of their unpreparedness for combat. I have a letter from the father of a boy, 18 years of age, who reports that in his immediate vicinity his own son and two other boys of the same age, with but very little training were sent across and into combat, and the result was that two of these boys were wounded and the third boy of this group was killed. These boys graduated from school in June 1944. They suffered their wounds, and the one boy was killed in combat, in January 1945. The practice of the War Department, and our officers in the Army, of sending these young, untrained, and inexperienced boys into combat, without sufficient training, is one of the tragedies of this war. We have untold thousand of older men in the Army, stationed in camps all over our country, who have been trained for a long period of time, who are far better equipped to meet the enemy than these young, inadequately trained, and inexperienced young boys. The practice of sending these young boys into combat without adequate training must be stopped. These young boys must be given a chance to save their lives, and this can only be done when they have been adequately and thoroughly trained in the arts of war.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I should like to reach an agreement with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] regarding time for general debate.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the understanding I had with the chairman is that we should have general debate all day today, that then we should read the first four pages of the bill, and that when we had concluded that the Committee would rise for the day; also, that the time should be equally divided.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate run throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the understanding being that at the conclusion of general debate the first four pages of the bill will be read, after which the Committee will rise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2374, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, during the next few days millions of taxpayers all over the United States will be wrestling with the problem of meeting their financial obligations to the Government. These taxpayers first of all are interested in providing the Government with the necessary funds for the most effective prosecution of the war, but they are also interested in the condition of our National Treasury and in effecting such economy as can be effected without materially retarding the termination of war.

I am especially interested in the appropriation pertaining to the housing of war workers. I know more about that particular problem than I do any other part of the bill, being a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and having traveled several thousand miles making a personal investigation of the housing needs of war workers.

Also, during the last few days my remarks in regard to inefficiency and lax working habits have brought me a barrage of letters containing information from workers in defense plants who are in a position to make very personal observations of what is going on. I am sure some of the money requested by the National Housing Administration is earmarked for some of these plants where there is overstaffing and inefficiency and therefore not need for additional manpower or housing for same.

As I am going to point out as I go along, in order to justify an appropriation for additional Federal public housing we must first justify the need for the manpower that is going to occupy this housing. I have prepared excerpts from a number of letters which I have received during the past 10 days illustrating the waste and misuse of manpower already on the scene at war plants, navy yards, and Government agencies. However, I should like to make a few personal observations on the war housing appropriations before reading these excerpts from letters.

A few days ago I was talking with a friend and relative of mine who is employed in the largest defense industry in Fort Wayne, Ind. During our conversation he remarked that he made $126 last week. When I asked him what he was doing, I discovered he was making a very much needed piece of equipment for some of our newest implements of war. After informing him of the importance of this particular item and of the very urgent need for these new war items, I asked him how many of those items he was able to make per day. This was his answer. I quote:

I was making 15 per day and I could make 30, but my union boss demanded that I cut my production to 6 per day or else I would lose my job. He said the company was getting $50 for each of those items and I was making entirely too much money for the company and would have to cut my production.

This was the case where a man could make 30 pieces of equipment per day, but is making only 6. In other words, they are employing 6 men to do the work that 1 man could do. Incidentally, this man has several brothers in the service.

When we employ six men in a defense plant to do the work that one man could do, that means we are utilizing six times the housing that is necessary to house the war workers to do that particular war job. In another instance a man walked into my office the other day and informed me he had been discharged from his job in a navy yard where he was drawing a very high salary because he would not and could not tolerate the loafing and idleness which is prevalent among shipyard workers. I have in my files letters which I have received during the past few weeks from employees of four different navy yards. I could enlarge upon that statement a little because this morning I received letters from workers in two additional navy yards, the Bremerton Navy Yard and the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. I will read some excerpts from those letters testifying to the same inefficiency and overstaffing which are included in the following excerpts——

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Can you lay your finger on the reason why these men are not permitted to work and give a full day's work to the Government for the wages they are being paid?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; I can. It usually is not the worker's fault. It is usually the fault of some supervisor or some union boss to whom this person must pay his respects by laying a certain amount of money on the line before he can get and hold the job. The more workers the more money on the line, the more housing and cost to taxpayer.

Mr. RICH. Is that an honest way to treat the taxpayers of this Government or to treat this Government itself in permitting things of that kind to happen?

Mr. WILSON. No; it certainly is everything but an honest way.

Let me quote from some of the letters. No. 1. And I have each and every letter from which I am quoting here; they are signed letters from people employed by the concerns:

Allow me to say that your enclosed remarks in regard to loafing are justified. Right, it does cost the taxpayers millions of dollars, and in contrast to our boys at the front, it is a crime and shame. I look at the division in which I work, and I now see in front of me 5 lieutenants, 9 so-called supervisors, and 40 rank-and-file employees, typists reading books held in the drawer and papers on the desk for a cover-up. Some are writing letters, and some are visiting. It is a regular practice to build up employees' lists to secure supervisor's rating.

Now this letter came in this morning from the Pacific coast. This navy yard should be investigated.

Another letter:

Your quoted comments in the local morning paper attracted my attention, and from my observation too little attention is being paid to a serious matter that has considerable bearing on the manpower shortage. That is a lack of desire on the part of a lot of employees to perform the work for which they are being paid high wages. There must be some truth in the subject from the amount of gossip around. For instance, it is reported to me that a group of day employees in a local plant in answer to appeals and display advertisements of a local ordnance plant in the local papers asking for production help of all or part time, decided to help out by working on the swing shift, 7 to 11 p. m.

All went well for a few days, and then occasionally another worker would drop by and say "Slow down, buddy." Occasionally the advice was not heeded, and on the following pay-roll day they were handed their checks and told their services were no longer needed.

Now we are tolerating these slowdowns in defense plants, demanded by union bosses or supervisors; yet we are employing thousands of additional workers for which we are asked to appropriate the taxpayers' money to house.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If we would get efficiency in these Government-operated plants, or plants that are operating on a cost-plus system, what percent of the employees does the gentleman believe we could save from those plants to work on the farms or to go into the military service? What percent of the manpower does the gentleman think we could save today if we had efficiency in manpower operations?

Mr. WILSON. I think it would be not less than 40 percent. That has been my observation.

Now, I quote from a letter received from a girl in a navy yard, with whom I am pretty well acquainted:

Right in my own vicinity girls as well as men are employed by the Government. They write one or two letters a day, and the rest of the day they knit or gossip or whatever may pass the time away.

If this appropriation is granted for housing, there will be no less than 500 houses built out of it to house the loafers to whom this girl is referring:

One girl held a position and found that she was losing her skill as a stenographer and so decided to take down the various conversations of those about her. A supervisor came by and said she was working so hard that she needed assistance and immediately delegated two girls to help lighten her task.

Understand she had nothing to do. She was losing her efficiency and so she tried to take down the conversations of people around her, and she was delegated two employees to help her do that job.

That sounds like a joke, but it is true. There is no end of such cases here.

Here is another letter:

I note with interest a news item appearing in the Wall Street Journal and I think it timely. Others should express themselves as you have done but I am sorry to say some like to play the game sitting on the fence.

I have been through plants working on war work, two within the last 30 days. In one everyone was on the job, while in the other not half were working. As many as four or five were in groups talking and doing nothing. One couple spooning in an out-of-the-way place in a storage warehouse. These are some of the people we will have to make jobs for in the future, and unless the unions come to the rescue and help correct the attitude of many members of the union I cannot figure how the United States will be able to compete in world markets.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. With this extravagance on the part of workers in industry, does the gentleman believe we will be able to raise enough revenue to take care of the deficit that will be contracted by this administration in the next 3 or 4 years?

Mr. WILSON. That is an interesting observation which would require a great deal of time to answer. Briefly I would say "No."

I notice an extract from a letter which I received from Oak Ridge, Tenn. I believe that is in the district of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

I have just now read in the Knoxville Journal, under Washington date line, 19th of February, what you had to say about war workers killing time. You should see just for 1 day what I have seen every day for nearly 2 years—workers for from 8 to 12 hours or more actually not working more than from 1 to 2½ hours. Just now, 12:30 a. m. February 20, a dozen or more workers I come in contact with every night are off—some are gone in their cars and will be back in time to check out at 2:30. Some of them are more or less in a "weaving" way, others gloating over their winnings or despondent over their losses.

I have another letter I received this morning which indicates the same situation in the same war plant at Oakridge, Tenn., where we have built thousands of housing units with the taxpayers' money.

This letter contains the statement:

As per your news note on promoted sabotage by many United States Army and Navy officers and engineers, may I advise: I have four boys in service, each a volunteer. Two daughters employed as junior secretaries in California and Texas Navy bases were so nauseated by the lack of any opportunity to earn their salary that they each quit.

One of those girls was employed in Texas, one in California. They quit their jobs because they did not have anything to do. But think of the thousands who are employed there for whom we are building housing and recreation facilities and furnishing hospitalization and transportation out of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. MASON. No wonder, then, that Lindsay Warren stated before a Senate committee that we had wasted, squandered $50,000,000,000 on this war effort of ours.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I heard Lindsay Warren make that statement myself in the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. He said it was caused by this cost-plus system of handing out these contracts and the extravagant way in which the Navy is passing the money out to contractors.

I heard the Navy men say that there was no redress from the subcontractors who could demand almost anything they wanted, a thousand, ten thousand, or twenty thousand dollars for receiving these subcontracts and they paid the money over to the contractors and laughed at the suggestion that there was some method by which we could get the money back or punish the people who were getting contracts under proceedings of that kind.

I feel that it is high time the Appropriations Committee in bringing in bills like this scrutinized every dollar. They should not permit money to be spent in this way or in any unnecessary way. It is up to this Congress to stop this spending. If we do not stop it, God save the Nation.

Mr. WILSON. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Further quoting from the letter:

Out here we civilians easily recognize, that around 60 to 80 percent of the Navy building program is, so far as winning this war is concerned, nothing but dirty traitorous sabotage.

They are not referring to the constructive work done, they are referring to that portion of it which has not contributed to the success of the Navy or to the success of the Navy building program or to the success of winning this war.

I am sure you read the insertion that was placed in the RECORD the other day by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON]. This article was inserted on February 20th. It appeared in the Washington Post on February 12, 1945, and I want to read just two paragraphs from that insertion:

In Cleveland the local bureaus of the Federal Government are a bad example. Everyone knows they are overstaffed. Army, Navy, Air Force, and W. P. B. A clerk in the W. P. B. said to me: "We have nothing to do in our department, but today they hired three more girls." In the military staffs, great numbers of young men in uniform are holding jobs that older men or women could do equally well.

An appalling waste of manpower is in the cost-plus-fixed-fee factories, where the Government pays the bill. The turn-over in these establishments is such that, as one labor union man said, "Putting manpower into these factories is just like throwing mud against the wall in the hope that some of it will stick." Of one notorious plant, the Cleveland people say that the workers play bridge on the assembly line.

Here is another reference:

I worked in the Navy Department, and in two different sections in this agency. I thought they really needed stenographers when I came to Washington to be nearer my son when he entered Annapolis. But they don't need them. We are overstaffed because (and this is my personal observation) there are many deferred men and IV–F's in Government. They justify their unessential jobs by putting on a front of clerks and stenographers hard at work wasting paper.

I see in the paper where you raised your voice against loafing on the job in Washington.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I see in the paper where you raised your voice against loafing on the job in Washington. If you want to see something really rotten or just plain sabotage and treason, just come down here and take a look at this job. Take a look at the scrap pile at K–25, and see the immense quantity of new material just thrown in the dump—new valves, pipe fittings, and anything you might name are to be seen. They could pave roads out here with bolts and nuts that are left out in the rain to rust.

For every man working there are five loafing, gambling, or drinking. I came 1,500 miles out here thinking I was going to help my country. The first thing the boss told me was that they were in no hurry whatsoever and to kill all the time I could but keep out of sight. They said the war was just one big pleasure trip. I am a World War veteran, my son is in the Second Marines and has been wounded in action. I belong to the union because I have to to work on a defense job.

DEAR MR. WILSON: I read your article in the Mobile Register, dated February 19, 1945. I admire the stand that you have taken in regard to the loafing of civil-service employees and their bosses.

It is a deplorable situation that exists in the United States Maritime Inspection Department, Ship Construction, and no one seems able to do anything about it. If a report is sent to the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., it is referred back to the regional office where they place a black mark against the one that makes the report.

DEAR MR. WILSON: I have just finished reading your article in the Washington News, or rather the article by the News entitled, "Wilson, the Curfew Man, Is at It Again."

You are perfectly right in your views. Come, or send one of your men to the Fifteenth and E Street door of the Commerce Building and notice the procession of clerks, mostly women, going out of that door and returning with coffee, cokes, sandwiches, cake, etc., at any hour during the afternoon, especially. This causes resentment among the clerks who try to do their duty and work instead of going out of the building at all hours. There are entirely too many clerks, anyway. If there were not too many, they would not have time to talk, chatter, yell across rooms, etc., so the rest of the clerks cannot concentrate.

Then, why allow clerks to stand in line for an hour or so to buy cigarettes? We certainly cannot need a draft-or-work law as long as this goes on. Other people cannot get the necessities of life, meat, chicken, turkey, butter, etc., and I see no reason for allowing clerks wasting time to stand in line, during office hours, for cigarettes.

HONORABLE SIR: Being patriotic and knowing that we are at war, I was reluctant about bringing attention to Washington the vast waste in the manpower of Government offices. Visit the O. P. A., W. P. B., for that matter any Government office, and you'll find hundreds of girls wasting tneir time and so many men at desks, looking important but actually doing nothing.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that my time has expired, for I have dozens of letters containing statements similar to these excerpts which I have just read. Of all the people who wrote me, there were only

two who did not concur in my observations on waste, inefficiency, and incompetency in Government. I hope to have more to say on this subject at a later date.

(Mr. WILSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, the President sent forward an estimate for an appropriation of $23,000,000 to carry forward the community facilities program of the Federal Works Agency to June 30, 1945. This sum is the balance of the amount authorized by the basic act. The President pointed out that it was necessary also to raise the limitation on the amount which may be spent for community services from $80,000,000 to $85,000,000.

The Appropriations Committee now proposes an appropriation of $20,000,000 and proposes also to raise the service limitation by the requested amount.

If the committee had stopped there its proposals would have been responsive to the need. The committee expresses apprehension about continuation of the service program after the 1st of July and reserves $18,000,000 of the $201,000,000 appropriation for that purpose. This reservation makes the bill unworkable for the following reasons:

First. It provides the wholly inadequate sum of $2,000,000 for both construction and service projects between now and July 1.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. If the gentleman will permit me to conclude my statement, I will be glad to yield later.

Mr. TABER. I will give the gentleman some more time, if necessary, so that he might yield to me.

Mr. LANHAM. I will be glad to yield under those circumstances.

Mr. TABER. These people have an unexpended balance for services of $34,500,000 as of the 1st of February. It is $488,000, to be exact. On top of that, their rate of expenditure last year was $3,300,000 and the current rate is $4,000,000 a month. Five times four are twenty. Twenty from thirty-four is fourteen. That means they have $14,000,000 to play with in that fund between now and the 1st of July. That is the picture that they presented without giving a dollar to them.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman, in my opinion, is absolutely inaccurate in his estimate in that regard. I am advised by the Federal Works Agency that they have spent almost all of their money in their expenditures and present allocations to the $80,000,000 limitation placed in the law for services.

Mr. TABER. There is the figure that they furnished themselves.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The figures to which the gentleman from New York calls attention are, as will be noted from the context, unexpended balances. But the question with which we are dealing here is not unexpended balances but unobligated balances. Only unobligated balances can construct new projects or operate either new or old projects. The figures cited ignore those sums in the unexpended balances which are obligated or which are being obligated, as explained before the committee, and which for that reason will not be available for future expenditure.

Mr. LANHAM. That was the idea I was trying to impress, that there have been allocations of these funds, and I am advised by the Federal Works Agency that they lack very little of being up to their $80,000,000 limitation as it is at present. For that reason the Committee on Appropriations in this bill increases that limitation to $85,000,000.

Second. The expenditures for service already approach $80,000,000, and when $85,000,000 has been spent for services, no further expenditure can be made under the law. Thus a large part of the intended $18,000,000 expenditure after June 30 would be immobilized.

The committee in the same bill recommends an appropriation of $84,373,000 for additional war housing. This will meet a pressing need. But at the same time the committee prevents the provision of the necessary water, sewers, schools, hospitals, and other community facilities and services necessary for this additional housing, services which are absolutely necessary to keep the various plants in efficient operation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes, and I ask the gentleman to yield to me at this time, because I would like to correct those statements that he has made.

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I am afraid that the gentleman has been misled, because the testimony and the tables that appear on pages 292 and 324 of the hearings do not bear out the statements at all. They do bear out just exactly what I said, that they have $14,000,000 to spare between now and the 1st day of July, without having a cent given to them. I am absolutely correct, and their own tables prove it.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman is confusing unexpended balances and the obligations for which those expenditures are required.

Mr. TABER. I am not confused, because I am telling the gentleman just exactly what it is. The tables show what is unobligated and unallocated.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as everybody knows, all of these governmental agencies have constantly in process the obligation of balances. When they appeared before us they made it clear that the unexpended balances did not include obligated funds or projects being processed.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct, and they are obligated almost up to the limitation of the present law.

I repeat, I suggest that the bill should provide the whole amount stated for this program for the period ending June 30, 1945. To accomplish this, the following language should be elliminated from the bill, and I propose to offer an amendment tomorrow to this effect:

On page 8, in lines 8 to 12, eliminate the comma and strike out the following words: "and of the additional amount appropriated under this head not less than $18,000,000 shall be reserved for financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the objects to which this proviso applies."

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have conducted monthly conferences with the Federal Works Administrator on the community facilities program since its inauguration. Another such conference is scheduled for Tuesday next. The committee have for some time intended and do now intend to inquire into the necessity of increasing the authorizations for community facilities. The committee propose to report to the House at its early convenience, after the subject has been exhaustively examined, what further provision should be made for the program after June 30, 1945.

I therefore trust that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the House will be willing to agree to the amendment suggested so that the current bill may provide for the community facilities program, both construction and services, for the current fiscal year, leaving open for further decision what additional provision along these lines, if any, should be made.

The Congress has been prompt and liberal with appropriations for the military branches of the Government. The comparatively modest appropriations for community facilities are necessary to the war program. They ease the burden in the war communities where it is beyond the ability of those communities to bear and they may be said to be the little leaven that leaveneth the whole loaf.

I want to quote this from the report of the committee, found on page 5:

Irrespective of the merits of new projects, construction, or service, the committee was confronted by the fact that the additional appropriation requested, if employed as projected, would leave no margin for maintaining and operating service projects when funds within the existing authorized appropriation ceiling become exhausted. That ceiling may or may not be raised.

May I say in that connection that there is absolutely no necessity for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to take up the matter of further authorizations along this line until the authorizations already made have been used and appropriations made under them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

INCOME TAXES—A JUST AND EQUITABLE DEDUCTION

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have today introduced a bill to amend section 23 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code to the end that in the case of a Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress, who maintains a home in the State, Territory, or possession from which he was elected or appointed, rent paid or incurred by him for housing nec-

essary to enable him to be in attendance at the sessions of Congress shall be considered an expense paid or incurred in connection with his carrying on the functions of his public office.

Such an amendment is long overdue. The courts have adopted a liberal attitude toward what constitutes "home" and have rejected the Treasury's attempt to place a man's home at his job. A man's home is his permanent residence.

The expense incurred by those above indicated, included in and as a part of the discharge of their official duties while away from home, compelled as they are to maintain themselves, and to maintain in fact and effect two homes, is obviously a deductible item and should be made so as a matter of law rather than left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, internal-revenue collectors country-wide, or to the judgment of the Board of Tax Appeals.

This amendment should be a matter of substantive law, and the Ways and Means Committee should see that it is so enacted.

As the law now stands a rank injustice is perpetrated. Not to permit, definitely and specifically, such a deduction as a matter of law and equity is an inequitable, illegal, and unjust discrimination against Members of Congress and others, and it should be ended.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be notified when I have consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, by way of preliminary comment, nothing is to be gained here by making extravagant assertions which cannot be corroborated by facts. Men who make inflammatory statements here on the floor which are not based on facts are rendering a disservice to this body and to the country.

For example, a Member from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] rose here on the floor and made a statement the gist of which was that the head of the General Accounting Office, Mr. Lindsay Warren, had made a statement before a congressional committee to the effect that some $50,000,000,000 had been utterly wasted in transactions relating to the conduct of the war.

Now, the facts are these: In a hearing before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT], a member of that committee, made the observation that probably a large amount of money had been lost through cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts. I have before me a transcript of that hearing, and this is what was said:

> Mr. GOSSETT. I have made a careless statement, purely careless because I have no earthly way of even approximating it (cost of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracting) that doubtless it has added $50,000,000,000 to the cost of the war.
>
> Mr. WARREN. I would not think your figure would be too much out of line.

Now, all of us know that a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract is highly undesirable and not to be employed in normal times, and under the practice of this administration has not been resorted to except in cases of emergency. But when this war dropped suddenly upon us, with the attack on Pearl Harbor, and when it became necessary to make preparations to defend the Nation and prepare for the titanic struggle ahead of us, we had to discard normal business methods. We had to get plants and bases and ships and we had to get them immediately. Under the urgent necessity of arming in time, we had to resort to the cost-plus contract. To have followed any other method would have involved delay which would have been fatal.

War is always wasteful. War is never economical. War cannot be conducted according to ordinary business practices. In the beginning we required the fabrication of materials, the processing of which, and the cost of which, were wholly problematical. No one could say what was a reasonable cost because no one had ever done work of that kind. It had to be done immediately. As a matter of fact, time and time again we caught the bus by the narrowest margin; and we did it necessarily through cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts. There was no other workable arrangement available. There was no other way to be certain we would get the work done. It frequently happened that the press of war contracts was so great that we could not secure bids under any circumstances. There was nobody to bid. Nobody had the facilities, and in justice to themselves and to the Government could not follow the business methods which would ordinarily be followed in time of peace. So we made cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts and under those cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts we have won the war. Any man who stands on this floor and seeks to lead the House to believe, and seeks to lead the country to believe, that by the use of those cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts there has been avoidable or controllable waste, is not familiar with the facts and is rendering a service to the Nation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Do you believe in economy in the operation of government?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman might as well ask me if I believe in sin or if I believe in righteousness.

Mr. RICH. Well, from that statement, I do not believe that you do.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further to such irrelevant interruptions. I want to say that this war has been waged more economically than any war ever fought in the history of the United States. And when this war is over and the inevitable checking up begins and the committees of investigation are appointed and go into every crook and cranny of expenditures in the prosecution of this war, they will find that it was handled in a remarkably economical manner, in proportion to the sums involved, the masses of men engaged, and to the interests at stake.

Mr. WHITE. Can the gentleman say the same thing of the accumulation of national debt?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am going to talk about the national debt presently. The national debt has been kept within the lowest limits and has been handled in an economical and businesslike way. For example, in all former wars the money used by the United States Government in the prosecution of the war was obtained at high rates of interest and at constantly advancing rates of interest as the war progressed. Never before in any crisis have sums of these huge proportions been borrowed at such low rates of interest or been so wisely administered. The same is true of every phase of the war; and any American ought to take pride in that record instead of trying to make partisan capital here on the floor by misrepresenting what has been accomplished.

Mr. RICH. Now, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In connection with the subcontracts that are being let now, we can bring you all the proof you want that in many of those cases the subcontractors are giving to the main contractors fabulous sums.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Very well. The gentleman says he can bring us proof. Let him come here with the proof.

Mr. RICH. We have given it to you and you will not do anything with it. You say you are for economy but you are not. I will give it to you in 24 hours.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman can show that in the expenditures reflected in this bill we have wasted money, or have done so in the past, we shall be glad to have him do so. Now is the time and this is the place. Let us have the proof.

Of course, in the enlistment of millions of men, 22,000,000 men in industrial plants in the United States in this war and 11,000,000 in the armed services, in the enlistment of 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 men and in the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars the gentleman may be able to find a flyspeck here and there where some contractor or subcontractor has used bad judgment. Conceivably he might even find an occasional case of corruption by some irresponsible subordinate, although we have not been able to find them in the hearings on this bill. But in the conduct of the war and in the formulation of the policies under which the war has been prosecuted you will find no culpable delinquencies. This war is the best-managed war, the freest of instances of mismanagement or incompetency or inefficiency in the history not only of this Nation but of the world.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We welcome criticism but it should be constructive criticism, and it should be based on facts. We deal in this bill with gigantic problems. We submit here our method of solving them. If you have a better method, we shall be glad to have you present it. And if you can show it is better, we will adopt it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have a great deal of respect for the chairman of the committee. I was going to venture the observation that when he indulges in the realms of prophecy with regard to the findings of investigating committees after the war, I am afraid he is a little optimistic.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. At the close of World War No. 1, an investigating committee of this House spent over a million dollars trying to find something to criticize in the administration of the war. All they were able to find was that the Army had bought too many saddles and too many bridles for the number of horses we had. Out of that entire transaction of the World War the committee was not able to find evidence to support a single prosecution by the Department of Justice. The conduct of that war and the integrity, ability, patriotism, and efficiency of the men who conducted it is a glorious page in American history. And when the history of this war is written it will reflect as great credit and honor on American arms, and on the efficiency and integrity of every man connected with it from the Commander in Chief down to the last private in the ranks.

Based on the record of the last war—as well as upon our common knowledge of the manner in which this war is being operated, I venture the prediction that when we have again won a notable American victory, the gentleman will not be able to point to anything any less creditable in the management of this war than in the management of the last war.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The chairman of our committee is usually well informed, but I am sure if he reads the report made by a committee of this House headed by ex-Congressman Graham, of Illinois, which committee conducted investigations of war contracts in the last war over a period of 1 year which investigation shows that many millions and millions of dollars had been wastefully expended; I am sure if he read that report he would not have us draw the inference that the Graham committee found nothing irregular in the contract system of the last war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, I have said that money has been wastefully expended because you cannot wage war without wasteful expenditures. I will say to the gentleman that neither Mr. Graham nor Mr. Graham's committee found one case of culpability in that "wasteful expenditure" which warranted prosecution under the law.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We submit today, Mr. Chairman, the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945. All deficiency appropriation bill for 1945. All deficiency appropriation bills are depressing because they mean we have found it necessary to spend money we had not anticipated spending and which we had not planned to spend. In this bill we are called upon to appropriate nearly two and one-half billions not included in the annual supply bills. Deficiency bills are disappointing not only because of the heavy draft upon the Treasury, but because they indicate, first, we may have made some error in drafting the original bills; second, they indicate that the Congress has found it necessary to enact laws not in contemplation at the time, involving new and additional expenditures; third, and the matter of largest concern, that departmental officials have disregarded the antideficiency law and have made expenditures neither warranted nor authorized. The present bill, unfortunately, carries items severally occasioned by all three.

But in this deficiency bill there is the compensating fact that 97 percent of the money provided by the bill is for war purposes. And the great bulk of that amount is for the Navy. No one will question the advisability of these naval expenditures. I am certain all Members of the House who attended the conference with Admiral King and General Marshall will recall with gratification Admiral King's statement "The Navy which you provided and the support which you are giving it is making victory possible." The $1,914,000,000 deficiency appropriations for Navy purposes is made necessary by the developments of the war, and is principally for the Bureaus of Ships and Ordnance, involving the repair of various ships, the cost of which has been larger than originally anticipated.

Taking up the bill categorically, we provide an appropriation for the War Manpower Commission due to two things. First, our increased and accelerated production, with which we are all familiar. It has taken more munitions than we anticipated and additional expenditures are required on that account. In the second place, it provides for the administration of a new law, the Serviceman's Readjustment Act, which must be serviced and of which we had no intimation at the time the original estimate was before us. We have provided the full amount for the War Manpower Commission and we also have provided the full amount estimated by the Bureau of the Budget for the Office of Price Administration, except a 10 percent reduction in that portion of the estimate for defraying the cost of penalty mail.

This deficit was brought about by two laws passed by the Congress since enactment of the original bill. One is the penalty mail law and the other is the Stabilization Extension Act, with which all Members of the House are familiar because they have been passed in the last year, and, of course, require servicing.

We had two items from the Social Security Board, one for the Bureau of Old-Age Pensions and one for the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance. The first we allowed in full and the second we cut approximately in half, the reduction applying wholly to personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Under the Federal Works Agency, Community Facilities Bureau, which has been discussed on the floor today, we found still unobligated approximately $12,000,000. There remained unappropriated of our authorization, $23,000,000, or a total of approximately $35,000,000 if all were made available and used. It requires approximately $8,000,000 of the $12,000,000 for maintaining and operating service projects to carry us to the end of the fiscal year. We allowed $20,000,000, within $3,000,000 of our authorization, and have reserved $18,000,000 of that amount for servicing facilities after next June 30, leaving $2,000,000 to be added to unobligated funds of about $4,000,000, or approximately $6,000,000 for new projects.

Mr. Chairman, let me call attention to the fact that this new housing and this servicing of new projects is required only in case of increased production in existing plants or in the establishment of new plants. While our Army is following the long-established military axiom that we push preparations for war as if the war were to continue indefinitely, it becomes more and more apparent to all of us that the European war is nearing its close.

With the cessation of the European war there will be a lessened pressure upon us for munitions and equipment. Our factories are now geared to a two-war program. When one of the two closes we can ease up, and certainly no new factories will be necessary; in other words, with the close of the European war the shifting of population which requires this additional and temporary housing and facilities will stop. So we may safely conclude that in the coming fiscal year 1945–46, there will be no shifts of population which will warrant much, if any, additional projects in either housing or facilities. All that will be necessary will be the maintenance of service on existing projects, and even that will drop materially. With that in view, the committee believes that it has made ample provision both for community facilities and for temporary war housing—at least at this time.

The estimate for the General Accounting Office, which has just been mentioned in our discussion on the floor, is due to the enactment of the new law requiring the audit of financial transactions of all Government corporations by that agency. I think there is no difference of opinion here on the floor, and there certainly was none in the committee, as to the need for such provision and the importance of such audits.

Under the series of new laws passed within the past year providing for veterans of the war, for rates of payment, for standards of eligibility, and so forth, additional funds are required for the Veterans' Administration and we allowed the full amount recommended under the Budget estimate.

The $30,000,000 estimated as necessary to put into effect and to carry out the new law just enacted for Federal crop insurance is included in the bill as submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

However, the request of the Department of the Interior for $40,000 for the Office of High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, seemed to the committee unwarranted in view of the fact that

under statutory provision we give the Filipinos their independence in 1946 or sooner. In the meantime we have an adequate military government in the islands, and the provision for the Office of High Commissioner and the reestablishment of civil jurisdiction of the United States in the Philippine Islands for the brief interval between now and the transfer of the entire government to the Filipino Republic, would not seem to justify further expenditures for this purpose. Accordingly, the entire amount has been denied.

One item which has been the subject of considerable correspondence with the committee is the item of $30,000 for the United Nations Commission for investigation of war crimes. That was denied in the last deficiency appropriation bill. The committee, in the enactment of the last deficiency bill, eliminated all except the most urgent estimates.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Would the gentleman say that the failure to include the $30,000, now reduced to $25,000, to defray the expenses of our representative in London attending the United Nations War Crimes Commission, was due to failure of the State Department to make the request for such funds?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We had an estimate for $30,000, as I recall, in connection with the last deficiency bill, but the testimony before us, which is available in the hearings on the bill for anyone who may be interested, did not lead us to believe that there would be any considerable loss in failing to take care of it at that particular time. In view of the fact that we were eliminating all appropriations not urgently needed in the interval between that bill and this bill, and the apparent lack of urgency in this item, we left it out, along with many other items of that character. From the situation as presented to us, we understood the Commission could utilize attachés of the State Department available at that time. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what the Commission did. It appointed an Army officer for that purpose, and he has been on the job ever since. So far as we are informed, the failure to provide this $30,000 has in no way militated against the efficiency of the service.

Mr. CELLER. It has militated against it in the sense that the State Department used the failure of the gentleman's committee to recommend to the House that appropriation as a pretext for recalling Herbert C. Pell, a Presidential appointee to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, the gentleman understands that the official to whom he refers was never mentioned to our committee. We know nothing about him and have no official information about his retention or dismissal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes additional.

The question which the gentleman propounds is a question which should be submitted to the State Department, rather than to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CELLER. May I state, for the purpose of the RECORD, that Mr. Pell is a very eminent gentleman who has done very fine and most exemplary work in London as our representative. I do hope we will reinstate this appropriation, and that, following that, the State Department will redesignate him as our representative in London.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As far as the committee is informed, everything the gentleman says about Mr. Pell is accurate and authoritative and is borne out by all the records in the case. As to the action of the State Department, of course, we have no information and no jurisdiction.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Replying to the gentleman from New York, may I say that the matter has been presented to the Committee on Appropriations for the Department of State and is under consideration at the present time.

Under the Treasury Department we have an estimate for restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. We had an item for the same purpose last March. At that time the amount of the deficit was some thirty-nine and a half million dollars. At this time the deficit amounts to practically a quarter of a billion dollars. When the matter came before the committee last year we inquired of them what would be the effect if we failed to provide this amount of money, and we were told it would have no effect at all; that the Commodity Credit Corporation would proceed as it had before. Subsequent testimony shows that is exactly what they did. It was without effect in any way whatever. Consequently, when this estimate came before us for the same purpose we asked the same question, and again we were told it would not affect the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation; that they have their sources from which they could borrow money and could carry on their activities uninterrupted in any way by failure to provide that amount. Therefore, we have not provided the money.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. You say you failed to provide the money. If you look up the Treasury statement and see what you have spent in the last 10 or 12 years it does not look to me as if you failed to furnish everybody every dollar they wanted for anything and everything that they wanted in this whole administration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has this consolation, that he protested on every occasion. But judging by the various votes on the measures under consideration, he failed to accompany his protests by facts sufficiently convincing to affect the decision of the Members of the House on either side of the aisle.

Mr. RICH. Because today we are $235,000,000,000 in the red. Think of it. You never heard of such a statement like that in all the history of the world.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is approximately right.

Mr. RICH. And it is terrible.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All misfortunes brought about by war are terrible.

Mr. RICH. Terrible.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are other things more terrible, defeat and the unnecessary loss of our men.

Mr. RICH. Yes, sir; I tried to get a little economy in government, but the gentleman from Missouri is for spending.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman's objections will be entered in the record. But if the money had not been spent American soldiers would have lacked clothing and shelter and hospitalization and would have died of the flu without having reached the front lines, as they did in the last war. They would have lacked proper food and been fed embalmed beef as they were in the Spanish-American War. When General Marshall and Admiral King were before our committee they were asked if the committee had failed to provide money needed for anything to insure the well-being of our men and the winning of ultimate victory and both answered that we had provided money for every need of the armed forces. I would rather have that accolade than any encomium the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania might pronounce.

Mr. Chairman, may I discuss briefly the financial status of the country and the relation of appropriations and expenditures to the national debt. We owe a lot of money, an unprecedented amount of money. Up to this time we have a public debt approaching $220,000,000,000. It has been estimated by the Bureau of the Budget that at the end of this fiscal year we will have a public debt of approximately $251,000,000,000, a debt such as has never been carried by any other nation at any time, an amount of money so stupendous as to defy the comprehension of the human mind. This money must be paid back. When can we begin to pay it back? We have been running in the red ever since 1931. For 15 years we have been spending more money every year than we took in. No individual and no nation can continue that indefinitely.

Of course, it was necessary. It was unavoidable. The house was on fire. We had to preserve the house. We had to preserve the Nation. As between the two alternatives, we spent the money. But eventually necessity for financing actual war operations will be ended. That, however, will not close our war accounts. We will still be in a precarious position financially. We will be confronted with a peacetime budget unexampled in previous peacetime budgets in the United States. We will be under the necessity of meeting the following unprecedented obligations.

First. The necessity of meeting public debt retirement.

Second. The necessity of meeting interest on the public debt, which alone will be twice the amount of the entire Federal Budget in former years not so far remote.

Third. Under the peace agreements which will be made, it will be necessary to maintain standing armies and navies and to supply defense establishments in far greater proportion than ever before.

Fourth. We will have the necessity of providing for more than a million veterans who have been disabled in this war. Our increased veterans' benefits will constitute a stupendous and steadily increasing obligation.

Fifth. We will have to take care of the merchant marine which has been expanded until today it is the greatest ocean-carrying organization ever launched upon the seas.

In addition there will be other expenses of Government brought about as a result of our participation in this war, which must be met annually. To meet these unprecedented obligations we must adopt unprecedented economies.

Even now, in the peak of the war, strong influence is being brought to bear on Congress and its committees for expenditures that could be avoided.

Mr. Chairman, the Budgets of the future should avoid new projects and new undertakings. They certainly should avoid them in this critical year of the war. No provision should be made except for essential war activities. I trust that all subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, which are now preparing bills will scrutinize their budgets and eliminate every new project or every old project that can be dispensed with, in order to meet the tremendous demands which will confront us at the end of this war and when the income of the Government must drop drastically with the discontinuance of war production. Even now sources of revenue are contracting. Already there is an urge to reduce taxes. We are told that jobs depend upon relief of industry from the present burdensome taxes. We are further told that there must be a reduction in personal income taxes in order that there may be more funds available for purchasing by individuals with a view to encouraging production and in turn promoting post-war employment.

We face a rapidly developing situation that should have serious attention by every Member of the House regardless of party or any other consideration except the future welfare of our Government.

In the last 500 years every government which has fallen, with the exception of those which have crumpled under the impact of the Axis Armies, and every administration in parliamentary governments that has fallen, has been wrecked upon the rocks of unbalanced budgets resulting from unwise or excessive governmental expenditures.

The United States Government is today as well established as any government upon the globe, and no power on earth can disturb its stability from the outside; the only danger is from the inside, and the only inside danger is from expenditure for purposes which we can get along without. I earnestly appeal to every member of the Committee on Appropriations, especially to every chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations to avoid such items; and then, if such items are included in the bill, I invite the Members of the House to strike them out when they come to the floor.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one-half minute remaining.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I surely agree with the premise the gentleman from Missouri has presented here, but I have just been wondering if it does not irritate him to have——

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Nothing irritates me when I have the approval of my good friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If it does not irritate him to have agencies set up during peacetime to meet some peacetime emergency come before his committee and try to make believe they have something to do with winning the war and thus keep themselves continued? It is not only a question of the money involved but also the manpower that goes along with their operation, and this during wartime. Does it not irritate the chairman of the committee to have these agencies come before him in this manner—not new war agencies but old agencies created in peacetimes to meet some temporary emergency?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will take 1 more minute; the gentleman's question is too important to be overlooked.

Let me diverge for a minute to say that the President is coming down tomorrow at 12:30. I refer to his visit in order to say that the discussion of this bill will be deferred for the message, will be resumed at the conclusion of the joint session.

There are indications also that at the close of the German war the President of the United States will return to again address the Congress in order to submit a revised Budget, which will be millions of dollars below the Budget under which we are operating. He is coming down to recommend the discontinuance of war activities which can be dispensed with and drastic reductions in expenditures for war agencies whose continuance will be necessary but which can be expected to operate on a much lower scale.

So the Budget under which we are now operating may be considered as tentative. And our estimates and appropriations for the future are contingent. Under requirements embodied by the Committee on Appropriations in former appropriation bills, the departments are now conducting studies with a view to indicating, on short notice, those expenditures which can be eliminated and those expenditures which can be reduced coincident with changes on the war front, and unexpended balances which can be dispensed with will be impounded. These provisions have the approval of the President and will be invoked promptly on the first authentic news of final collapse of the Axis Powers. The first readjustment will be made at the close of the German war, and the final adjustment at the close of the Japanese war. In the meantime every reduction is being made in the supply bills consonant with the unrestricted prosecution of the war to an early and victorious conclusion.

Nothing will affect more profoundly the future progress and welfare of our country than our fiscal integrity and the financial solvency of the Government. That must be our first consideration in the formulation of the appropriation bills from now until the final extinction of the national debt.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am going to skim over the bill first and give you a little picture of what the whole bill is before I get down to specific items. There is involved in the bill something like three and one-half billions of dollars which are made available to the different agencies and departments of the Government to spend, that they could not spend if it were not for this bill. Of this amount, roughly, $1,000,000,000 is for use of the Army, and this is a very rough estimate because it involves transfers within the Military Establishment. It does not involve new appropriations but involves money transferred from what had been previously appropriated to items where the need has shifted to other things.

Then there is $1,900,000,000 for the Navy. There was a cut of $20,000,000 in this item in connection with a post-war item. We thought for that kind of a project, which was wharfing, that they would have plenty of time to do it after the war is over and that it is not necessary at the present time to divert manpower to complete it.

There is a small item for the O. P. A. There are a few small items for the Department of Agriculture, the big one being an item for suppression of forest fires, and the next biggest one, as I remember it, being about a million dollars to get rid of the chinch bugs and similar pests that infest the Middle West.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is that item limited to chinch bugs or does it include grasshoppers?

Mr. TABER. No; it covers similar pests. I presume the grasshopper proposition is perhaps as important as the other one, probably more important. But it covers what they told us they would need.

There are a lot of items for the State Department. There is an item in here for the War Relocation Authority. There is a small item, comparatively, for the O. P. A.

Within the State Department we have carried one item about which there has been a good deal of talk in the papers. It is a minor item as far as dollars go but probably is a bad item as far as the efficiency of the project it is supposed to cover goes. I refer to the War Crimes Commission set-up. It appeared quite clearly in the hearings that the only item involved at the present time and until the close of the war is the gathering together of evidence of various kinds and that that was more a matter which a group of clerks in the embassy could do a good job on than a group of higher-ups who would be chosen supposedly because of their ability to pass judgment upon things. I really believe that the reestablishment of that outfit will be a matter which will hamper the prosecution of the war criminals rather than forward it. However, it is a small item in dollars, only $25,000 being involved, which would mean a lot to me but it does not mean a lot comparatively so far as the expenditures of the Government are concerned.

There is one thing that I wish to call attention to that is getting to be a menace to the Government, and a very serious menace, and that is the enormous quantity of publicity and propaganda artists who are supported on the departmental and bureaucratic pay rolls. A short study of that situation revealed over 38,000 upon the rolls. It has been called to my attention particularly through the operations of certain parts of the State Department and certain units of the War Relocation Authority. The smart outfits, like the National Housing Agency and the Community Facilities set-up, are major offenders along this particular line. Their activities along that particular line and that particular set-up have come to be a menace to decent control of the Government by the Congress. They promote agitation all over the country for the expenditure of funds, and so when we come to meet here we are faced not by the needs of the Government as they develop in the hearings that the committees bring before you when a bill is brought up, but by a false idea of what the situation is with reference to these things that are created by bureaucratic propaganda. That sort of a thing is an absolute menace to our Government, financially and otherwise.

One of the worst offenders is the Department of Agriculture. It is about time that we in the Congress began to tighten up on that situation all the way down the line. The money that is spent for that purpose is, in my opinion, spent in violation of the law, and it should be stopped. But we are in a very serious situation insofar as that is concerned, because the Attorney General will not do anything to enforce any such law as that in the interest of the people.

I want to talk to you now about the community facilities proposition. I had a little discussion here with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. It is perfectly apparent that Mr. LANHAM has been deceived by some information which has been handed to him by the community facilities outfit. They came up here, and they did not have the slightest idea where they were at.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-eight Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 27, noes 52.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 57, noes 61.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. A quorum is present. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I am sure the gentleman from New York is deeply gratified by the sudden increase in his audience, all of whom are interested in what the gentleman has to say.

Mr. TABER. I hope they are anxious to hear it.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I am anxious to hear it. If the gentleman will yield, in that connection, I take it you are going to discuss the Federal Works Agency proposition now?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. In connection with that matter, there is a shipyard doing war work on the outskirts of Duluth, Minn. That is where the St. Lawrence seaway begins and ends. The Federal Works Agency, as I understand it, came in with a recommendation that the $28,000 item in this proposition you are going to discuss be included, and that other people contribute $10,000 additional. Now, I am told, and this refers to your talk with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]—I have not talked with him—but I am told if language on page 8 of the bill stays there, which in effect is supposed to earmark $18,000,000, not alone this project, which is purely for the benefit of the Government because of the war effort, will not be undertaken but many other projects will also fail. I think many Members in the House are interested in this language at about the middle of page 8 of this bill. This sewer project is needed in the interest of public health, which would be endangered. I had anticipated there would not be any particular difficulty in a matter which had so much merit to it, when, according to many Members of the House, the War Department and other agencies are spending a lot of money in ways that probably are not necessary. I would like to have the gentleman comment on that.

Mr. TABER. I do not know anything about the project in the gentleman's district of $28,000, except that it is there. I am going to give a complete picture of this community facilities proposition according to the hearings that have been held by the committee, and frankly, that is all I have to go on. I have not any subterranean channels or any secret means of approach. Now, as to whether these folks told us the truth when they came up before us, I do not know. I cannot help it. I know they came up here and they did not know where they were and their figures did not balance, and it was all mixed up, and we sent them back to get their material straightened out.

After a couple of days they came up with some more. We finally went over it and balanced it up as best we could. Now, here is the picture: As of January 31, 1945, there is an unexpended balance on the projects for construction of $67,500,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusets. Is that community facilities?

Mr. TABER. It is construction under community facilities. I have not yet come to the services feature. I will not get to that for quite a bit, because I want to analyze this so that the membership may just see what the picture is.

That appears in a table on page 324 of the hearings. A previous table appears on page 292 of the hearings. That is December 31, 1944. On December 31, 1944, the unexpended balance was $73,900,000. So that they spent the difference between those two sums in that month, or $6,400,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The difference between those two tables shows the amount spent in the month of January of this year?

Mr. TABER. That is right. Now that would be on the basis of a little over 10 months' money available for expenditure, which would carry us to the 1st of November.

There were unobligated funds as of the 31st of December, and this appears on page 292, of $25,708,000. On the 31st of January there was $24,557,000. That means that they obligated $1,151,000 in January 1945, and if they obligate at the same rate the rest of the time, they can go on obligating for 20 months on that basis. That means away into the last end of the year 1946.

The unallocated balance on January 31 was $6,335,000. I am referring to the same table that I did before. On December 31 it was $7,015,000. That means that they allocated $690,000 in the month of January. On that same basis, and at that same rate, they have funds to continue those allocations for 9 full months from the 1st of February 1945, which would carry us to the 1st day of October 1945.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman used the words "continue obligating" when he meant to say "continue allocating."

Mr. TABER. Allotting at the same rate; yes.

Now, that is something of the picture of the construction fund.

If they tell you they do not have any funds to allocate, they tell you a different story than they told us.

When it comes to the service end of it, on the same tables to which I referred before, that is the one on page 292, and the one on page 324, there was unexpended as the 31st of December, $38,112 000.

As of the 31st of January, $34,488,000, or an expenditure for the month of $3,624,000. If the expenditures might be accelerated considerably and it should go up to $4,000,000 a month at the end of this current fiscal year they would have spent out of that $34,000,000 which is unexpended, $20,000,000, and they have a margin of $14,000,000 to carry them to the 1st of July. On the other hand, if it should be expended as long as it might last, they have enough to carry them at the rate they went in January for over 9 months, or until the 1st day of October.

They had unobligated in the services' fund as of December 31, $11,295,000 and as of January 31, $10,126,000.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield with reference to the amounts in the printed hearings, tell us the page of the hearings?

Mr. TABER. Page 292 carries the December 31 figure and page 324 the January 31 figure.

Mr. PITTENGER. Is the gentleman now coming to page 325?

Mr. TABER. The figure of "Unobligated for services" on page 324 is $10,126 000.

Mr. PITTENGER. When the gentleman gets time I call his attention to page 325 where the figures apparently do not jibe with any he has quoted.

Mr. TABER. I shall be glad to discuss that when we get to them.

That means that during the month of January there was obligated $1,169,000, and that in turn means that to continue for the next 9½ months they have plenty of money—if they go on obligating just as they have been.

If you will turn to page 292 you will see there was unallocated $10,445,000 on December 31, and you will see from page 324 there was unallocated for services $7,309,000 on January 31, meaning that they allocated $3,145,000 in the month of January.

Their story was as they came to us that they wanted money to carry them through to the 1st of July.

There is another item that I think must be considered along with this, because if there was any shortage there is plenty of money there for them to get at. They have as of the 31st of January $6,800,000, as appears on page 324, of unexpended balance in their administrative expenses; their expenditures have been going along at the rate of $330,000 a month on an average through the fiscal year 1944 according to their estimate. That means they have money enough on hand to carry them for 20 full months in administrative expenses. I do not believe any agency of the Government ought to be provided with funds to carry them for 20 full months.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I say that the budget officer of this agency has advised me twice over the telephone that they have no need whatsoever so far as this fiscal year is concerned for the $800,000 included for administrative expenses.

Mr. TABER. I understand that is absolutely correct. Out of that $6,800,000, at least $4,000,000 can be moved right over into that unallocated item for services if there is any occasion to have more money. I just want to show what the situation of this agency is. I want the House to deal with it honestly and fairly, without emotion and getting excited about it.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I am not trying to heckle the gentleman, but I want information.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate the gentleman's position.

Mr. PITTENGER. My information is to the effect that if the paragraph I referred to in the bill is not stricken out, there are a large number of projects for which funds cannot be used, because it is a limitation on expenditure. I call the gentleman's attention to page 325, where the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] refers to an unobligated balance of $6,909,692.07. He and Mr. Field are discussing that matter. Then the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] refers to an unobligated balance of $25,000,000 in round figures and again to an unallotted balance of $7,015,981.79. Here is what the witness, Mr. Field, states:

> The two amounts which you have just given cannot be added together as each is a balance of the same appropriation.

Mr. TABER. I understand that. That is correct.

Mr. PITTENGER. Well, somebody is incorrect. Maybe someone in the agency is wrong as an accounting proposition. I am concerned about a sewer project which ought to be undertaken, which should be built just as quick as the frost is out of the ground in the interest of the health of certain shipyard workers, because they are building ships for the Government. The city cannot build the sewer, the city should not have to build the sewer because it is construction for war workers and will not be there when the war is over. I think I am safe in that assumption.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I am sympathetic with the gentleman's desire to see the sewer built. On the other hand, when these people come before us and indicate the type of unexpended balance that they have, and they show the slow rate of obligation that they make, and they indicate further the amount of unobligated balances that they have, there is absolutely no reason in honest management of Government activities why they cannot provide the $23,000 to take care of the gentleman's sewer project without another dollar of appropriation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Referring to the table on page 324, and particularly to the unallotted balance for the construction of projects, it shows a balance there of $6,335,000, which is the figure the gentleman has mentioned.

Mr. TABER. On page 324?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes, on page 324 of the hearings. The unallotted balance for construction of projects is $6,335,000.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The appropriation proposes a total amount of $20,000,000, $18,000,000 of which would be earmarked or reserved for certain objects to be used after June 30. Those objects apparently include the service item, so that there would be left $2,000,000 of the $20,000,000 which would be available for construction, and that could be added to the $6,335,000, is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the appropriation is made as the bill is presently written, that would make a total of $8,335,000 for construction projects, assuming no allotments have been made since January 31?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The testimony of Mr. Field on page 326 is that they have applications for new projects in their docket amounting to $13,500,000, and presumably the sewer project which the gentleman from Minnesota is interested in is in that docket of $13,500,000.

Mr. TABER. I do not know anything about that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Presumably so. If it is down there on file, it is in that docket; and then there would be available a total of $8,335,000 which could be allotted toward this $13,500,000; is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is what it works out to. On the other hand, you have this picture: Here is $25,000,000 of unobligated funds on January 31, right in the period which you would think, if these projects were going to go through for which allotments had been made, that there would be enormous obligations. There are only about a million dollars of obligations. The exact figure is $1,151,000. If the allotments were genuine, they would not have any substantial balance of unobligated funds now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

I do not just understand how it could be possible, if these are all urgent projects that need to be done in the interest of the war effort, that in that period there could be just about 4 percent of the total let to contract. There evidently were, if they told the picture as it was, $18,000,000 of projects for which allotments had been made and for which no

obligations had been made as of the 1st of December, and only $1,151,000 was let.

There could be no better evidence that the urgency of the situation that they presented to us did not exist. On top of that we have that terrible overload of administrative reserves. There has been appropriated by the Congress, due to the tremendous pressure that has been put on and the unwillingness of the membership to sit down and listen to this situation and reason it out on the basis of the testimony that was presented, a sort of a run-into-the-fire proposition to accept anything that they asked for and that they wanted. We have given them administrative limits that have been all out of line. They have double the help they need right now. They are absolutely running around the country and doing nothing that is constructive.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I happen to be a member of the committee that is just fixing a new debt limit of $300,000,000,000. May I say that I have the most profound admiration for the effort that the gentleman and some of his colleagues are making to hold down these expenses. I do not want to take too much of the gentleman's time, but it must be rather discouraging to make the battle which he makes on the floor of the House, and then find that in another body the items are put back, it goes to conference, the expenditures remain, and then comes along a deficiency bill, first one and then another. I think it would be a good thing for this Congress if they abolished the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Well, there would be something to that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I ask the gentleman this question? I notice the committee also proposes a directive on priorities; that priorities shall be given to projects that involve an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000. Did the committee find that there were many of these projects in the docket on file down there that exceeded $250,000?

Mr. TABER. I cannot answer that question. I understand that there were considerable, but I do not have that information at present. There was a list of projects placed in the record, or furnished the committee, but I do not have those items available at present.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. My point in bringing it up was this: The $6,335,000 remaining unallotted as of January 31, plus the $2,000,000 made available by this appropriation, makes a total of $8,335,000 available for allotment, against applications in the docket of $13,500,000; that is, there will be money available for construction amounting to 61 percent of the total number of applications in their docket. If this restriction giving priority to projects under $250,000, substantially, throws out a few large projects, this $8,335,000 could take care of 75 to 95 percent of the projects under $250,000.

Mr. TABER. I think they could do that without any trouble. Frankly, I do not believe that this item or the housing item that is contained in this bill has been justified in the slightest degree, and I do not see how I can go along with them.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. There is a great deal for housing in this bill, is there not?

Mr. TABER. Between eighty-four and eighty-five millions. I do not have the exact figure in my head.

Mr. SHORT. The reason I asked the gentleman that question is that last December I drove with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES], who is now on the floor, from here up to Worcester. As we drove through or nearby Hartford, Conn., I saw a huge housing project. I do not know how many houses there were in the project, but there was a vast number, with sidewalks and driveways. Not a single one of those buildings has ever been occupied by an individual. They have been standing there for months. Still we talk about manpower shortages and shortages of material in this country and waste of materials. Yet, a farmer out in my district has to go to the A. A. A. to get permission before he can get enough lumber to build a chicken coop or a hog pen to cover the old sow before she has a litter of pigs.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman sure they have not taken the better of these houses that have not been occupied and turned them into German prisoner camps?

Mr. SHORT. I do not know. Perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts, who is a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, can give us an estimate of the number of buildings in that particular project and also the approximate cost. I was shocked at the situation at that particular spot, and I think the gentleman will find that duplicated pretty widely all over the country.

Mr. TABER. I know in my territory the only use they have been able to put some of their projects to is as German prisoner camps.

Mr. SHORT. They built camps that would house 10,000 people, a small city in itself, and they have never been occupied or used. Still you come in here with $84,000,000 more for housing.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. The project which my colleague from Missouri mentioned is the one known as the West End Apartments in West Hartford, Conn. It has been built now nearly 2 years. There are over 200 units in it. It cost nearly $2,000,000. There has never been a foot set in any one of those apartments. They have been lying there dormant ever since.

Mr. TABER. Yet, they report to us that these projects are 98 percent occupied. That is the way that thing has been going on. That is the reason many of us feel that the war effort would be best promoted by getting rid of unnecessary expenditures of money and unnecessary diversion of manpower from the war effort.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to note that the Committee on Appropriations has requested moneys to defray the expenses of our representative at the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London. It is my hope that the State Department will send back to London Herbert C. Pell, who had been appointed as our representative to the London conference. He is a Presidential appointee, but because of failure of appropriations in the last Congress the State Department said they were unable to continue a representative at that Commission.

In that connection, I want to bring up a rather interesting factor with reference to the punishment of war criminals and draw your attention to a very significant fact, that there are some in this country in high places and many more in high places in Britain who do not want any punishment visited upon Emperor Hirohito. Now we hear some strange conclusions reached on the subject of the trial and punishment of those guilty of war atrocities. For example, at the recent Institute of Pacific Relations at Hot Springs, a proposal was made by Sir Paul Butler, leading adviser to the British Foreign Office, to the effect that Emperor Hirohito and the Japanese ruling class be retained in the post-war Japan set-up. This was his blunt statement. He said:

> No alternative to the monarchial system under the present Emperor or some other member of his family is likely to provide the focus of stability which will be essential if the state is not to dissolve into chaos.

Now, in my humble opinion, it is difficult to understand the tender concern of Sir Paul for the office of the Mikado. Can he forget so soon and can others who are like-minded forget so soon, the death march at Bataan? Representatives of other nations attending the institute at Hot Springs immediately expressed, and properly so, horror at the idea. Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, facetiously suggested, "Hirohito might be exiled to London along with other discredited monarchs."

The entire Chinese nation was up in arms, and well might they be up in arms, when they heard this strange statement coming from the lips of Sir Paul Butler. They knew and you know and I know that the Emperor is the head of the military caste which has caused so much suffering and travail in the Far East. Manila was declared an open city. Recently, however, under orders from above, Zeroes zoomed over Manila at low altitudes and machine gunned thousands and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, thanks to Hirohito. Other United Nations delegates also were vigorously opposed to the British policy announced by Sir Paul Butler of appeasing the Emperor, particularly members of the

British Dominions—Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Strangely, our own delegates to the conference were silent. Why? Well might you ask Why were our delegates silent? Let us consider the views of Eugene Dooman, former counselor of the American Embassy in Tokyo, and long a resident in Japan. He now is employed in the capacity of Special Assistant to the State Department. He likewise believes in retaining the Emperor and believes, furthermore, we can only rely on the Japanese business leaders, the count circle, aristocrats, and officialdom. He supports the present ruling groups with the exception of the military extremists.

It is the old story of the man who has lost his individuality and precious American heritage of liberty by permitting himself to be absorbed by an alien background in which he has lived too long.

We demand a complete house cleaning in the East. We are not going to build a Cliveden set in Japan, not even to please Sir Paul Butler and Eugene Dooman. The Mikado, be he God or devil must go. Shintoism and Emperor worship is no more difficult to wipe out than Hitlerism and nazi-ism. The latter are just as deeply rooted in Germany and in German life and economy. The Mikado must go. The person of Hirohito and the office of Emperor are a menace to future peace. The war lords of Japan, the genro or council of so-called elder statesmen, and the Japanese count and baron circle would rise again to power if we kept the Mikado and would use the Mikado or the Emperor again as a tool to further their interests. If we remove the Emperor's entourage and industrialists and war lords and keep the Emperor we would have a recrudescence of atrocities that we now have, because the Emperor would soon again surround himself and entrench in power a new set of rogues.

We are told that a few families, together with the Emperor, absolutely control Japan. I am reading from a most recent book called What To Do With Japan. On page 124 we find this statement. That book is written by a student of Japan and things Japanese, Wilfrid Fleisher. He was formerly editor of a powerful newspaper in Tokyo. I quote him:

> The outstanding characteristic of Japanese big business is that it is concentrated in the hands of a dozen families, of which the big four, in the pre-war days, were Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda. These four alone controlled one-third of Japan's industry and commerce. It has been said that these business leaders have been the power behind the militarists since they supplied the sinews of war without which it would have been impossible for Japan to launch upon her conquests.

Now, I hope it is the purpose of the War Crimes Commission to go after these militarists, economic militarists, and business dynasty in Japan and wipe out these families; but it would avail naught to wipe them out if you did not wipe out at the same time the Mikado.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. I agree with the gentleman in his statement that these war lords should be destroyed, but I have been under the impression that the agitation of this question before unconditional surrender might make the resistance on the part of those enemies more, and our agitation might inure to the detriment of our soldiers. I would like to have the gentleman's observation on that matter.

Mr. CELLER. It would not make a particle of difference to those fanatics in Japan, no matter what you do. We have proclaimed unconditional surrender, and that has not detracted from the ferocity of those who are in charge of the war machine in Japan. We cannot be tender and we cannot be solicitous of the future of Hitler or Hirohito or any one of the followers of those men. We must show the mailed fist now and make them realize that unless they change their tactics we are going to mete out to them uttermost punishment. It is "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Let me read to you what a very distinguished admiral said, Admiral Halsey, who just returned from the theater of combat operations in the Far East. He should know better than anyone in this Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CELLER. He displayed little patience with those who contend that it is important to preserve Japan's Emperor as one who can stabilize the country after the war.

"There ought not to be any Mikado when this is over," he said.

"Will we bomb the Mikado's palace, then?" he was asked.

"We never bomb anything except military objectives," he said. Then he laughed and added, "Of course, if the B–29's bomb through an overcast, they might hit the palace by mistake." He laughed again and said, "I would sure hate to have them kill the Emperor's white horse, though, because I want to ride it."

Donald Roberts, a professor of history at St. John's University in Shanghai, gives us the following:

> What they did to the Kaiser last time is what we should do to the Japanese Emperor now. There is no room for a royal house of that kind anywhere in the world.

Another authority is Sun Fo, president of the legislative yuan in China. He says that "the Mikado must go" and adds that only then "the self-deluded and grandeur-dazed Japanese people will realize that the reign of Imperial Japan is ended forever, never to return." His idea is to establish a republic in Japan and teach the Japanese "the intricacies of democratic self-government without the hypnotic spells of a divine ruler." He draws attention to the fact that China got rid of her Emperor, though that institution had been deeply ingrained in China.

Dr. B. A. Liu, writing in Contemporary China, states:

> The people of Japan will never be rid of the shackles of Shintoism, nor able to enjoy real freedom of religion until the whole mikado system is abolished and all forms of political coercion are removed from the religious worship of the people. Incidentally it would make it harder for the Japanese militarists to start another war if the soldiers cannot expect to become gods by the act of dying in battle.

Furthermore it is interesting to note that the father of the present Emperor, Emperor Taisho, was demented during the last 10 years of his reign. When Hirohito became Prince Regent and later Emperor, foreign diplomats were rather disturbed. They watched him carefully. We do not really know the mental state of the Emperor. In any event, it would be dangerous to continue on the throne such a one with such a taint.

Also from the outset of the war our Government from President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull down has been rather tender in its references to Hirohito. They have condemned Hitler and Mussolini, but have limited their condemnation to the war lords of Japan. Never is mention made of Hirohito. Even the distinguished Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Grew, in his speeches made throughout the country avoided any disparaging remarks about Hirohito. When Elmer Davis was asked about this he explained it was a State Department policy.

I do not agree with that policy. I say this with no disrespect to our distinguished President or our very able Secretary of State or our efficient Acting Secretary of State. In fact, all my criticism this afternoon is meant in kindness. I simply exercise my right to express my views without fear or favor in the hope that the Department and its officials will accept my criticism in the same spirit.

Mr. Wilfrid Fleisher, above referred to, in his book, What To Do With Japan, takes the viewpoint that the office of Mikado can be used as a medium through which the Allied Military Government may govern Japan. His idea is that the fanatic Japs will remain loyal to an emperor and loyal to naught else. I do not agree with him. He even says that the Japanese people will pin the blame for defeat on the war lords. He would have Hirohito deposed or made to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince. Frankly Hirohito, or a crown prince, or any kind of a mikado, is just as baneful. If the ingrained thought is Hirohito is a god, how would the Japanese react to the deposal of Hirohito? A god does not abdicate. We are told the office of Mikado is a symbol. That symbol must go.

We must indoctrinate the Japanese with new and democratic symbols.

If further authority is required, permit me to quote from an interesting statement, appearing in The Sacred Cow of Japan by Owen Lattimore in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly. He emphasizes that it is the idea of the Emperor as the "sacred cow" of Japan that has led to the advocacy of the maintenance of the Emperor as a necessary focus of stability in future Japan. He says significantly:

> The Japanese, like other people, can adopt any system of society, but only if the changes made go beyond catchwords and permeate the whole society. Democracy in Japan can-

not be attained by changing the status of the Emperor, but will require democratic changes throughout Japanese society. There is, in fact, a democratic potential in Japanese life which has had to be kept down by force. From 1931 onward, each crisis of Japanese policy has been preceded by attempts of the people to form democratic parties and to vote against war. The militarists have forced crises abroad partly in order to seize and keep control at home; and since, in these crises, they have always professed to be defending the interests of the Emperof, the Emperior is now identified as the resort of final appeal against any democratic trend. The democratic potential is still there, but if it is ever to emerge we must first, in the words of Sun Fo, "puncture the myth of the divinity of the Mikado."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. KING].

(Mr. KING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, according to a news report contained in the Washington Evening Star of yesterday, the United States delegation at Mexico City has proposed a formal definition of the term "war criminal" to be adopted by the Inter-American Conference being held in that city. It is reported that the definition has classed as war criminals "the Axis leaders and their associates who have caused to be committed" as well as the individuals who actually committed, hideous crimes in violation of:

First. The laws of war.

Second. Existing treaties.

Third. Rules of international law.

Fourth. Penal codes of civilized nations.

Fifth. The concepts of civilized life.

The resolution also called upon the Inter-American Juridical Committee to prepare a plan of extradition of these war criminals, for adoption by the conference. In light of the disgraceful handling of the war criminal trials after the last war, and the position taken by the United States in the matter of the punishment of chiefs of state at that time, I feel obliged to take the well of the House and point out to my honorable colleagues the very weak position this country is apparently taking on this all-important subject of war criminals and their punishment.

Nowhere is there specifically mentioned in this proposed definition anything that would provide for the punishment of chiefs of state such as Hitler and Hirohito. In view of the stand taken by both America and Japan after the last war—that chiefs of state were not responsible for breaches of law and were answerable not to the judicial but to the political authority of their own countries—we can only assume that the words "Axis leaders" used in the proposed definition is qualified to exclude chiefs of state pursuant to the official stand taken by this Government on this very question following the last war. For the sake of clarity and justice, any definition of war criminals should specifically indicate that chiefs of state are not to be exempt. I do not want the American people deluded into thinking that Hitler and Hirohito will stand trial, and later disillusion them by no punitive action being taken with reference to them whatsoever.

Another point to be noted from this proposed definition is that it completely excludes from trial or punishment the economic war criminals—the so-called great industrialists who conspired with Axis leaders to not only act as the espionage centers for the German and Japanese military cliques, but to prevent our preparation for war through extension of their control into this country, Britain, and others through cartel agreements, patent monopolies, and licenses; not to speak of the Thyssens and the Krupps who financed Hitler and the Free Corps. The qualifying words in the proposed definition, "hideous crimes," seems to specifically exempt these guilty conspirators from trial and punishment for the economic crimes they have committed. Despite the fact that these economic leaders are the seeds of war, they will apperently be preserved and protected so they can plot the next world war.

Another phase of this proposed definition that concerns me greatly, is that part which defines war criminals as those who have committed hideous crimes in the violation of penal codes of civilized nations. Does this mean that we are going to insist on the proof required by the penal codes of this country and Britain which provide for the use of strict common-law rules of evidence. One of the grievous mistakes of the last war was the British insistence of proof according to strict English standards. Claud Mullins, who was present at the Leipsig trials as interpreter for the British Mission, and who wrote a book on the subject, reminds us that—

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for Englishmen to prove the conduct of ex-enemy generals according to the standards of proof obtaining in British courts.

This statement would be applicable to the standard of proof obtaining in American courts. If we are to require such stiff standards of proof, the trial of war criminals will prove to be a burlesque performance with war criminals as the star performers, such as we are witnessing in the present sedition trials.

Now, with reference to the extradition of war criminals, it is a commendable thing to have all of the Latin-American countries enter into an agreement providing for the extradition of war criminals who seek to avoid punishment by escaping to neutral nations or other asylums. I say it is commendable if all of the Latin-American countries so agree, but at the conference in Mexico City all of the Latin-American countries are not represented. The very country we are worried about on the subject of furnishing refuge to war criminals, namely Argentina, is not represented. The agreement without Argentina is useless. What is to be done with that country if she furnishes refuge to war criminals?

On the 19th day of February, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution No. 30, calling for an American declaration of policy on the subject of the apprehension and punishment of war criminals, which I should like at this time, to respectfully call to the attention of the House.

The resolution follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 30

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it should be the policy of the Government and its agencies and representatives—

(a) To cooperate with the nations allied with the United States in the present war in the determination of those persons, irrespective of rank, who shall be brought to trial, or summarily punished, as war criminals, for the perpetration of, or the participation in, acts of atrocity, or treachery, oppression, or pillage by political, military, or economic means.

(b) To determine no one exempt from trial or punishment by virtue of his status as head of any state, or as an official of any state, or as an industrialist or civilian, or by virtue of the fact that the acts involved were the acts of state or were performed under the compulsion of superior orders.

(c) To join with other nations in the use of such means as may be necessary, including force, without regard to any treaties of extradition or respect to sovereignty, to secure the person or property of those persons determined to be war criminals who have already fled, or who may hereafter flee, to any neutral nation, or any other nation, that may harbor them or afford them a place of asylum.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this time primarily to emphasize three matters which are referred to either directly or indirectly in the committee report and which have an important bearing upon the power of the Congress to properly control Federal expenditures.

ANTIDEFICIENCY LAW VIOLATED

The first matter to which I desire to refer is the utter disregard or deliberate violation of the so-called Antideficiency Act.

The committee report states that the committee has met with instances indicating either a lack of knowledge or an utter disregard of the so-called anti deficiency law in that agencies have reported overobligations during the first half of the fiscal year to an extent which places the Congress in the position of either granting additional funds or forcing the curtailment of operations, which in some cases would be unwise and harmful.

The report continues:

That sort of practice cannot be continued, particularly when the Congress is in continuous session. It must be stopped.

Mr. Chairman, title 31, section 665, of the United States Code, known as the antideficiency law, provides that all appropriations made for contingent expenses or general purposes, except appropriations made in fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law, shall on or before the beginning of each fiscal year be so apportioned by

monthly or other allotment as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made.

The law further provides, that any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and shall also be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment for not less than 1 month.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of the law at this point in the RECORD:

Title 31, section 665, United States Code: "No executive department or other Government establishment of the United States shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law. Nor shall any department or any officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. All appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes, except appropriations made in fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law, or for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor, shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made and all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionment, but this provision shall not apply to contingent appropriations of the Senate or House of Representatives and in case said apportionments are waived or modified as herein provided, the same shall be waived or modified in writing by the head of such executive department or other Government establishment having control of the expenditure, and the reasons therefor shall be fully set forth in each particular case and communicated to Congress in connection with estimates for any additional appropriations required on account thereof. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and shall also be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment for not less than 1 month." (R. S. 3679; Mar. 3, 1905, ch. 1484, sec. 4, 33 Stat. 1257; Feb. 27, 1906, ch. 510, sec. 3, 34 Stat. 48.)

Mr. Chairman, time and time again there have been instances recently before the Appropriations Committee where the terms of this statute appear to have been utterly disregarded or deliberately violated. Time and time again we have come face to face with overobligations by this or that agency, with no check whatsoever by the Bureau of the Budget, confronting the Congress with the necessity either of putting up additional funds or of making unjustified slashes in respect to the balance of a fiscal year.

The practice must cease, Mr. Chairman. If it does not cease the penalties referred to must be enforced.

RECLASSIFICATION BY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The second matter to which I desire to refer is the practice in respect to reclassifying positions by the Civil Service Commission. It is a matter similar in character to that to which I have just referred.

The committee report indicates that another matter of questionable propriety continually confronting the committee is that of reclassification of positions of Federal employees. It points out that there seems to be a more liberal attitude toward reclassification than obtained in the not remote past, and that under an interpretation of the General Accounting Office, approval of the Civil Service Commission is apparently tantamount to legislative approval, thus creating a legal obligation which must be discharged. The committee calls the attention of the Committee on Civil Service to the matter indicating that inquiry may disclose the advisability of passing legislation making the effectiveness of reclassification subject to the specific provision of funds therefor.

There is another statute, Mr. Chairman on the books today which would seem to be applicable in this connection.

Title 5, section 667, United States Code, chapter 13, referring to classification of civilian employees, provides that increases in compensation shall be allowed upon the attainment and maintenance of the appropriate efficiency ratings, to the next higher rate within the salary range of the grade. It further provides, however, that in no case shall the compensation of any employee be increased unless Congress has appropriated money from which the increase may lawfully be paid.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of the law at this point in the RECORD:

Title 5, section 667, United States Code, chapter 13, Classification of Civilian Employees:

"Increases in compensation shall be allowed upon the attainment and maintenance of the appropriate efficiency ratings, to the next higher rate within the salary range of grade. In no case shall the compensation of any employee be increased unless Congress has appropriated money from which the increase may lawfully be paid, nor shall the rate for any employee be increased beyond the maximum rate for the grade to which his position is allocated. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the promotion of an employee from one class to a vacant position in a higher class at any time in accordance with civil-service rules, and when so promoted the employee shall receive compensation according to the schedule established for the class to which he is promoted." (Mar. 4, 1923, ch. 265, sec. 7, 42 Stat. 1940.)

Here again, Mr. Chairman, there appears to be growing up a general practice which is wholly unjustified. Time and time again the committee is confronted by reclassification upward by the Civil Service Commission, reclassification on the specific request of the agency concerned, with no check whatsoever by the Bureau of the Budget, congressional authorization again being requested after the horse has left the stable.

Why, we had one case, Mr. Chairman, as the members will remember, where the Federal Communications Commission actually came before the Appropriations Committee and requested funds for additional personnel to be put on the rolls of the agency. Then instead of using the money for that purpose, the agency proceeded to obtain reclassification through the Civil Service Commission and expended the money largely for that purpose.

A check on this practice is vital. If present legislation is inadequate, new legislation should promptly be enacted.

PUBLIC ROADS APPROPRIATIONS

The third matter, Mr. Chairman, to which I desire to refer, is the present system of appropriations for our public roads.

The Committee will note that against an authorization of $290,000,000 for access roads there are appropriations to date of $230,000,000 and obligations of $287,500,000; in other words, an excess of obligations over appropriations amounting to $57,500,000.

Similarly, in respect to strategic network highways and bridges, against an authorization of $50,000,000 we find appropriations amounting to $20,000,000, and obligations amounting to $45,000,000, or $25,000,000 in excess of appropriations.

Here again Congress is asked to appropriate for obligations already incurred. In effect, the Public Roads Administrator appropriates while the Congress is called upon to act in the role of a rubber stamp. The same situation will be found in respect to Federal-aid highway system appropriations, in respect to Federal-aid secondary and feeder road appropriations, and in respect to other road appropriations generally.

Congress has little or no control over either the rate or the objects of expenditure. The law should be changed and changed promptly to provide for normal methods of control.

All three matters, Mr. Chairman, are important to the proper and effective control by the Congress over the purse strings of the Nation. I trust the necessary steps will be promptly taken by all concerned to assure that control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

F. W. A. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to speak at length on this bill today. I think the major items have already been covered. I may refer very briefly, however, to two items which appear in the bill.

The item for community facilities has already been dealt with in detail by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The record indicates that community facilities have been operated through 1,756 Federal projects in 777 localities. These projects include, as has been pointed out, first, construction projects, and second, service projects. The latter include such items as school services; child care; health matters, which ought to be taken care of by the public-health service; recreation programs, in my judgment, to an excessive degree; fire and police protection, which surely is pre-

eminently a local responsibility; and other activities.

In my opinion, community facilities activities have extended beyond the scope of the activities contemplated by the Congress in enacting the applicable legislation. In my opinion, these activities have been at times extravagantly operated. In my opinion, they have included an administrative set-up which is without justification. While I fully realize the importance of community facilities within their proper scope, the item pending before the committee at this time in my opinion has not been justified. In the light of the testimony before the Appropriations Committee I share the view of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in this connection.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DE LACY. Under that community-facilities appropriation for the so-called Lanham Act funds, is it the opinion of the committee that there are sufficient unallocated balances so that worthy projects in the congested areas contemplated to be served by the act can get sufficient appropriations without more money than the committee recommends?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My personal opinion is that the laudable object which the gentleman has in mind can be accomplished without any additional money at this time. The commitee has recommended an increase of $20,000,000, $2,000,000 to be available during the balance of the present fiscal year, $18,000.000 to be reserved for the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. DE LACY. The situation, sir, is quite difficult in my district, which includes the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash. There a tremendous increase in population is taking place, as in so many other war centers. Of course, the Government owns the best industrial property, it being devoted to the navy yard itself. There is no taxation on that, and the town, which has grown from 18,000 population before the war to 85,000 at the present time, even though it taxes itself 37 mills for school purposes alone, simply cannot build schools and school facilities from community funds and State funds. It is very important to us. Could the gentleman comment on that? It is very important to us.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman I can understand his point of view entirely. I am well aware that there is a more acute problem in this respect on the west coast than elsewhere in the country. I hope and believe, in the light of the information which the agency has given the Appropriations Committee, that all essential work in this field can be taken care of without the appropriation of additional funds at this time.

Mr. DE LACY. I thank the gentleman.

N. H. A. WAR HOUSING

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Now, Mr. Chairman, just a word, before concluding, as to the National Housing Agency, which asks Congress for an additional $90,000,000 for war housing, the Appropriations Committee having recommended between eighty-four and eighty-five million dollars for this purpose.

The Committee, I am sure, is aware of the enormous expenditure in the housing field which has been incurred by the Federal Government.

In connection with the recent hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill, the Administrator of this agency furnished a table showing the total investment and contingent liabilities of the Government in Federal housing amounting to $13,804,000,000.

The Federal Public Housing Authority indicates construction of 3,700,000 war housing units to date, which on a basis of 3 per family, would seem to be more than adequate to take care of the 9,400,000 workers now employed directly in war work outside the armed forces.

Over and above this, the Federal Housing Administration tells us that it has insured the construction of some 400,000 war housing units at a cost of $1,700,000,000, enough units, according to its statement, to rebuild completely the 4 cities of Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Portland, Maine.

Over and above this the Home Loan Bank System has contributed largely in the war housing field. The program has been an enormous one.

In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, that program has carried with it enormous waste and inefficiency. I have spoken on this floor once or twice before in this general connection. I am not going to emphasize it at length today.

I hold in my hand, however, a copy of a newspaper article entitled, "$5,000,000 Housing Project Becomes a Ghost Town." Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the article at this point in the RECORD:

FIVE-MILLION-DOLLAR HOUSING PROJECT BECOMES A "GHOST TOWN"

(By Mary Spargo)

The finest Government housing project in the United States became a "ghost town" before it was completed, chagrined Federal Public Housing Authority officials disclosed yesterday, but the blame for wasting an investment of $5,000,000 rests with the Navy Department, they insisted.

F. P. H. A. told the Washington Post that they have ordered 900 of the 1,200 family dwelling units in Lacey Park, Johnsville, Pa., padlocked and the apartments kept merely in a stand-by condition.

Lacey Park, built to accommodate the workers of the Johnsville plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, is comparable to Fairlington and McLean Gardens, F. P. H. A. said, but considered prettier than either, and the very best in the United States.

Over strenuous objections of the National Housing Agency, over-all housing authority, the Navy Department insisted the project be built, F. P. H. A. said.

The project now has some 160 families living in it, and is unlikely to receive any more, housing experts insist, because the Navy has canceled its contract with the Brewster Corporation.

Even as the project reached completion in March of this year, the Navy Department was considering taking over the Johnsville plant for a reconversion center, attached to the Philadelphia Naval Air Station.

F. P. H. A. disclosed that when the Navy proposed the building of the permanent brick village for Johnsville workers housing officials said only temporary war housing was then permitted. The project was bitterly fought.

The Navy Department insisted, however, according to F. P. H. A., that temporary housing was not good enough for the skilled airplane workmen of Brewster.

Because of the necessity of depending upon the armed services for priorities for any war-worker developments, F. P. H. A. gave in and W. P. B. granted the priorities for the construction of the elaborate brick development.

Officials of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Local 365 of the Brewster workers charged yesterday the development was never needed at any time.

They insist it was the brain child of Frederick J. (Skippy) Reibel, Jr., Navy-installed president, who preceded Henry Kaiser. Reibel, according to his testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee last year, was in constant difficulty with the union, although he developed the housing idea and similar projects, including a strip-tease show for Brewster workers. Union officials charged he was "paternalistic" in his approach.

ASK INVESTIGATION

Union officials announced yesterday they have asked an investigation by the Senate Truman committee into the reasons for the stop-order on production of Brewster's Corsair fighters for the Navy.

They charged that while Brewster's termination order made a 50-percent cut, the termination orders to Vought-Sikorsky in Bridgeport, Conn., and Goodyear in Akron, Ohio, for the same planes amounted to only a 20-percent slash.

Brewster plants, in rural areas, have experienced no labor shortage, while Akron and Bridgeport are among the most critical labor areas in the country.

There was a report yesterday that Brewster hoped to receive "letters of intent," legal equivalents of a contract from the Army to manufacture bombs and chemical containers.

Brewster officials said that even were such a plant to go through it would mean only short-time employment at the Long Island City plant for 300 or 400 workers.

PARTS TO BECOME SCRAP

The Long Island City plants have already turned out all the parts to fulfill the entire Navy Corsair contract. Fully half of these will become scrap metal under the termination order.

Millions of dollars, union officials said, are involved in scrapping these parts which will not fit any other airplane. The Navy already has spent nearly $80,000,000 in its Brewster operations, exclusive of the housing.

F. P. H. A. revealed that temporary houses from Fulmore Heights, another Government development at Brewster, are being moved now to Front Royal and Aberdeen.

No new temporary housing is being built at Johnsville now, F. P. H. A. said.

C. I. O. Chieftain Philip Murray commented bitterly yesterday upon Navy action in terminating the Brewster contract a few short months after the plants had started to deliver planes following 2 years of inaction.

He said workers at Johnsville were rewarded for their diligence by "unemployment and extreme personal disorder."

In connection with recent hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill, a project known as the Ivy City project here in Washington was described, the evidence apparently indicating an expenditure of $1,535,000 for 308 units of demountable war housing or approximately $5,000 per unit.

I could multiply examples of waste and inefficiency if time permitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

I have mentioned before, Mr. Chairman, that in my judgment the administrative set-up of this agency is excessive. Over and above F. P. H. A. in the construction field; F. H. A. in the mortgage insurance field; the Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the credit, insurance, and salvage fields, all of which have field offices, travel, and other expenses, we find the set-up of the National Housing Administrator with 321 people in the department, 163 people in 7 regional offices, and 655 people in 35 war housing centers, involving a total administrative expenditure of about $3,900,000. Most of the funds for this administrative expenditure come through the Lanham Act. In dealing with that act the attempt should be made to hold the expenditure within proper bounds.

Testifying before the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee on January 12 or thereabouts, long after the break-through by Von Rundstedt, representatives of this agency stated in substance that the War Housing program as of October 31, 1944, was 94 percent complete; that large-scale programming had long since ceased; that there was no longer a housing shortage, as a generalized condition; that the need for a small volume of temporary war housing could be provided by moving existing war houses, or by employing movable units; and that experiments were actually being conducted in sawing up temporary construction and shipping some 1,300 units for barracks in France.

Seventeen days later the same representatives of the same agency appeared before the Deficiency Subcommittee requesting the pending appropriation of $90,000,000 for war housing purposes.

I confess, Mr. Chairman, that it is difficult for me to believe that so large a sum at this time is essential for the purpose in question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. CANNNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON].

SMALL BUSINESS: CASUALTY OR COMBATANT?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, it is a common practice today for many of us to pay a glowing tribute to small business and point to our small manufacturers, storekeepers, and service-station operators as the backbone of democracy. Too many of us here in Congress and in high industrial positions pay this verbal tribute and then pass on to vote for and endorse programs which are anything but helpful to this class of our citizens.

I am not going to devote these few remarks to submission of statistics to show that small business has fared well or poorly in recent years. Figures can often be made to prove anything we wish them to prove. Some authorities will tell you that we have had half a million businesses close during the war period that were not replaced through new openings. Others will point with pride to the splendid prosperity that our small manufacturers and retailers have enjoyed during wartime when viewed en masse.

I am not so much concerned with what has happened to small business during the war as I am with what will happen to it when the war is over and the difficult adjustments from war to peace are with us. War makes casualties, many of whom survive and recover to fight the good fight of business competition another day just as long as the gates of opportunity are open to them.

We do not hold the procurement agencies to blame for having loaded the war contracts on the biggest firms, those able to process them rapidly and with efficiency. The fact that 81 percent of our war manufacturing contracts were held by only 208 firms a few months ago does not necessarily mean that small manufacturing firms were not getting plenty of business from the Government under our vast war buying programs.

We do not hold the Chairman of the War Production Board responsible for having availed himself of clauses in our war emergency laws which caused the Department of Justice to refrain from prosecuting many pending antitrust suits during wartime. He was justified in asking postponements of these litigations in order to keep the high company officials named at their desks and on the job in behalf of a total war effort.

We do not hold the Office of Price Administration to blame for having so held the line that many small manufacturers and retailers were hard put to make ends meet in their own businesses. Inflation had to be held in check and the magnitude of the agency's job precluded the handling of every alleged hardship case on an individual basis and with dispatch.

We do not hold the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to blame for having so concentrated on the major private financings with Government funds and so doing with bankerlike caution that the Congress had to create a separate Federal financing agency—the Smaller War Plants Corporation—to care for the urgent needs of small business.

All these things had to be done. The war came first and the war still comes first.

It is not too soon, however, for a few of us here in Congress who are not too greatly burdened with other duties to start giving serious thought to the possible position of small business in the post-war period and be looking far enough ahead to lay the groundwork for such legislation as may be truly necessary to preserve and keep healthy the 3,000,000 small firms which are, in every sense of the word, the backbone of America.

The time must come when the Congress and the departments of the Federal Government must once again buckle down to the tasks of peace. To my mind, one of the primary problems of peace will be the creation and maintenance of an economic climate in this country in which qualified small businesses can take root and flourish. Inattention by Government to this problem can lead only to a political and economic condition better left undescribed at this time.

When the war is over, the improvements in technical practices and the new inventions which have come directly out of the war at Government expense should not become the sole and secret property of the great industrial corporations in whose laboratories much of the experimental work has been done.

When the war is over, the Department of Justice, through its Antitrust Division, must courageously attack the monopolies whose existence can be proven.

When the war is over, the Federal Trade Commission must emerge from its war-given cloister and assume in full the duties which Congress assigned it many years ago in numerous acts of Congress. The Congress deserves much credit for its foresight and wisdom in passing such laws as the Robinson-Patman Act and other laws, the enforcement of which are principally the province of the Federal Trade Commission. New legislation along these lines may be needed, but, first, existing laws should be enforced, or repealed.

The travesty of a recent decision which forced several large steel companies and their major officials to pay fines totaling only $240,000 for admitted violations of our monopoly laws is not the fault of those making the decision but rather of Congress for not having teeth in these laws that would make the violators feel the sting of penalty. Instead, these violators are in the position of winners at a lottery. They paid for their tickets, but, much worse, they did not have to pay for them until they had received large dividends on a meager investment not yet paid for.

Today, large business organizations are parading behind the banner of small business, are creating special research staffs to study and report on the problems of small business, and are generally creating the impression that only through them can small business secure the justice and full opportunity that it deserves. With these programs I have no argument, but let us never forget that these organizations are financed by a few large firms, think fundamentally in terms of the best interests of these few large firms and many times advocate programs which are not applicable for use by and on behalf of small business.

If we face the facts honestly, we will recognize that small business has no lobby, has no national organization, and its only voice is the voice of its duly elected Representative in Congress.

It is easy for us to listen to the voice of the special interest. It is always close to us here in Washington. Let us not forget to listen for the voice of our merchants, our small manufacturers, and our individually owned local enterprises which go to make up our individual towns, cities, and cross-road hamlets. This voice will not come to Washington to seek us out. We must hear it and we must remember what it says when we are here in Washington.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to ask the chairman of the committee a question relative to the item discussed in the hearings on page 493, 494 and 495. This concerns an item for $104,400 for the Buckeye Irrigation District and $10,000 for the Arlington Canal. I take it from the statements in the hearings that no appropriation can be expected for those two items until authorization is passed by the Congress.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee did not pass on the merits of these propositions. The estimate, as submitted to us by the Bureau of the Budget, embraced so much legislation that we felt we were not in a position to recommend the appropriation or to include legislation of so obvious a character in an appropriation bill.

We omitted the item without passing either upon its need or effect in order to permit the Committee on Indian Affairs, the legislative committee having jurisdiction over such matters, to take it up for consideration. If the Committee on Indian Affairs brings in House-approved legislation authorizing the appropriation we shall then be in position to consider the item. I could not, of course, say what the position of the committee would be, even if it were authorized by law, but we would at least be in position where we could consider it on its merits; whereas, under the present circumstances we would not be authorized to take any action, either on the estimate or the accompanying legislation.

Mr. MURDOCK. It was in the interest of saving time and disposing of this long-delayed claim quickly that I raise the question now. I had hoped that it might be included at once without further authorization in this deficiency bill, but if it will not be considered in the regular Interior appropriation bill either for the same reason, I take it another course is needed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman knows, we are precluded from including in general appropriation bills legislation of any character. Sometimes, of course, where we have the approval of the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter and the legislation required is a minor consideration, we have at times included it in our bills; but in this case there was major legislation involved, some of it rather intricate legislation, and we felt impelled, under the circumstances, to await action by the legislative committee and the House.

Mr. MURDOCK. I recognize the justice of the claim so thoroughly that I shall proceed at once to try to get the necessary further action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is to be regretted that the situation was so technical as to prevent inclusion in this bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman from Arizona gets a bill passed he will have no trouble in getting it through the Appropriations Committee because the Appropriations Committee grants everything everybody wants whether we are at war or not at war. All you have to do, brother, is just get a bill passed; that is all; we have the money.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to say that frequently I find myself in accord with what the gentleman from Pennsylvania says; but unfortunately on this occasion he is in error, and, if he will consider the records of the Committee on Appropriations he will find that we have frequently denied funds under the broadest authorization by the House.

The Committee on Appropriations, as I have said before, has a veto power on all legislation enacted by the Congress requiring funds for its enforcement. It is within the province of the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate all the money authorized in enabling legislation, or to appropriate a part of it, or it may refuse to appropriate any of it. That is the function—and the only function—of the Committee on Appropriations under the rules of the House. If the committee cannot and does not deny appropriations which it considers inexpedient there might as well not be a Committee on Appropriations—and all the combined resources of all the treasuries and exchequers of the world would not suffice to pay the bill if the committee appropriated all the authorizations enacted by Congress.

May I say again, if the appropriation in which the gentleman is interested is authorized by the appropriate committee and the House we shall be glad to take it under advisement.

Mr. MURDOCK. This is a case in which the United States Government, through the Indian Bureau, has impinged upon the water rights of these two reclamation districts below the Coolidge Dam and below the San Carlos Indian reclamation project. Water has been taken away from these pioneer farmers. The amounts specified in the items are adjudged to be conservative estimates of the damage done these two districts by the Government's construction on the Gila River above them. Of course, I am anxious that the claim be settled at the earliest possible moment, as every day is costing the farmers a loss through no fault of their own.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to give to the House a factual report of the progress that is being made by the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Co. of California on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, at Elk Hills in Kern County, Calif. In my opinion it is important that the Congress keep in close touch with all developments in connection with the use of our carefully hoarded reserves.

The Navy operates on oil, and most of the products and byproducts of crude oil are highly essential to the successful prosecution of the war, particularly the war against Japan. Our reserves were set aside and carefully guarded in order that we might have a dependable supply of oil available in the event of a serious national emergency. That emergency is now here, and the needs of our fleet in the Pacific, plus the lack of an adequate supply of petroleum products from other sources, created a situation that forced the Navy to depart from its former policy of preserving the Elk Hills oil supply in the ground.

In order to ascertain just what is being done under the present operating agreement, the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee recently authorized an inspection by the members of that committee. Fifteen members made the trip, accompanied by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT], in whose district the Elk Hills Reserve is located, the Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and Capt. W. G. Greenman, director of the Navy's petroleum reserves. I, for one, feel that our time was well spent, and I am sure that my colleagues on the committee share this opinion. Our visual inspection of the property, in addition to the information furnished by representatves of both the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Co., gave us an insight into the present outstanding accomplishments under the unit-plan contract that could be obtained in no other way.

Now for a brief history of the events leading up to the present contract and operating agreement.

At the turn of the century and during the period when the Navy was faced with the problem of conversion from coal to oil for fuel, President Theodore Roosevelt initiated an inquiry by the United States Geological Survey as to those parts of the public lands believed to contain oil. This report was completed after he had left office but resulted in the withdrawal from public entry or claim, by President Taft, of certain large areas in California and Wyoming, and their subsequent designation as naval petroleum reserves. Among these were some 38,000 acres in what is now known as the Elk Hills, Kern County, Calif., which President Taft set aside on September 2, 1912, as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1.

The reserve was enlarged to 43,815 acres by Executive order on October 15, 1942. The purpose in extending the limits of the reserve was to include edge leases located on the same geological structure, the continued operation of which was draining oil from the reserve.

The first discovery of oil was made on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 in 1919. There were claims to an appreciable percentage of the lands within the designated reserve by private interests. This fact led to long years of litigation and controversy between the Government and these claimants with which we are all familiar and which is a matter of official record. The full story may be found in Senate Document 187, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session—History of Naval Petroleum Reserves, prepared by the Navy Department at the request of Hon. DAVID I. WALSH, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate.

Climaxing this period of controversy and under stress of increasing war demand for petroleum in the Pacific area, the Navy entered into an agreement with

Standard Oil Co. of California on November 20, 1942, for the development and operation of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1. Under this agreement, Standard was designated operator and was allowed to produce 15,000 barrels of oil per day to maintain its commitments for war contracts.

This agreement was entered into under the assumption that authority therefor existed under the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 813) as amended by the act of June 30, 1933 (52 Stat. 1252; 34 U. S. C., 524). However, an adverse opinion by the Attorney General led to cancelation of the agreement by the rescission and operating agreement which was approved by the Attorney General and signed by the President on September 8, 1943. Under this latter agreement and subsequent extensions, Standard was authorized to continue production pending the passage of enabling legislation. This was provided by Public Law 343, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved on June 17, 1944.

In the face of ever-increasing demands for petroleum products in the Pacific theater of operations, and upon a finding of necessity made by the Secretary of the Navy, and approved by the President, on the basis of information and recommendations from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the joint resolution—Public Law 344, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session—became law on June 17, 1944. Under its provisions, Congress increased the allowable production from the reserve to 65,000 barrels of oil per day and limited the period of production to 18 months, dating from June 1, 1944. A ceiling of 30,000,000 barrels was placed on the total production permitted under this act.

Concurrently with the framing and enactment of the enabling legislation, a unit-plan contract and an operating agreement were drawn up between the Navy Department and Standard Oil Co. of California. These were executed by Navy and Standard as of June 19, 1944, and were approved by the President on June 28, 1944.

Under the terms of the unit-plan contract, development and operation of the Reserve is being carried out as a unit without regard to surface property lines. All operations are under the direction of an operating committee composed of two members, one representing Standard and the other representing the Navy, and in the event of disagreement the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy governs. The ultimate participation of each party to the contract in any producing horizon, both for production and for expenditures in development and operation of the Reserve, is established on a percentage basis which represents the relationship between the acre-feet of oil sand in the Reserve to that underlying the respective lands of Standard and Navy. This acre-footage is determined by an engineering committee consisting of six members, three representing Standard and three, Navy, subject to final ruling by the Secretary of the Navy in case of disagreement. The present participating percentages, which allow Standard approximately a one-third interest, are based on an engineering study dated November 20, 1942, which is the date of the signing of the original agreement. Provision is made in the contract for retroactive revision of these percentages from time to time as additional subsurface data becomes available, and in such manner as to cause Navy and Standard properly to share in the total eventual production.

Provision has been made for complete control of the rate of production, including the power of suspension, from the Reserve by the Secretary of the Navy. In addition, under the terms, now operative, of the unit-plan contract, Standard is limited in its withdrawals of oil from the Shallow Oil Zone to 25,000,000 barrels or to one-third of its estimated share therein whichever of said events occurs first, always subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to suspend production. The unit-plan contract also controls Standard's take in all other zones on the Reserve.

At Navy's sole election, pursuant to the unit plan contract, Standard was retained as the operator for unit operation and functions under the direct supervision of the operating committee in accordance with the operating agreement. All operations must be conducted at actual cost exclusive of home office overhead.

In accordance with the enabling legislation, all expense incurred in increasing the productive capacity of the reserve to 65,000 barrels a day is paid currently by Navy out of an appropriation authorized by Congress. All such costs are entered on the books of the unit operation to the credit of Navy for utimate sharing on the basis of the finally determined percentage of participation by Navy and Standard. In addition, all direct services and all materials for the unit operation furnished by Navy for this increasing production are likewise credited for ultimate sharing.

In this connection all expenditures under the unit plan contract and operating agreement are subject to audit by Navy. To effect this, the Secretary of the Navy established the Office of Cost Inspector for Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1. The cost inspector is under the jurisdiction of the Cost Inspection Service of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. His functions are similar to those of an independent audit firm, and are for the purpose of protecting the Government's interests. He is responsible for proper accounting for production and all related costs under the unit plan contract and operating agreement both as to current cost and production sharings, as well as the ultimate settlement therefor.

Navy engineers originally estimated that with the continuous use of 15 drilling strings 20 wells could be completed per month, and with an estimated initial production of 200 barrels per day per well, the maximum allowable production, so essential to the war effort, of 65,000 barrels per day would be attained by the end of June 1945.

The first well under unit operation was spudded on June 29, 1944; the day following the approval by the President of the unit plan contract and the operating agreement. The progress during the first few months was decidedly below the engineers' estimates. Drilling contractors were not readily available due to prior commitments and the critical labor shortage on the west coast. All were faced with the same problem; men available were unskilled and either overage or were boys under military age working during summer vacation. This was further aggravated by the fact that a large percentage of the technical staffs formerly employed by the oil industry are now in the armed services.

In view of these circumstances, Navy was called on to assist in securing labor, materials, and so forth necessary to the performance by Standard of the work and services contemplated under the operating agreement. The Navy immediately set about assembling the required personnel and a recent count shows that approximately 217 enlisted men and 31 officers are now employed on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, either by the unit operation or in a supervisory capacity for Navy. All of these officers and men have had a good oil-field background and are performing, together with Standard, a splendid service for the war effort.

As a result, since the latter part of October an average of 19 drilling strings has been maintained and the backlog of underproduction, during the initial period has been completely wiped out. Current completions are at the rate of approximately one well per day. On February 19, the unit operation was capable of producing some 60,000 barrels of oil daily. This is approximately 15,000 barrels per day in excess of the original estimate for this date. Barring unforeseen circumstances, it is now estimated that the 65,000-barrel-per-day goal will be attained by the 1st of April 1945, 3 months ahead of the original estimate. One hundred and fifty-nine wells have been completed as producers and only two wells have been abandoned as dry holes.

Navy's share of the production from the reserve is delivered by unit operation to the naval fuel annex adjacent to the reserve. This annex is under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and is responsible for the receipt, custody, and sale to purchasers of all of the natural gas, natural gasoline, and associated hydrocarbons produced for Navy's account and delivered to it from unit operation.

All sales of these products from the reserve are made competitively at public sale. Purchasers are required to produce specified refined products usable by the armed services in the Pacific theater. This resulted in awarding sales contracts to Union Oil Co. of California, Shell Oil Co., Inc., the Texas Oil Co., General Petroleum Corporation of California, Richfield Oil Corporation, and Mohawk Petroleum Corporation.

Up to January 31, 1945, there has been received from unit operation for Navy's account some 3,030,000 barrels of crude oil, 220,000 gallons of natural gasoline, and 171,200,000 cubic feet of natural gas. It is anticipated that in excess of 14,000,000 barrels of crude oil will be received by the Navy between February 1 and November 30, 1945.

A tentative financial forecast of Navy's position at the end of the authorized period of production on November 30, 1945, based upon incurred and estimated expenditures and receipts, shows that the total estimated revenue flowing to the United States Treasury from Navy's share of the production will amount to some $16,800,000 and that the expenditures incurred for all purposes including permanent oil-field improvements and for providing for future production and readiness will total some $13,000,000. This will mean a net estimated income on a cash basis of some $3,800,000 to the end of the presently authorized period.

Under the terms of the unit-plan contract, the engineering committee on December 19, 1944, submitted an estimate of 283,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil as of November 20, 1942, within what is now designated as the proven production area of the shallow oil zone. This area includes only about 10,000 acres of the total of 43,815 included in the reserve.

Earlier, it has been mentioned that Standard is limited in its withdrawals of oil from the shallow zone to one-third of its estimated share therein or to 25,000,000 barrels, whichever of said events occur first. This estimate of 283,000,000 barrels indicates clearly that Standard's production would be cut off long before it has received the one-third of its allowed participating interest.

With the exception of seven wells drilled to the Stevens zone which underlies the eastern part of the reserve, a full three-quarters of the field is still unexplored, and nothing is known of the productive possibilities of either the shallow or deeper horizons in this area.

The first value of a reserve of oil in the ground is based on the knowledge of how much recoverable oil the reserve contains. Its second value is its readiness to produce. Knowledge of recoverable oil can be gained only by drilling wells to the producing horizons, and readiness can be maintained only by keeping the wells in an operating condition. In other words, we must know how much ready cash we have in the bank.

It is a generally accepted fact that there is a decided decrease in discoveries of substantial new production in California. Granting this, a serious situation would exist on the west coast if, 15 years hence, a national emergency develops which would require deliveries of refined products to the Pacific theater of action in quantities comparable to present-day requirements.

Considering this, it is obvious that the Navy must know what its reserves of oil are on the west coast in order properly to plan to supplement the failing resources of California which is now indicated.

It is understood that the Navy is preparing a plan for presentation to the Congress which, if approved, will permit full exploration for readiness purposes of the Elk Hills. This plan should receive the support of Congress, and money should be appropriated to drill the wells to provide the knowledge of our military oil resources in this largely unexplored reserve and to keep the wells in readiness for use in a future emergency.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in closing I want to say just a word about the fine spirit of cooperation that has made the present outstanding record at Elk Hills possible. I was particularly impressed with the caliber of men we found administering the gigantic development task, their knowledge of the problems involved, and their evident desire to successfully complete a job that had to be done and that is being done—and done well.

For the efficient and well-trained representatives of both the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Co., I have nothing but the highest praise. We can rest secure in the knowledge that when Admiral Nimitz's fleet needs oil for fuel, and when our planes that are fighting the Japs need 100-octane gas, the needed supplies will not be lacking because we did not develop the available reserves.

Perhaps a fitting conclusion is best expressed by the following statement of Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Chermak, who is presently employed in the office of the Navy's Director of Petroleum Reserves:

> The activity of the Navy may be likened to the playing of a giant console organ with Navy at the keyboard. The music that is played is determined by the gods of war, its fullness is dependent upon the pipes and stops made available to the organist. The pipes are the wells of production and stops are the controls. Navy, the organist sitting at the keyboard, works these stops. Standard operates the bellows. From their joint effort flows a symphony of oil which increases with the tempo of war. The stops which give this symphony its fullness, its refinement, its harmony, and its final expression must be varied and many. There must be exploratory stops, developing stops, prospecting stops, as well as stops controlling immediate operation so that the pipes can produce their swelling crescendo in full consonance with the keys touched by the guiding hand of Navy, the organist.

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak about the bill which will come up tomorrow, and about the Pacific coast, especially. I want to speak about the amendment which will be offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. As the war in the Pacific is intensified, more and more people are coming to the Pacific coast. To meet our war schedules, as the Army moves out from the west coast, as ships go out from our great western ports, we need facilities on an ever-mounting scale to assist our war workers. We need nurseries. We need recreation centers. We need more schools. We need the help that can come to us only through Lanham Act funds. We want to do a good job in California for the war, and we have been trying to do a good job. I do not feel we can do what will be expected of us to finish this war swiftly and with a minimum cost of lives unless we receive the kind of help we need in recreational facilities, housing, nursery, and school projects.

Now, I know that on the east coast most of your facilities are set; that the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], will not affect you on the east coast, but it will affect you indirectly because to the degree that we are efficient on the Pacific coast, and I mean the whole Pacific coast, to that degree the war will more quickly be over.

You know and I know all the hell that our boys are going through in the Pacific. And the release of the $18,000,000 that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] asks for so that it can be spent now when it is needed is simply a drop in the bucket if it means shortening the war by only a few months or even a few days. We were asked to pass a work-or-fight bill. I voted for that bill. It was the hardest thing I have ever done in my life, but to vote for that bill and not provide for the greatest possible efficiency in war plants at this time is, to put it very mildly, just not common horse sense. We hope that all of you—this is not a partisan issue—will vote to release these few million dollars for use now, and they are just a few millions of dollars by comparison with what we are up against. I hope all of us will be wise enough to make these funds available at once. Mr. LANHAM's name to those of us who have come but lately from our communities is a household word. Why is his name a household word today? I do not suppose people have the vaguest idea what he looks like, but he is known across the land because the need of our people in war industries has been so great. The Lanham Act funds have endeavored to meet the problem. I beg of this House that they support the amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] will present tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE BLOOM 1949 BILL

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, lend-lease extension is now before the Foreign Affairs Committee. Everyone on the committee favors extending our program of military mutual aid for a year from now, but the Bloom bill, H. R. 2013, extends the power to carry out lend-lease agreements until July 1, 1949, over 4 years from now, well into the next Presidential administration, and far into what we hope will be post-war period.

No good reason has been given for this extension to 1949. The President, Secretary Stimson, and Mr. Crowley, Lend-Lease Administrator, have all said that lend-lease should end with the war.

For the post-war period, we have U. N. R. R. A. for relief and rehabilitation, the Bretton Woods bank proposal for economic reconstruction, the San Francisco conference for military security. Each of these have been, or will be, submitted to Congress for approval. If we extend lend-lease to 1949 none of these will need to come to Congress, for agreements to cover post-war relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and the post-war policing of Germany and Japan can be made for 4 years under lend-lease, which was not a war measure, but

a national defense measure, operating in peacetime before war, and after war.

This attempt to circumvent Congress in determining our post-war policies will raise a domestic issue which may be disastrous to our foreign policy. A majority of Congress is determined to assume increased international obligations, but is opposed to using this as a means of changing our form of government here at home. We want to go in as a republic, with three branches of government working together.

This is the issue on extending lend-lease. Shall it be for a year for military needs, as all agree, or until 1949, as the Bloom bill suggests?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT].

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, early in the afternoon there was some reference made to testimony given by the Comptroller General before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. In order that the record may be absolutely accurate in this particular I want to read that testimony.

I have here a copy of the hearings of date February 13, incident to H. R. 131, before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Mr. GOSSETT. This may not be germane to the bill, and I do not want to go into the philosophy of cost-plus contracts—they may be absolutely necessary in expediting the entire war program—but do you have any way of estimating just how much cost-plus contracting may have added to the over-all cost of the war.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. GOSSETT, I of course could not even give you an idea, but I would say it is just so staggering that it is beyond our guess or computation.

Mr. GOSSETT. I have made a careless statement, purely careless because I have no earthly way of even approximating it, that doubtless it has added $50,000,000,000 to the cost of the war.

Mr. WARREN. I would not think your figure would be too much out of line.

That is all of the testimony as given before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments incident to that question. I wanted it to go into the RECORD because of some difference of opinion as to just what was said and done.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSSETT. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I just want to call attention to the fact that in the independent offices bill hearings, at page 1138, for this year the Comptroller General indicated no less than $3,333,660,923 as the total amount of exceptions taken by the General Accounting Office in respect of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

Mr. GOSSETT. I thank the gentleman.

The purpose of this bill, H. R. 131, which we hope to bring before the House shortly, is to chink some of the holes through which gratuities, bonuses, and so forth, have been leaking.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. I am glad, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] put that statement in reference to cutbacks in contracts in the RECORD, reading the testimony of the Comptroller General into the RECORD, because I intended to do so at this point, for I wanted to show the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], that the cost-plus system has been so extravagantly handled by the Government during the last 3 years.

I further want to show to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the statement made by the Comptroller General in reference to these cost-plus contracts, pointing out a few of the instances in which subcontractors deliberately paid money to the prime contractors to get the job. I quote from the testimony of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, for whom I have the greatest respect, testimony from the same hearings from which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] quoted a few moments ago:

A subcontractor, the S. & F. Tool Co., paid to James W. Grady, an employee in the purchasing department of the prime contractor, the Packard Motor Co., commissions aggregating $55,000. That was charged up to the Government under the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract.

Another contractor, the Embassy Industrial Engineering Co., paid commissions aggregating $55,000 to another concern, the Northwestern Engineering Co., solely owned by J. A. Webber, an executive officer of the subcontractor, on articles manufactured by the subcontractor for the prime contractor, the Emerson Electric Co.

A third firm, the Paramount Engineering Co., paid commissions in the amount of $2,200 to Ralph W. Pierce, a purchasing agent of a prime contractor, the Ford Motor Co.; in the amount of $1,000 to L. Blumenthal, a master mechanic of another prime contractor, the Chrysler Motor Co.

A fourth firm, the Apex Metal Specialties, Inc., made an agreement to pay to one John McCormick, 10 percent commission on certain gun parts at the basic price of $12 each and 50 percent of all moneys received over and above the basic price of $12, and that substantial orders for these parts were received from a prime contractor, the Olds Motor Division of General Motors, at a price of $29.50, which price was later reduced to $19.50.

I can give you a lot more illustrations of these grasping men who are getting money out of the Government; yet you sit here and say there is no graft in the Government now. It is full of graft; I call it stealing money from our Government. If that is not graft, then I do not know what is graft. This is the time for you as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to take action. You on that side spend all this money, and you are responsible more than any other individual Member of Congress because you can clamp the lid down on the Treasury if you wish. Instead of that you are always as a committee squandering the taxpayers' money. We are paying to everybody for everything that they can get. Remember spend, spend, spend—elect, elect, elect; now it will be tax, tax, tax—pay, pay, pay.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of people do not understand this Treasury statement. I want to show you something not in the form of the Treasury statement but in the form of a graph. Maybe you can read a graph better than the Treasury statement. I do not know that many Members of the House realize what we are headed for, but if you will read this, you will see what this administration has done.

Where did we stand when this administration came into power in 1933? At that time the United States Government was only $20,500,000,000 in the red. Just prior to the beginning of the present war the Government was $48,500,000,000 in the red. In other words, you did not have a balanced Budget in any one year of this administration. This administration is responsible for that, although the President many times in 1932 stated he would balance the Budget. But what did you do? You never balanced anything. You could not balance anything. The only thing I think you could balance would be a pole on the end of somebody's chin. You are fooling someone all the time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman calls attention to what appears to be exorbitant fees amounting to some $55,000. But did the gentleman read Mr. Warren's statement in which he said that it looked as if there might have been graft amounting to as much as $50,000,000,000?

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] just put that in the RECORD for all Members of the Congress to see.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, we have a bill before us calling for an appropriation of $2,453,177,125.60.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It is about three and one-half billion dollars altogether, because there are transfers involved.

Mr. RICH. Well, forgive me. These figures are so big I cannot digest them and I cannot state them in entirety. In other words, they do not put this out as it should be so that we could find out how much it is. We have now on the floor about 15 or 20 Members, perhaps 25. If we had a bill up here involving only $100,000, all the Members of the House would be on the floor because they would probably know what $100,000 is, but when we have a bill involving an appropriation of two and one-half billion dollars, or three and one-half billion dollars, they all leave the floor. There is no use of the Members of Congress being here, because they leave it up to the Appropriations Committee anyway. The Appropriations Committee allows what the Budget Bureau suggests, and the Budget Bureau is directly responsible to the President. When the President of the United States wants anything he tells the Budget Bureau to go to the Ap-

propriations Committee, and the Appropriations Committee, which is responsible because you have the majority over there, appropriates the money. I was a member of the Appropriations Committee for several years, and I tried to hold it down, but you cannot hold it down in this administration. It is always up, up, up; you always want more appropriations, more money. The men on this side of the House, and the ladies, too, ask for more money, more money, and more money, and as a rule they get it. But it is borrowed money still to be paid.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know where the money is coming from? Where are you going to get this money? I have been watching the situation for over 12 years now. In 1934 I asked that question many times when the appropriation bills only involved a total of about four or five billion dollars. Today they run up to sixty or seventy billion dollars, but nobody is interested. They might be interested, but they are not interested enough to try to cut down the appropriations.

I want to say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that a lot of things come in here that are not necessary. They are not needed during this war and the gentleman should be the first one, and his committee, to say: "We are not going to do these things during the war; we will hold them up until after the war is over." If you do that, you will cut out a whole lot of things that this Government is doing at the present time that ought to be eliminated. You will save expenses and manpower for the use of the war effort.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Why does not the gentleman specify what they are and when they come to the House—why does he not move to cut them from the bill?

The gentleman always makes the broad statement, "Where are you going to get the money?" but he never mentions things in this bill that ought not to be there and he never makes a motion to strike them out.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is either not on the floor of the House or he does not want to vote for them. There are a lot of things in here that you can cut out now, and it will not affect the war at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then I expect the gentleman to rise and move to strike them out.

Mr. RICH. Will you strike them out? You are always the first one to get up and say, "Come on and vote for it." You are doing everything you can to get these fellows to vote. You know that is the case, because I have watched you all the way through. You talk economy, but you do not vote economy, because you do not practice it. I like to see a fellow practice what he preaches. I like to see a fellow get up and say that he is for economy and then stand up and vote these things down, but I do not like to hear a fellow say he is for economy, then every time somebody wants something, have him say, "I am here ready to hand it to you." I do not like that. I can disagree with a fellow on the floor of the House if he is honest in his convictions, that is his business, and he has a right to that opinion, and he can do just as he wants to about it. That is none of my concern.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think it should be stated in all fairness to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that during his period of service here in the Congress of the United States he has sponsored scores of amendments to cut down appropriations, and he has sponsored appropriations which have prevailed.

Mr. RICH. I thank the gentleman. Well, I have sponsored a whole lot more that did not prevail than the ones that did prevail.

I talk about economy in government, and it does not do any good. I vote for economy in government, and I am in the great minority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. I thank the gentleman. You know, I got to thinking this thing over and I have come to the conclusion that the United States of America 10 years ago was the greatest country on the face of the earth. It was the most solid country financially. It was the best country in every sense of the word. If I knew of any country that had better laws than the United States of America, I would want to pattern something after them. But I know of none. At that time our standards of living were the highest; our working conditions were the best. But we started out with the New Deal in 1933 and we started to condemn the capitalistic system. Under the capitalistic system for 160 years we built this country up to make it the greatest country on the face of the earth, say what you please. A lot of people now condemn it. A lot of the heads of this administration began to call everybody that was a capitalist a name of some kind. They began to call him an economic royalist; then you called him a Bourbon; then you called him a copperhead; then you called him a rattlesnake. They were called everything, so that a man in business was considered by the administration a rascal and a scoundrel. Then they condemned the courts. But I want to say to you right now I think the quicker this country gets back and discards the New Deal before it wrecks us altogether, the better we are going to be off, so that if a man owns his own home, where he can own his own automobile he will not be disgraced for being a capitalist; so that the people who are interested in owning their individual possessions will have pride and joy in those things, and so that we can go out and pay off this great debt that you have created, and try to eliminate unnecessary expenditures and try to get a balanced Budget so that we will not wreck our Nation. I think we should stop this name calling. We should come back and try to undo the damage that has been done by the courts of this country, where you have appointed these people who render their decisions on the trend of the times; when they figure that because the President of the United States wants something they are going to give a decision that will be up to his liking. That is not what the courts of the United States are for. They are supposed to render decisions according to the laws that the Congress passes, and not by the Chief Executive. Then we also want to get back and have a little efficiency in government. We want to take this Government and strip it now back to where it was before Mr. Roosevelt came into power. At that time we had 500,000 Government employees. Today we have 3,500,000. Mr. Roosevelt says, "We will economize in government; we will consolidate the departments; we will take the bureaus and put them together, thus cutting expenses." He said that in 1933 and up to 1934, but he has forgotten it altogether since that time.

What have you done? You have done anything but that. You have created more Government bureaus than this Nation has ever known. You have more people on the pay rolls of this Government than we ever had. Now is the time, while we need these men in the war effort, to get them out into the ordinary business procedure of this country. If you do that, you will accomplish something. This is the time to cut down these departments, this is the time to consolidate them, and this is the time that we need the men on the fighting fronts. If you are going to have a nation such as the boys are fighting for in Europe today, and such as they had before they left, you want to do it pretty quick. Do it now, or you will have communism.

While I want to do what I can to help the foreign countries, my first obligation is to America. It is America first, last, and all the time for "Bob" Rich. I want to do what I can to see that the people of this country maintain a standard of living the same as they had when they left this country. I want to see that we bring those boys back into a country that has not been taken over by the Communists. I think it is high time we act, and act freely and fully and quickly. I shall use my efforts to stop wars, but I am not one to have America police all the other nations of the world. That is not our duty or our privilege. Keep America free. Keep America at liberty. Keep America safe for Americans. But keep America American.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps the situation does not warrant the sober consideration of much that has been said, but lest some of the wide range of statements which have been made be taken seriously by the uninformed, let me repeat that no one defends the cost-plus contract under normal conditions. It was necessary in this case, however, as it is in every war, because we had no other way of securing

in time the materials required to defend our shores.

Furthermore, although we did not know when we entered the war what would be a fair price for these various services and munitions; we took a precaution no other administration has ever taken. We renegotiated contracts throughout, and thereby saved millions of dollars, and reclaimed any surplus payment which may have been involved in any such plus-cost contracts.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, we took away from any man who was making too much money out of any of these war contracts, through a rigorous income tax any surplus money he was making above a reasonable profit on his investment.

Mr. Chairman, although the amount of money spent in munitions and other contracts in this war reaches far beyond anything ever conceived of, there have been fewer millionaires made in this war than in any previous war ever fought by the United States.

The absurdity of the gentleman's position is shown by the fact that he criticizes the President because of failure to balance the Budget. If the gentleman's desire to balance the Budget had been achieved in these last few years, there would be no Budget, for the very obvious reason that in such contingency the fiscal affairs of this country would now be administered by Germany and by Japan.

In the greatest war in history we have attained every objective. Never before has any war been fought so economically in the expenditure of wealth and lives. And we have won, and are winning the most glorious victories in the history of human conflict. Every American has a right to be proud of the President, the Army, and the Navy, and the workers in field and factory who have made it possible.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I see an item in this bill for $5,024,842.34. When I looked at it at first it did not please me, but then after reflection and thinking of the long period of time I have been fighting the California jurisdictional Indian bill on the floor of this House and to know now my efforts to keep those who will benefit by this appropriation from taking $100,000,000 out of the Treasury, I feel it is well worth while to end the case. You will remember for years I have been opposing legislation which has been introduced in behalf of the Indians of California. The Indians of California maintained that this country took from them a very large acreage. Many resolutions were introduced. A jurisdictional bill was passed and sent to the Court of Claims. The State of California authorized the attorney general of California to represent the Indians. It is admitted by all concerned that this country never did sign a treaty with the Indians of California. There were many efforts in the last few years to change the original jurisdictional act. If we had permitted those changes there would have been nothing for the Court of Claims to do but grant a judgment for over $100,000,000.

I understand that this case was finally settled by stipulation. An agreement was reached between the representatives of the Attorney General of the United States and the representatives of the attorney general of the State of California. The amount agreed upon was $5,024,842.34, the amount which is carried in this bill. Well, that is a great deal less than $100,000,000. So I say to those of you, and to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and Mr. Bob Bacon, who has passed on, who helped to stop the passage of legislation which would have taken a hundred million dollars out of the Treasury, our efforts are rewarded because this disposes of the case once and for all. At least I hope so. No other resolutions should ever be brought to this House to refer any other case to the Court of Claims which involves the Indians of California. It will be the great-great-grandchildren of the Indians whose lands they claim were taken away from them who will receive the benefit of this appropriation, and not any individual who might have been on those lands when they claim the Government took over the property. I simply wanted to make this observation to show that some of our fights here on Indian jurisdictional bills have been beneficial to the Government and the taxpayers in the end.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have but a few moments to address myself to one phase of this particular problem. Without going into debate with the gentleman on the minority side, Mr. TABER, in regard to his statements regarding the amount of money that is left, I refer you to page 5 of the committee report, where you see a table of figures and also to the top of page 6. The particular figure I am interested in at this time is the figure at the top of page 6, which says:

For new projects, either construction or service, and contingencies, $5,806,257.

In other words, approximately $6,000,000 are available for new projects and services and contingencies. On page 5, I want you to note that the Federal Works Administration has authorized new projects to the tune of $17,000,000.

These projects have been approved after intense screening by their respective urgency committees on the local level.

In other words, $6,000,000 is available for a $17,000,000 job. In order to get any of these projects approved, it must be certified in the local area that it has a direct bearing upon the success of the war effort.

I turn to my own district with which I am very familiar. We have several hundred war plants in or contiguous to my congressional district, plants like the Chrysler Motor Co., Lockheed Aircraft, Consolidated Steel, United States Rubber Co., Goodrich Rubber Co., Willys-Overland Co. the Aluminum Co. of America, all of which are engaged in war contracts. In order to make the things that are made in these factories we have had to bring in hundreds of thousands of additional workers to California, from the States of all the Members in this House. That has thrown an educational burden on our school districts which is almost unbearable. We have erected, out of our own funds, scores and scores of temporary school buildings. In my particular area at this time, out of 12 elementary schools in one consolidated school district, 8 of them are running double shifts, and some of them more than that. Schools with a seating capacity of 525 are handling 880 pupils. Schools with 210 pupil capacity are handling 425 by rotating shifts, and with very inadequate facilities. We are willing to put up the 50 percent necessary under the Lanham Act appropriation, but we beg of you to consider that this is a Federal responsibility to help us in the education of these children who are not natives of our area, but who have come in with their parents and are helping to do this wonderful job of war production.

We ask you to consider that when the language contained on page 7 of the bill is considered. That language says that $18,000,000 of this $20,000,000 shall not be immediately available. In other words, that appropriation of $20,000,000 is really an appropriation of $2,000,000 for this construction of school and other facilities; $18,000,000 is held over until after June 30, and the need is now. These applications have been certified by the war urgency committees in their respective districts. Priorities have been promised for them, and the Federal Works Administration has given its approval to these projects. Now, to do a $17,000,000 job you are making available only $6,000,000.

When the Lanham amendment, which I understand will be offered at the proper time, is presented, I wish to call the attention of this House to that particular fact. You are only making available at the present time $6,000,000 to do a $17,000,000 job, which needs doing now. After June 30, the $18,000,000, which is reserved, is not available for the construction of these new hospitals, schools, and fire facilities. It is only available for maintenance and service. So therefore, after June 30, this $18,000,000 is not available for the specific thing that should be done now. I ask you to consider this tomorrow when the bill comes up for amendment.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I endorse the necessity for the fund that my colleague has just informed the House about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The information my colleague has given the House affecting new projects is very vital to a section in southern California whose population has increased by 750,000 ad-

ditional people since the war. Not only for new projects but for maintenance of hospital facilities that have been overtaxed by the increased number of people coming in there and from inadequate facilities that were there before they came. I expect to support the Lanham amendment when it is presented tomorrow for the reason that it will create a decided hardship upon our area if it is not adopted.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to thank the gentleman for his contribution. I wish also to call the attention of the membership to the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] was one of the supervisors of Los Angeles County. He has had this immediate problem under his jurisdiction as a civic administrator in that particular locality. He made an enviable record in the supervisor's job, and I am sure the State of California will be pleased with his work here in the Congress.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I thank the gentleman for his compliment.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to say to the gentleman that not only does this $18,000,000 withholding clause affect the city of Los Angeles, but it affects San Diego, San Francisco, Richmond, Spokane, Seattle, and any of the war industries cities in Oregon; in fact, the whole Pacific coast, which is a hotbed of war industry, is affected by this particular withholding clause. And I would say that the need which I know exists in my district and other districts of southern California is duplicated not only in the west-coast war-industries cities, but in the southern California cities and some of the eastern cities, because it is a portion of the amount to which local State educational groups contribute 50 percent and therefore it is applicable all over the United States. Seventeen million dollars' worth of approved projects have already been passed upon, yet under the terms of this bill there will be only $6,000,000 to meet that need.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. The remarks of the gentleman are applicable also to the great manufacturing area of Detroit.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am sure it is, and also to the other Great Lakes cities that are engaged in carrying out war contracts. I hope the membership of the House will give these facts consideration tomorrow and support the Lanham amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as so many of us have so often been accused of being short-sighted because we did not always accept the administration's orders as to the passage of legislation, it might be well to call attention to some of the views expressed by those who direct the activities of the House which have been shown by subsequent events to be unsound. The claim that the right to work in a war industry cannot be exercised until the would-be worker has joined a union, met the union's demands for cash, does not seem to me to be in line with the American way.

Twenty-seven days ago, on January 31, the House had under consideration the work-or-jail bill and at that time the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] offered the following amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. WADSWORTH: Page 6, after line 6, add a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to modify or otherwise affect in any way existing laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, overtime pay or collective bargaining, or relating to mediation, arbitration, or other procedures for the settlement of any labor controversies or questions: *Provided*, That every person assigned to employment under this section shall have the right to join any union or organization of employees, but no such person shall be obliged to join any such union or organization as a condition of his employment if he should not freely choose to do so."

The purpose of that amendment was to provide that anyone who wanted to do so might work in a war plant without being required to join a union, or remain a member of a union, or pay initiation fees and dues.

In opposing that amendment the Speaker of the House made one of his rare appearances before the House and insisted that the amendment should be voted down. Speaking in behalf of the bill, among other things he said:

Judge Patterson said he could operate under this bill as it is written. The Army and the Navy say that they can operate and do the job of getting the 900,000 men into the armed forces and the 700,000 men and women in industry that they say are vitally needed for replacements on the battle fronts and for places on the fighting line.

Then the Speaker went on to say that he would not be one to question the judgment of those in authority. He said:

If this bill had never been brought to the floor of the House, that would be one thing. Even if the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations, whom the boys out on the battle fronts look up to as their leaders in the Army and in the Navy, had not said that this is needed in order to prepare the instruments with which our men are to defend themselves and fight the enemy, what are these men, who have been on the battle fronts so long without relief, and who have already taken more at the front than any of us thought mortal men could bear, going to think if we do not pass a bill?

He continued in these words:

If you want a bill, if you want to satisfy the boys out there who are doing their part and more than their part, you had better vote down all of these amendments that will eliminate support and go on and pass it, so that the men who are at the helm of our destiny may go ahead and do the things they think are necessary in order to win this war.

The bill then under consideration was a bill to get 700,000 men and women into the factories on war production and, in effect, we were told by the Speaker of the House that if we did not go along with that bill and pass it at that time, in fact on that day, we would not be doing the right thing by those in the service, we would be letting them down. Many believed that the passage of the bill would hinder, not promote, production. The House passed the bill and it went over to the Senate and there it is today, after 27 days. For 27 days that bill has been over there—no final action taken. I wonder just how important that bill really is.

I say, too, that Judge Patterson and the Army and Navy officials, if they advocated that bill, were mistaken as to what it would do. It is true Hershey went out and quoted what Byrnes said the President said, and by so doing confused local draft boards—inducted some men who were exempt. Yesterday this House spent from noon until 5 o'clock trying to tell General Hershey and those in authority administering the Selective Service law that we meant what we said when the Tydings amendment was adopted.

Mr. Chairman, as to whether the Wadsworth amendment would have been of value may be an open, debatable question, but one thing is certain, the right of an American citizen to work to aid in producing munitions of war which those on the fighting front need should not be questioned. Nor should it be denied because some organization insists it must be paid before a worker can go on the job. Nevertheless, when this House sought by that amendment to make it possible for every man and every woman to work in a factory where they could find a job, when that factory is engaged in war production, the House voted down the amendment.

What is the result? Let me call your attention to the Detroit News of January 26. Clear across the top in bold type runs a line, "Picket line rings Dodge." Over in the news part we have the story of the strike—"13,000 stay out of B–29 war plant—Production kept at a standstill." Now, note this:

THIRTEEN THOUSAND STAY OUT AT B–29 WAR PLANT—PRODUCTION KEPT AT A STANDSTILL

Picket lines ringed gates of the Dodge main plant of Chrysler Corporation Saturday as a strike involving nearly 13,000 war workers kept production at a virtual standstill.

Company spokesmen said that small groups of employees approached the gates but were persuaded by pickets not to enter the plant.

Of the approximately 9,400 employees on the day shift, 500 were in the plant, according to company spokesmen. These, however, were mostly maintenance employees and a few tool and die workers, the company spokesmen said.

PROMISE TO STAY OUT

The nearly 13,000 employees on all shifts who struck Friday and walked out of the plant met with officers of the Dodge local in relays as they left the plant and assured the local union officers they would not return to work until ordered to do so by the officers, according to Mike Novak, president of Dodge Local 3, U. A. W.-C. I. O.

The strike, which began in the B–29 aircraft engine parts department and mushroomed through the plant, stalled production of parts for B–29 bombers, antiaircraft guns, Army trucks, rockets, and tanks.

Most of the striking employees remained away from their jobs today despite a back-to-work order issued Friday by George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the Intenational U. A. W.-C. I. O., and acting president in the absence of R. J. Thomas.

A picket line. Men marching shoulder to shoulder, not against the Germans, not against the Japs, but marching shoulder to shoulder, blocking the gates that gave entrance to a war plant where B–29's were being made, a picket line with men marching shoulder to shoulder, keeping away the brothers, sisters, the mothers, and other relatives of men who are fighting across the seas, denying those people, those relatives, the right to go in and aid in the manufacture of munitions of war. Men across the sea marching to death, men in Detroit marching to prevent the production of bombers, guns, ammunition.

Do we need some sort of legislation? We not only need legislation, but in Michigan we need the enforcement of a law which is already on the statute books, a State statute which makes it a criminal offense for any man to interfere with another on his way to employment. For the life of me I cannot understand it. The Governor of Michigan is a Republican, a veteran of the First World War; in fact, he left a leg in France. I cannot understand why that Governor with the State troops and the State police at his command will let a picket line by force keep the relatives of men who are fighting abroad out of a plant where they want to work.

That was Monday. Here is Tuesday, the same paper, "Strike perils jobs of one hundred thousand" clear across the page. One hundred thousand may go on strike.

Over on the other side:

UNITED STATES APPEAL SCORNED BY DODGE MEN—FOURTEEN OTHER PLANTS MAY HAVE TO CLOSE

Government warnings that the strike at the Dodge main division of the Chrysler Corporation will affect the progress of General Eisenhower's offensive on the Western Front were ignored Monday by the plant's 13,500 striking employees, who have rejected all back-to-work demands.

A company spokesman said that, in addition to effecting a complete shut-down of the Dodge main plant, the strike has forced the suspension of assembly of heavy trucks at the Dodge truck plant and threatens to halt production by over 100,000 workers in 13 other Chrysler plants in Detroit and Chicago.

Approximately 2,000 employees were sent home from the assembly lines at the truck plant, he said, although some of the subassembly departments there are still operating.

MAIN PLANT PICKETED

The spokesman reported that about 400 pickets ringed the Dodge main plant Monday, keeping out all production employees. Only office workers were permitted to enter.

And again reference is made to the picket line, and again the Government, the War Labor Board tells the strikers to go back to work. In justice let it be said that an officer of the local union, Addes, speaking for R. J. Thomas, president of the union, who was absent, demanded that the men go back to work; ordered them back. But they did not go back. They stayed out on strike. They call it a wildcat strike. No matter what the name it delays production and that delay is almost certain to cost lives.

Let me read you a little more, and this refers to the drivers' strike:

Among the Dodge strikers are more than 100 interplant truck drivers. The company spokesman explained how their work stoppage will affect the other Chrysler plants:

"This department not only handles the movement of materials out of the Dodge main plant, but also between all other Chrysler plants.

"Thus, by continuing the strike, the drivers will prevent Helldiver wing sections from being shipped from the Jefferson plant to the De Soto Wyoming plant; B–29 bomber parts from Highland Park to De Soto Warren; bomber and Helldiver pieces from Plymouth to De Soto plants; gun assemblies from De Soto to the tank arsenal; Bofors gun parts from Jefferson to the Plymouth plant; Dodge truck parts from Highland Park to the Dodge truck plant, and many other similar movements of vitally needed parts and assemblies.

"Thus," he said, "as plants run out of stock which they need for their own assembly work either from Dodge or from other Chrysler Corporation plants, or as they build up excessive banks of materials which cannot be shipped, they will progressively have to shut down."

U. A. W. OFFICIALS BOOED

The strike began Friday in protest against the discharge of eight men for alleged "loafing." Union spokesman said the company instituted a speed-up with which the men could not keep up.

The strikers during the meeting Sunday voted to remain on strike until the eight men are reinstated or the Army takes over the plant.

Pleas made by international U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials for an end to the strike were booed. Several patriotic appeals made by the rank and file members were also hooted down.

Just what kind of men are these who while men are dying on Iwo—in Germany—boo a speaker who asks them to help make the bombers needed in the fight?

What does the Government do, anything?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Here is the Detroit Free Press of the same day, Tuesday, yesterday. Let me read just a little.

HITS ARMY AND NAVY—STRIKE AT DODGE SNOWBALLS INTO NATIONAL CRISIS

The Dodge strike has stalled production on vital material that is needed at this very moment by General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz.

The strike was caused by the discharge of seven Dodge workers.

As a result of the discharges, all the workers in the Dodge main plant went on strike.

The corporation already has been forced to send home workers in the Dodge truck plant.

Among the strikers are about 100 men who drive trucks from one Chrysler plant to another.

On this network of trucking the war production in almost all of the corporation's 13 Detroit plants depends.

A company spokesman describes what will happen to the other plants as a "creeping paralysis," due to the shortage of materials that are trucked from one plant to another.

Here is how it works:

1. Workers in the DeSoto-Wyoming plant will be thrown out of work because Helldiver wing sections cannot be shipped there from the Jefferson plant.

2. DeSoto-Warren plant workers will be without B–29 Superfortress parts to work on because shipments will stop coming from the Highland Park plant.

3. Inability to ship bomber and Helldiver parts from the Plymouth plant will throw additional thousands of DeSoto workers out of jobs.

4. Production at the tank arsenal will lag because gun assemblies from the DeSoto plant will be cut off.

5. Plymouth plant workers will be made idle because Bofors antiaircraft gun parts will not be shipped from the Jefferson plant.

6. Dodge truck workers are being laid off because truck parts have stopped moving from the Dodge plant. Additional truck plant workers will be laid off because other parts will stop coming from the Highland Park plant.

7. The huge Dodge-Chicago plant may have to stop production of finished B–29 Superfortress engines because parts have stopped coming from the Dodge main plant in Hamtramck.

8. Many other vital parts and assemblies, equally essential, will be tied up and thousands of other workers will be thrown out of their jobs because of the stoppage of deliveries.

The Government orders them back, the union officials order them back, but they will not work; they boo the plea that they help supply the men on the front line.

Their names should be published in the daily press.

Here is a part of the story from the same paper:

STRIKERS GET A NEW W. L. B. ULTIMATUM—15,800 IDLE AT DODGE ORDERED TO GO BACK

Immediate termination of the Dodge strike, which has made 15,800 workers idle and threatens within a few days to immobilize 100,000 vital war workers, was ordered late Monday by the regional War Labor Board.

An end of the strike immediately, however, was not believed possible. Officials of Dodge Local 3, U. A. W.-C. I. O., of which the strikers are members, postponed until Tuesday a meeting of the local's executive board to discuss the W. L. B. order.

The same day the local will discuss plans for a mass meeting of the strikers, at which the local's members will be informed of the W. L. B. order.

In the meantime, however, the National W. L. B. in Washington may take further action if the regional board's order is not complied with.

International officers of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., headed by George F. Addes, acting president, also were watching the situation closely.

Addes threatened immediate action last week, and it was believed possible he might call a special meeting of the union's international executive board to punish the striking local.

The regional W. L. B. order was issued after an all-day hearing with management and union officials, and with Army and Navy officers.

The W. L. B. expressed vital concern over getting out the weapons produced by the Chrysler Corporation for the European and Pacific fighting fronts.

It was predicted by Army and Navy officers, and by management spokesmen, that if the strike lasts all week the 13 Chrysler plants in Detroit, and possibly the Dodge-Chicago plant, will be paralyzed. Closing of all these plants would throw about 100,000 workers out of jobs.

A few men were discharged because it was said they were loafing, and straightaway the members of the union, in violation of the no-strike pledge, tied up production. The union officials gave orders that they should go back to work, the War Labor Board gave orders that they should go back to work, but they did not go back, and at the same time the press tells us, while we are passing down here in the House a work-or-jail bill, that 20,000 workers in Detroit are applying for

unemployment insurance. What is the sense of drafting men, shifting them about from factory to factory, when in Michigan there are thousands of employees who are demanding and receiving unemployment insurance; while other thousands go on strike? To me it does not make sense.

What I cannot understand is why the administration, with the powers granted it by the Smith-Connally bill, does not do something effective about these slowdowns, these stoppages, these strikes. Whenever there is a strike, and there is a cost-plus contract involved, if the strike is called because of a demand for an increase in wages, all too often the Government takes possession of the factory as they did with the Montgomery-Ward civil business, grants the increase and pays it out of sums added to the contract price which in the end comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. There is a strike in Chicago, or down in Gary, where the furnaces were out of repair. There were four men to each shift. The union demanded that management add another man on these four or five batteries. The other man was added with the agreement that when the repairs were made he would be taken off. The repairs were made and the extra was taken off. Then a strike was called and production is down. Why does not the Government, the administration, take some effective action not only against the employers but against the union and those who slowed down production? Is it because the P. A. C. and the C. I. O. supported the fourth-term candidate? Because the C. I. O. and the P. A. C. elected the candidate for a fourth term?

Why draft men to work when the unions will not permit them to work until its demands have been met?

An editorial from the Detroit Free Press of the 27th expresses one view of the situation:

WHILE FIGHTING MEN DIE DODGE STRIKE

The Stars and Stripes flies in the wind over Mount Suribachi, but it will never be viewed by hundreds of marines dead in the terrific battle for Iwo Jima.

Cologne and the Rhine lie ahead of the assault forces of General Eisenhower. Monday the Yanks drove within sight of the ancient Rhine city. Countless magnificent young fighting men in that raging battle area will not live to view the Rhine close up.

And here in Detroit the view toward all battle fronts is obscured by a wholly different kind of warfare.

The Dodge strike, begun over a dispute about less than a dozen men, gets in the way.

It gets in the way to the extent that the strike, in the words of a regional W. L. B. spokesman, "has completely paralyzed production of extremely critical war material."

The strike not only flouts the W. L. B. It is in violation of the no-strike pledge. It is in defiance of the orders of the international union.

Dodge makes B-29 Superfortress parts. B-29s are the strongest air weapon being used against Japan.

The Dodge assignment covers heavy trucks, tanks, rocket shells, and guns. All these are vital to the ongoing of the Allied drive toward the heart of Germany.

What a contrast is here between the war fronts and a vital section of the home front! And what a shameful mockery!

It has been suggested that the Dodge warfare is based in great part upon suspicion. Charge and countercharge are that the union and the company seek to strengthen their respective positions in preparation for the post-war period.

The fighting forces and the Detroit public cannot know about the right of that. If it is true, and if it is symptomatic, it is a sorry foundation upon which to build decent post-war Detroit industrial relations.

That, though, is beside the point. The Dodge strike bears directly upon a global war that is a long way from won.

The matter of gravest concern, the stupefying thing, is that the little self-interest of any civilian group can be placed so far ahead of the desperate need for constant, unstinted war production for the supply of all fronts.

Is the war "nearly over"? One might think so if the Dodge strike were a criterion.

But ask the question of the battered, battle-tired G. I. slugging his way toward Cologne.

Ask it of the weary Marine fighting onward in inch-by-inch subjugation of Iwo Jima.

Ask it of the men who fly the B-29s over Toyko, who stand at battle stations on shipboard or who furrow the underseas on submarine missions.

Last Saturday General Eisenhower's order to his troops spoke of the possibility that the Allied Armies might have to drive on into "the center of the Reich to meet the Russian Armies" before Germany is defeated.

Speaking from Pacific Fleet headquarters on Guam on Sunday, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal pleaded for more and more munitions and supplies.

"Production saves us many lives," he said. "It will take the output, however, of many factories and hard work by all hands in those factories for months to come if we are to keep the edge of power."

"All hands * * * months to come."

And in Detroit, heart of the supply arsenal, a strike is in progress that threatens to halt production in more than a dozen other war plants employing 101,000 workers.

No, this strike isn't concerned solely with the cases of less than half a dozen men.

It concerns all Detroit.

It concerns war production in other cities.

It concerns the life or death of countless fighting men on many battle fronts.

Can any alleged issue or grievance compare with these matters?

The imperative factor can be summed up in four words: Settle this strike now.

When will we cease playing at war here at home? When we end the special privileges which hinder the war effort, delay victory, and cost lives.

STRIKES IN WAR PLANTS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this afternoon the House had the privilege of listening to our able colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], at which time he read some newspaper articles from Detroit reporting that strikes were right now in progress in war plants there, a deplorable situation at this time. The gentleman from Michigan asked why these strikes were permitted to go on. It came to my mind that an article which was recently printed in the Washington Times-Herald might to some degree answer the gentleman's queries.

I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks to include this article from the Washington Times-Herald, and that my remarks may follow immediately after those of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

FRANKFURTER HELD KEY NEW DEAL SCHEMER—"PALACE" PLOTS COMPARE WITH FRENCH INTRIGUE

(By Walter Trohan)

A story of scheming and intriguing in the White House by topflight New Dealers for highest official posts, reminiscent of the conspiring for royal favor in the court of Louis XIV, was given to the Chicago Tribune and Times-Herald yesterday.

The story was unfolded by White House intimates and dignitaries of senatorial, Cabinet, and judicial rank. These were seen separately, but all told the same tale under heavy injunction that their identities be protected.

POWER BEHIND THRONE

The key figure of the grand conspiracy, according to these highly informed sources, is Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, who for almost 12 years has been acknowledged as the outstanding power behind the Roosevelt throne.

The foreign-born Justice, who is reputed to have the New Deal administration and the New Deal Supreme Court under his thumb, is said to cherish the ambition to be the first Chief Justice of the International Court of Justice to be set up under the Dumbarton Oaks program.

Frankfurter has confided to friends that he is certain he can get President Roosevelt's nomination for the post, and that he is hopeful of securing favorable support from Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

RELIES ON CHURCHILL

The former Harvard Law School professor, who brought many of his students into Government posts and was instrumental in the development of many New Deal innovations, expects to have his nomination seconded by Churchill as payment for his efforts for the British cause.

Frankfurter is credited by many with repeal of the arms embargo, the Neutrality Act, and the cash-and-carry provision for purchase of materials here by warring governments.

He is also widely regarded as the originator of the deal under which the United States exchanged 50 destroyers for the right to acquire a chain of Western Hemisphere air bases on British soil, and as the originator of lend-lease.

Frankfurter is said to believe that Stalin will be favorably inclined toward him because of his championship of Sacco and Vanzetti, Reds who went to the chair for murder in Massachusetts, and his work in investigating I. W. W. deportation cases as counsel of President Wilson's Mediation Commission in 1917.

DENOUNCED BY T. R.

In the latter role he was denounced in an open letter by former President Theodore Roosevelt for taking "an attitude which seems to me to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and other Bolsheviki leaders in Russia, an attitude which may be fraught with mischief to this country."

Under the Dumbarton Oaks program an international court would be set up as "the principal judicial organ of the organization." It is generally expected that this court will be a new court rather than a continuation of the World Court, which has headquarters at The Hague.

In pressing his campaign for World Court chief justiceship, Frankfurter, according to the dignitaries and White House sources, has concocted a grand plan under which Cabinet posts, Supreme Court seats, and other posts would be shuffled at a furious pace. Some of the plan is already under way, they added.

BACKING FRANKFURTER

Said to be associated with Frankfurter and prepared to reap benefits of Presidential favor are Samuel "Sammy the Rose" Rosenman, White House counsel and former New York judge; Oscar Cox, general counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration; Charles Fahey, Solicitor General; and Henry Kaiser, New-Deal-favored industrialist.

Under the plan, Rosenman would jump from the White House to the Solicitor Generalship and to Frankfurter's seat on the Supreme Court with a possible short stay as Attorney General; Cox would become General Counsel for the State Department; Fahey would get a seat on the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, with a Supreme Court post in the offing; and Kaiser would become the Nation's No. 1 economic power, possibly as head of the R. F. C.

PLACE FOR FAHEY

Frankfurter's attempts to get Rosenman the post of Solicitor General was helped by War Mobilization Director Byrnes, who is feuding with the New Yorker and anxious to get him out of the White House. However, Attorney General Biddle, also feuding with Rosenman, is unwilling to accept him. Later Rosenman would go to the high Court, possibly after succeeding Biddle, who is reportedly on Frankfurter's blacklist.

Fahey, in return for relinquishing his post to Rosenman, would go on the Court of Appeals and be held in reserve for the Supreme Court later.

The Frankfurter clique hopes Justice Murphy will be persuaded to leave the bench to resume his old post of Governor General of the Philippines. If this vacancy does not develop, others might. It has long been expected that Chief Justice Stone and Justice Roberts will resign.

Cox is said to be preparing to succeed Leo Crowley as head of F. E. A. In this post he would work to bring that organization within the State Department and in payment be made General Counsel of the Department.

ORIGINAL PLAN SCRAPPED

Originally the plan contemplated placing Ben Cohen, counsel for Byrnes and former White House adviser, in the State Department post. This was rejected when it was considered that Rosenman, Cohen, and Cox might provoke outbursts from race baiters. Cohen was left out of the deal reportedly for this reason and because opposition developed to him in the State Department.

Kaiser has received large contracts from the New Deal. In return he supported the fourth term vigorously. According to the dignitaries, he would be made an economic power because he has promised to go along with the plans of the White House palace guard.

[Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 25, page 4.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill today have permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER] may extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain testimony which he presented before the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] may extend his remarks and include a recent article by Gould Lincoln.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks which I made today and include excerpts from the United States Code and the newspaper articles to which I referred.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked for permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement, all of which together covers three pages. The Public Printer informs me I did not use the correct language. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent to extend my statement in the RECORD, together with a statement by Mr. A. A. Potter. The Public Printer says it will take three pages, at a cost of $156.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein House Concurrent Resolution 30, which I have introduced.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and also to include in the remarks I made today certain newspaper articles and statements and an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] may extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Stockton Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS AT THE JOINT SESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

On tomorrow immediately after the convening of the House, in view of the fact that a joint session will be held, which will be addressed by the President of the United States, the door on the left of the Chair and the door on the right of the Chair will be open and no others. No one will be permitted upon the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Usually this announcement has been made by the Speaker on past occasions after consulting with the leaders of the House. The minority leader has not been consulted, but the Chair is confident the minority leader will interpose no objection to the announcement which the Chair has just made.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman tell us when the tickets to the gallery will be made available to Members?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will furnish the ticket which each Member will receive. The occupant of the Chair spoke to the Doorkeeper a few moments ago and that is in the process of being done. The Chair is glad the inquiry was made, because time is of the essence, as every Member will realize. Members will be watching and waiting for the ticket which will be delivered to them.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein excerpts from several letters written to me by a young naval officer, who was my dearly beloved nephew, and who has recently lost his life.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 39
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMNET OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued March 2, 1945, for actions of March 1, Thursday, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. PRESIDENT'MESSAGE. Both Houses, in joint session, received the President's message regarding the Yalta conference (pp. 1633, 1652-6). The President stated that the two main purposes of the conference were to bring Germany's defeat and to build the foundation for an international accord; that there was settlement of the few differences with respect to the international security organization after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and discussion of the general political and economic problems common to all the areas to be liberated; that decisions were made regarding German reparations--in plants, in machinery, in rolling stock, in raw materials; that the Senate, through its appropriate representatives, has been kept continuously advised of the program of this Government in the creation of the International Security Organization; that the three nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area liberated are the joint responsibility of all three governments; that U.S. responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles away can no longer be avoided; that the United Nations must begin to help liberated areas to reconstruct their economy, but that that is not a mere matter of relief; and that the U.S. must take a part in all this planning, although "planning" is not looked on with favor in some circles.

2. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 1657-69). Agreed to amendments by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to extend the provisions of Public Law 45, 78th Cong., relating to exemptions under the Social Security Act of compensation from agricultural occupations, to include income from nursing or caring for the sick (p. 1659); and by Rep. Lanham, Tex., 103-78, to strike out the requirement that $18,000,000 of the $20,000,000 appropriated for war public works will not be used before June 30, 1945 (pp. 1661-9). after the limitation on the amount to be used for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works($85,000,000) was striken on a point of order by Rep. Taber, N.Y. (p. 1660).

3. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Gardner, Ohio, criticized administration of the price control and rationing program (pp. 1670-2).

4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Rep. Ramspeck, Ga.: Fri., first deficiency appropriation bill, Mon., Consent Calendar followed by the nurses draft bill and the CCC bill if a rule is reported (pp. 1669-70).

SENATE

5. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for flood control, War Department, $6,000,000 (S. Docs. 10,11). To Appropriations Committee.

6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce. Sen. Hill, Ala., commended Wallace's administration of this Department (pp. 1633-48).

7. MINERALS; LAND GRANTS. Received an Oreg. legislature resolution favoring enactment of S. 313, restoring certain O & C lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 1632.)

8. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received a Minn. legislature memorial favoring this project (p. 1631).

9. DAYLIGHT SAVING. Received a Minn. legislature memorial opposing daylight saving time (p. 1631).

10. FISHERIES. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., urged favorable consideration of his joint resolution S.J.Res. 37, to place commercial fishermen in the same category with agricultural laborers under the Tydings amendment (pp. 1649-50).

BILL INTRODUCED

11. LANDS; EDUCATION. S. 660, by Sen. Overton, La., to transfer "certain lands" in Rapides Parish to the La. State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1632.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Speech in the House by Rep. Smith, Wis., opposing the taking of a farm census and inserting newspaper articles also in opposition (pp. A987-8).

13. MANPOWER. Sen. Hoey, N. Car., inserted three North Carolina newspaper articles discussing the work-or-fight bill (pp. A990-1).

14. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Bridges, N. H., inserted Jack Reed's Indianapolis Sunday Star article, "Willis Calls 60,000,000 Job Plan 'Political Propaganda'" (pp. A996-7).

15. ALASKA. Rep. Angell, Oreg., inserted a St. Louis Post Dispatch article discussing the post-war economic possibilities of Alaska (pp. A1002-3).

16. FARM PROBLEMS. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted a Saturday Evening Post editorial discussing farmers' problems in meeting livestock and crop-production quotas (pp. A1005-6).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances, in one; to include an article by Dr. Reed, and in the other to include an address I recently made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects and include an article from a magazine in one instance and a newspaper.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 27]

Andrews, Ala.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Patman
Bishop	Harless, Ariz.	Patterson
Bunker	Hays	Rains
Celler	Hébert	Rivers
Chelf	Heidinger	Rizley
Clark	Hill	Rogers, Fla.
Clements	Holifield	Rogers, Mass.
Coffee	Jackson	Rogers, N. Y.
Courtney	King	Rowan
Dawson	Kirwan	Sabath
Drewry	LaFollette	Sheridan
Durham	Landis	Simpson, Ill.
Eaton	Larcade	Simpson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Lea	Talbot
Elsaesser	Lewis	Thom
Fenton	Ludlow	Traynor
Fernandez	Maloney	Vursell
Geelan	Murray, Tenn.	Weaver
Gorski	O'Brien, Mich.	West
Green		Winter

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 369 Members having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct my remarks made on February 27, appearing on page 1524 of the RECORD, column 2, and in the second paragraph, by adding to the sentence in said second paragraph, beginning with the words "It is impossible" and ending with the words "their berries" the words "to come to Washington to present their grievances. Their only chance to be heard is through their Representatives in Congress."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 2374, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I note in the report of the committee on the housing question on page 6 that there was authorized under title I of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages, and that all but $7,878 of that amount has been provided for; and that there is an additional application in this bill for the sum of $90,000,000. I have no fight with any particular project for which that money is being appropriated. But 1 year ago when this bill was on the floor, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia was good enough to let me have a moment of time, and I, at that time, called the attention of those in authority to the fact that in my congressional district there are 8,000 empty houses, all of them in excellent condition. Throughout the country there are today 29 surplus labor areas. In the particular section of the State of Pennsylvania which is represented by the gentleman from Pottsville, Dr. FENTON, by the gentleman from Luzerne County [Mr. FLOOD], and by myself from Lackawanna County, there are 12,000 men and women out of work. Thirty-some-odd-thousand men have gone to other parts of the country to find employemnt. Forty-some-odd thousand have gone to the armed services.

During the last 2 weeks I have had a conference with those in the office of the Under Secretary of War. We have had a conference with those in the office of the Acting Secretary of the Navy. This morning I was in contact with Mr. Justice Byrnes. Next week we will have a conference with General Clay. But I say it is a shame. It is a shame that in the conduct of the war program we find it necessary to spend $1,500,000,000 and an additional $90,000,000 for housing, however worthy these particular projects may be, and yet neglect areas with surplus labor and with thousands upon thousands of empty houses. Each one of these red dots on this map which I hold in my hand represents five empty houses throughout the Lackawanna and Luzerne County areas of Pennsylvania. Once again I want to call the attention of those who are allocating construction of projects, if there are any more to be constructed, they ought to give attention to the Pennsylvania area which I represent.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. As I understand it, the gentleman's complaint is that many of those plants have not been located where housing is available to that extent. I understand further that these particular houses to which he refers are not in one of those war areas, but that if a defense plant had been established there, these houses would have been available?

Mr. MURPHY. That is exactly correct. I want to emphasize the necessity of bringing the job to the worker instead of continuing to place projects in areas where they have not one but three, four, and five No. 1 defense areas, with no available labor.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that contracts have but recently been let for the building of jet airplanes in the San Diego, Calif., area, the most critical labor shortage and housing shortage area in the United States, which will require bringing in some 8,600 new workers and constructing a considerable number of new housing facilities, and that the contract and that work could possibly be done in the East just as well as anywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply interested in the thought just expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. It seems to me, in view of the present discussions of war manpower problems which have become so acute that it has necessitated action by the Congress, we ought to give serious consideration to the whole problem of allocations by the procurement agencies which are responsible for the vast building of factories and the production of armaments and supplies needed in this war effort. May I call your attention to the fact that down at Mobile, Ala., in that great shipbuilding and drydocks area, where there were employed at the peak some 26,000 to 30,000 employees, in a period of two weeks' time recently that company discharged 8,000 employees.

In the New York City area and in the New England area there is a surplus of shipbuilding labor. In the Baltimore area there is a critical shortage of shipbuilding labor. A question that is very properly asked by the ship workers of this Nation is this: Why is it not possible to place an order for the construction or repair of ships at Mobile or at Boston or at New York or at Brooklyn, instead of concentrating that production at Baltimore, in an area where they have a critical labor shortage. Instead of suggesting a solution of the manpower problem by transporting workers from one city to another, why would it not be possible to allocate work in the shipbuilding program or the production program, to the localities where there is no critical shortage of labor? It would be just as easy for a ship to go up to the New York area to be repaired as to go into Baltimore. It would be very easy to take some of those ships into Mobile where they are laying off thousands of workers, and thus not only relieve the labor situation and the necessity for finding jobs for those thousands who are being discharged, but it makes for more equal distribution of community facilities, housing and everything else. It seems to me the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] has touched upon a very important matter in connection with this whole war effort. When we are solicited to continue pouring money into the construction of housing and community facilities in the already congested areas, it seems to me we could start at the other end of the dilemma and transfer some of the work projects out of those critical areas and put them into other areas where there is not a critical shortage of labor.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not a fact also that wherever there is congestion of labor there is also a great lack of necessary accommodations of life, in addition to housing, such as food? I have a letter today from a man in California saying that he knew of 8,000 employees who left one plant because of a shortage of food in that community.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is exactly right, and it is because of those shortages of community facilities and everything else that we are being called upon to make these constant appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I think there is one thing, in considering this housing problem, that we should remember, and that is that this is not for the purpose of giving employment to people; it is not for the purpose of accommodating chambers of commerce; it is not for the purpose of getting projects in our congressional districts. It is for the purpose of winning the war and winning it quickly.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] says he thinks the industries should be brought to where the workers are. As far as that is practicable, that is true. It ought to be done.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not right now.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want the gentleman to misquote me or misinterpret my statement.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman then. What did the gentleman say?

Mr. KEEFE. The industry is already located at Mobile. It is already located at Brooklyn. It is already located at Boston. All I am asking is that the work be brought where the industry is already located and where the labor is already present.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is asking that, but the people in charge of the program and the people who have done a masterful job in production tell us that they cannot further expand those industries in those areas. We know that the aircraft industry, for instance, is on the west coast and the most of the housing is needed on the west coast. That is where the emphasis on this thing is going to be. Judge Patterson of the Army and Admiral Moreell of the Navy's yards and docks said they had combed this program carefully and that they must have these workers in expanded industry, and they cannot get them there because they do not have the facilities for them. They cannot get our friends from Pennsylvania to go to the west coast and work in the aircraft industry.

They cannot take those people out there because there are no houses for them to live in, there are no facilities for them. In parts of Virginia, my own State, not in my own district, I know where men are being transported in busses 75 miles to Navy projects. Those projects cannot be moved. There was a project, one of the first in the war program, located in my district. Not many months ago we got information that the thing would probably be closed up very soon. A little bit later, after the emphasis of the war changed, there is a $10,000,000 expansion to that project and men are now being transported 75 or 100 miles to it. It is perfectly true that you can go to certain places and see great numbers of houses that are not occupied, but that is because emphasis has changed from one kind of production to another, it has changed from one point to another, and I say that as long as the leaders in the War and Navy Departments, who have had charge of this production problem and who have given us the record they have, want this, they should have it. Read in the hearings what Judge Patterson and Admiral Moreell said. They stated: "We have gone over every bit of this. We need every bit of this and probably more. If it is authorized by the Congress, before final construction begins we will go over it again and check it again." I think our friend from Texas, chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, who has given a good deal of consideration to this matter, at the proper time will have something to say.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. That is what the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Wisconsin are stating to the gentleman. Instead of building the industry in California, build the industry in Pennsylvania where they have labor, where they have the houses, where they have the men to do the work. There is

another thing about this. We have taken for granted everything that the Army says ought to be done. Now, some of the people in the Army we found out ought to learn something, and if we can teach them something, for instance, that it is just as easy to build a plant where the people are and better, we ought to change their views and get them to do that very thing.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania thinks he can teach the Army that it is economically or logically sound to begin the construction of an aircraft industry in Pennsylvania, then I think the gentleman is going to have a hard problem doing that.

Mr. RICH. We have air-plant facilities right in my own district and we can build more of them. We can also build them in the district represented by the gentleman from Scranton just as well.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman knows that the course of this war has dictated that that industry be laid out on the west coast on the Pacific Ocean. The question of transportation and the question of labor indicate that is the place it has to be concentrated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I am in hopes that the membership of this House will pay attention to the facts as they have been developed in the hearings and will weigh the things that really mean something and do the things that need to be done instead of doing things that some promoter has tried to put across. I am going to call your attention briefly to some of the tragedies of this proposition presented to us today with reference to the housing business.

On page 203 of the hearings you will find the number of different types of public housing projects that are proposed. The grand total is 30,428; single unit, 23,440. That means family units costing on an average, according to their story, $3,500; single-person units, $5,900; stopgap, including trailers and quick-construction jobs that cost anywhere from $600 to $1,200, 1,055.

That is the proportion in which intelligence is used in setting up this program and that is why they are able to submit to you figures running up to $84,000,000. It is just perfectly ridiculous. If they were going to put up stopgap or trailer housing where they would provide the housing facilities inside of 60 days and where the cost would be moderate, there would be much more sense to a lot of their operations but instead of that they want to spend from three to five times what they should spent on a unit, and not give service to the people who are hauled around to these war plants.

What they care about is perpetuating their proposition. I will admit that it was exceedingly difficult to get any facts. It is exceedingly difficult to understand them the way they throw statements at you, but I do want to call attention to some of the things which were presented to us.

On page 202 of the hearings you find this: Total number of war workers in the Douglas aircraft plant, which they propose to increase in number on July 1, 1944, 31,933; number in January 1945, 29,000. Number anticipated at peak in July 1945, 32,200. That means an increase of only 300 above the figure for July 1944. So you can see how much sense they make of their operations. They have 2,000 houses under construction and they propose to build 500 more with this money. That is perfectly ridiculous. That means 2,500 houses for 300 more workers than a year ago. The stuff all goes together in just about that shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. We have heretofore made all sorts of appropriations for them. Sometimes there has been a fight on it, and sometimes there has not. But it is about time that the Congress of the United States came to and appreciated its responsibility with reference to this situation. I want to see everything done to provide our Army and our Navy with the proper things with which to win the war. Every man in this House wants to do the same thing. Every time we go ahead and accept the recommendation of some agency, which does not know what it is talking about, and whose story does not go together, instead of sitting down and figuring the thing out on the square, we impede and we hamper the war effort, because the folks cannot work in a war factory and produce when they are building houses of this kind that are not needed.

I hope that when the House comes to vote on this question it will think about this thing; that it will feel its responsibility and will not be guided by its emotions in this connection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to State for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 6, line 22, before the period, insert the following: "*Provided*, That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C., 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing the payments as in such section provided."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we have cooperated with the gentleman from South Dakota in the formation of this amendment and we approve it in the form in which he has offered it. We accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

FREEING O. A. A. CLIENTS FOR NURSING

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This amendment will make it possible for qualified women to work as part-time nurses or nurses aides without being thrown off old-age assistance rolls. It is identical to the action taken to help in the shortage of agricultural labor 2 years ago—Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943.

At that time the Appropriations Committee had considered a proposal to expend money for the importation of agricultural workers from Mexico and Puerto Rico. The committee decided that many older men on the old-age assistance rolls could help with chores or help in critical periods of planting and harvesting and thereby do a great deal to meet the shortage of farm workers. The committee and the Congress recognized that these men could not work under existing law and continue to receive old-age assistance without being subject to deductions for the money they might thus earn, or be thrown off the rolls altogether and then possibly suffer delay in being restored while they were reinvestigated.

Today we are confronted with a shortage of nurses in the Army and Navy hospitals, to meet which a nurses' draft bill has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. There is a shortage of nurses in veterans' facilities. To meet these shortages will create a further drain upon nurses for the care of civilians, regardless of whether it is done by volunteer methods or otherwise.

In every community there are many older women who are excellent practical nurses. Some of them did volunteer nursing in the flu epidemic of World War No. 1. Most of them know a great deal about practical nursing as a matter of experience in the rearing of a family. The amendment which I have offered seeks to tap this large pool of potential nursing aid.

I believe it will materially help in meeting the shortage of nurses for the care of civilians and thereby relieve hundreds of younger nurses for service in the Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration hospitals.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," is hereby increased to $150,000.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph commencing on page 7,

line 1, and extending through line 7 on that page, that it changes existing law.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000, and of the additional amount appropriated under this head not less than $18,000,000 shall be reserved for financing contributions subsequent to June 30, 1945, for the objects to which this proviso applies: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the following language on page 8, lines 3 to 8, that it changes existing law:

That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I gave notice on yesterday that I would introduce an amendment to the provision in this bill striking out the language on page 8 after the figures "$85,000,000" in line 8 down to the word "*Provided*" in line 12.

I regret very much that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made this point of order because it is going to operate very materially against the existing projects and the workers who are carrying on their operations in this war effort in the field of production. I will give you the figures, which are revised up until today, with reference to this situation.

The gentleman from New York, I assume, has made this point of order on his own responsibility, and of course it was for him to decide whether or not he would take that step.

Today the unallotted money for services in the Federal Works Agency is $4,700,000 as against this $80,000,000 limitation in existing law. The amount needed to carry on these existing service projects, the ones that are already in existence and being operated, during the remainder of this fiscal year is $6,300,000. Therefore, the point of order made by the gentleman from New York prevents the operation of existing services for much of the remainder of this fiscal year, and absolutely forbids the allocation or allotment of any additional money for any new service that may be necessary.

Many Members of this House have come to see me with reference to the urgent necessity of continuing existing services and providing new services in the districts which they represent, but that cannot be done in view of the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

In addition to the fact that leaving this limitation where it is will not allow existing services to continue through this fiscal year, there are $3,400,000 of new service projects that are ready to allot; so those of you who are interested in those new service projects that have been approved insofar as preliminary studies are concerned may rest assured that through this point of order those new services cannot be provided. That is why this limitation of $85,000,000 is necessary, against which the gentleman from New York has made this point of order.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McGREGOR. Does not my distinguished chairman feel, based on a check of the record of the past, that the Federal Works Agency is going to continue to have new projects all the time, so that when it comes before this body and asks for additional money it can always put up the plea that it has projects yet to complete?

Mr. LANHAM. Those new projects do not originate in the Federal Works Agency. They come from the districts in war areas that the gentleman and many others represent, where these war plants are situated and where the needs are pressing, and where proper investigation is made to determine those needs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat confused about the psychology of the gentleman from New York. I recall that in the last Congress, in less than 1 month, Secretary Patterson and Admiral Moreell and some of the other high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy came down and told the Committee on Appropriations on two different bills that we needed what aggregated more than $100,000,000,000 to build these plants for ships, planes, munitions, ordnance, and so forth. And very graciously, without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," and without a dissenting vote in this House, we appropriated more than $100,000,000,000 for those necessary purposes. But perhaps we may strain at gnats and swallow camels. When we try to get some housing and some community facilities so that workingmen and women can live near those plants and make those plants operative, we hear a great hue and cry that we are wasting Federal money.

This is a war-emergency act. It terminates with the conclusion of this war. This housing is to be disposed of and gotten out of the way of private enterprise. But these workers must have living conditions under which they can labor if you expect these plants to go on and the essential increased production to be accomplished.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman has spoken several times of community services and facilities. Would he elaborate a little on what that constitutes?

Mr. LANHAM. This appropriation of $20,000,000 for construction and services includes services such as light, water, and heat, and the various things needed to make those houses livable by the workmen at those plants. Perhaps a new teacher is needed for a school attended by children of immigrant war workers. Perhaps there has been an addition made there. The children of the war workers are there. They are such services as that. Yet, the limitation that the gentleman from New York has insisted on keeping in existing law would prevent even the performing of all those services just for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Getting down to this proposition of construction, altogether the Federal Works Agency has unallotted $10,700,000. Now, you subtract from that $10,700,000 the $6,300,000 which is necessary to service only existing projects, which cannot be wholly done since this point of order has been made, and that leaves them with $4,400,000 which they say will very likely be necessary for overruns in the construction that is now being done. Because, you know, in these times you can never absolutely accurately estimate in advance the cost of labor and materials. The remainder of the $20,000,000 provided in this bill, if we were allowed to use it, less these services, would leave about $15,000,000 for new construction. Already projects are ready for approval for new construction aggregating $17,200,000.

I am making these remarks in order that we may know, if we do not get this increased production, now that we have stepped up our offensive in every theater of war, and when these high representatives of the Army and Navy come before the Committee on Appropriations and urge the necessity for speedy action in getting these facilities built and getting this construction, that we are here going to tie their hands and say we know more about conducting this war than the Army and Navy, the people whose business it is to conduct it; that we know more about what the Federal Works

Agency has available than they themselves know.

Why, this Government in our organic law was separated into three coordinate branches. Each branch must rely upon the efficiency and the honesty of the other branches. The only source from which you can possibly get accurate information is from these agencies. Let me repeat, that the services now being carried on at the plants already in existence cannot be carried on until the end of this fiscal year because of this point of order, and no new services can be provided. There is no use to have housing, of course, if you cannot have services. Four walls and a roof are not sufficient living accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I certainly dislike to take exception to the remarks of my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], but I cannot help but make this observation, that one agency—and there are a number of agencies in the Government that are following the same procedure—the Federal Works Agency—is following a policy that they are always going to have projects unfinished, so that they can come before this body and say to you, and truthfully so, "We have projects in your district unfinished and if you do not appropriate this money or if you do not pass the enabling legislation for this money, your projects are going to stop."

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, it is time for this body to serve notice on every Government agency that from now on we are going to insist that they live within the enabling legislation we have passed and the appropriations that we have made.

We are all in favor of winning the war, and I certainly regret that some of our Members get up on the floor and say "if you pass, or do not pass, this or that you are hindering the war effort." Let us check and see what the committee, after a careful and thorough study, has to say in regard to further exenditures for this department. Mr. Chairman, the report of the chairman of this committee the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], on page 168, reads as follows:

> What we are up against on the other side is the insistence that capital expenditures are about over, and all of our factories are built, and that all of our expansion has been made, that it is now merely a matter of maintenance, that these shifts in population have already been accomplished, and that we had had sufficient housing up to this time, there is no need for the Government going in and putting up additional housing, when there may be in the near future an evidence of the urgent need of changing occupations.

We all know that facilities go along with the housing program. We have new construction practically completed as far as industry and war production is concerned. Now we have requests from this agency that various new facilities be constructed and that they be granted additional money to carry on the program. What are we going to do with these new projects, these new houses constructed by Federal funds, when this war is over? We have thousands of vacant Federal houses now, that will soon represent a ghost town and will certainly decrease the value of private property that adjoins them. Do you want a group of vacant Federal houses next to your home?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGREGOR. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I remember distinctly when the chairman of our committee made that very pertinent remark to the witnesses for the Army and the Navy; but in answer to that the gentleman will find that Judge Patterson, and the representatives of the Navy and the War Production Board said that what he said was true, but on the other hand they were not able now to get labor in critical war industries because they had no place for them to live and no community facilities.

Mr. McGREGOR. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, but I wonder why these orders are not placed in localities where industry, labor, housing, and other facilities are available. We listened a few moments ago to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. He informed us that in the Mobile, Ala., area there were thousands of men being laid off. In Baltimore there is a shortage of labor. Yet the War Department and the Navy Department continue to place orders in Baltimore. Why can they not place some of those orders at Mobile where the housing, facilities, and labor are available? If the Army and the Navy and the War Department are going to insist on placing orders where there is no extra labor and where there are no houses, we are going to be asked forever to appropriate money for houses, facilities, and will continue to have a shortage of manpower in one area and a surplus in another.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGREGOR. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate the argument the gentleman is making about shifting these Navy and War contracts to the right places so that there will be no congestion, but the fact remains that they awarded the contracts to the places where congestion, insofar as population is concerned, and where inadequate housing, now exists. In spite of the fact that it is there, it has to be provided for. In addition to that, if this money is taken out of this bill the burden will fall upon the local communities, the counties, and the cities to take care of these increased services, not alone people to house, but adequate medical aid and other services necessary. Those budgets have been closed. They cannot incur further expenditures. Their tax rates are set. Where are those people going to get the service?

Mr. McGREGOR. I say to you if you are going to depend upon immediate aid coming to your locality by money that is carried in this appropriation, the Federal Works Agency will have to work faster than they have ever worked before.

Mr. Chairman, I ask each and every Member to carefully consider this request for money and I do especially ask that you carefully investigate these two departments—the F. W. A. and National Housing Agency—and determine for yourself, regardless of whether or not you have a project in your district, if they are doing a good job. Check and see if they are giving any consideration to the recommendations of your local people. I am asking you to do this because at an early date these two departments will request of this body additional authorization for new projects. So please familiarize yourself with activities of the Federal Works Agency and the National Housing Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McGREGOR] has expired.

(Mr. McGREGOR asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: On page 8, line 8, after the figures "$85,000,000", strike the comma and the remainder of line 8, all of lines 9, 10, and 11, and the words "proviso applies" on line 12.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, although the adoption of this amendment, which certainly should be adopted, will not relieve to any great extent some of the monkey wrenches that are being thrown into our war effort, it will be helpful in some respects. Provision is made in this bill for an appropriation of $20,000,000 provided they will not use $18,000,000 of it until after the 30th of June of this year.

Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored in remarks made earlier to show that, even if the point of order had not been made and the limitation had been increased to $85,000,000, it would still be very difficult to carry on existing services and provide for new services which have already been approved. It is going to make it doubly burdensome, even under the $80,000,000 limitation, if we provide that for the remainder of this fiscal year they can use but $2,000,000 out of the $20,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know how much credence Members give to statements of those who are in charge of our war effort and in what they say about their needs, but I do them the justice to believe that they are a good bit more familiar with the situation than I am. In most instances their judgment is accepted in this body without a dissenting voice; but when we come along to the proposition of trying to make these plants operate and give now the increased production that those in charge tell us is so vitally necessary, I cannot understand the attitude that would say: "Oh, well, we will give you just a little part of what you need, then we will take away what you need now and place that over so you can use it possibly in the next fiscal year, or until the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds can hold further hearings

and determine just how much more we are going to need for the remainder of the war."

Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee has not yet appropriated the amounts authorized through legislation of the Congress emanating from the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee for this housing and for these community facilities. Why, in the name of high heaven, should we be authorizing greater expenditures when the expenditures we have authorized, though badly needed, are not being used?

We are holding a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds next Tuesday with representatives of the Federal Works Agency and of the National Housing Agency to see what the future requirements may be, insofar as they can be estimated in the uncertainties as to the length of the duration of this war. But, certainly, now that we have been crippled by the point of order which denies the possibility of raising this limitation to $85,000,000, we should not pile Pelion on Ossa with reference to the harm we are doing and say, "You cannot use $18,000,000 that is so vitally needed of the appropriation of $20,000,000 we are making."

I trust that the committee will agree to my amendment and that we shall not absolutely tie and bind those who are carrying out the laws that we ourselves have passed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I just want to elaborate a little on the remarks I made a moment ago in regard to the responsibility of the local communities carrying this burden in the absence of these funds being provided, which the gentleman's amendment, if adopted, would provide. In my own county there is an increase of 750,000 people due to the war effort. The local community cannot maintain the added services necessary and, in addition to that, there are some 750 beds in the county hospital to be provided for.

Mr. LANHAM. Those are Federal responsibilities of the war that I am doing my best to get met in the proper Federal way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. Chairman, I have no source of information on this particular subject except the hearings that were held and I am obliged to depend upon them. I made a statement yesterday with reference to this situation. I showed then just what it was, but just so you may get a little better picture of the sort of thing we are up against, I call your attention to the figures that the gentleman has given us, which do not jibe with the figures we were given, and I also call attention to page 266 of the hearings where General Fleming said that there was a balance available and left of $12,509,694.

Then I call attention to their own figures on page 324 in the table there which shows that they have unallocated balances of $7,301,000 in one set-up, and $6,335,000 in another on the 31st day of January, or a total of over $13,600,000. The figures do not go together at all but this is the picture.

On the 31st of January they had, according to that table, available for further allotments for community facilities $7,301,000 which in my opinion, according to the way they have been going heretofore, would take care of the needy cases. I do not think there is any question in the world about it. It is a terrible situation when these people run around and give figures of one kind to one committee and another kind to another committee. It makes you have doubt as to whether you can trust anything they say to you. Frankly, I do not believe there is a single activity that those people are required to do that could not be taken care of with the funds now available. They have absorbed and set up as an administrative reserve $6,850,000, which is enough money to carry them on the pay roll for 22 months, which is perfectly ridiculous.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I ask the gentleman whether he can assure me that the various projects in the different places involved, such as those having to do with schools and sewers, with child care and so on, will be continued?

Mr. TABER. The motion that has been made would have no effect on the construction of sewers and that sort of thing.

Mrs. BOLTON. Or the continuance of the things now going on?

Mr. TABER. Money is already provided for all of those projects and set up in a reserve, but the contracts are not being let. For instance, they have $25,000,000 of funds that they have allocated, and they have been allocated quite a while, but they are letting to contract only at the rate of a million dollars a month. The obligations that they are incurring are readily made inside the allotments that have already been made to them. Of course, they have set up too big a reserve for administrative expenses so that they might continue themselves on the pay roll, and that is a cover-up to keep the thing out of sight.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, close in 45 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I object. I would like to have 5 minutes, and that would cut us down to about 3 minutes apiece.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we ought to get through sometime this afternoon.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I appreciate that, but I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto, close in 1 hour, the last 15 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC].

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, in justification for the amount asked by the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds [Mr. LANHAM], let me say that there is a need for these community facilities and for additional housing, if not in all parts of the country where some cut-backs are taking place in munition plants, at least on the west coast, which is to bear the brunt of this war from now until the end of the war with Japan.

In the Consolidated Aircraft factory they have been trying for a long time to get an additional 4,000 men. You may say, "Why do they need those 4,000 men? Why do they not put the contract some place where there is less congestion?" I will tell you why they do not, because to build the Super-Liberators there are only a few factories in this country that can be used; only a few that are capable of building them, and one of these is in San Diego. But we already have no vacant housing space in San Diego. Neither have we housing available for the returning veterans who are coming back at the rate of 50,000 a month from the front lines. Those men coming back to their own home towns cannot find a place to live, because the war workers are occupying all available quarters.

So how are we going to get those 4,000 men to build adidtional super-Liberators? You cannot bring them into a place like San Diego or any other congested area without giving them a place to live. It is true the War Production Board at first said that all you need is four walls and a roof and that will take care of them. It will not take care of them. They will come there and they will go back home if you do not give them a decent place to live and some decent education for their children.

These community facilities must be kept going all the time. You must pay the teachers in the schools. You must pay for all the services that go into the living of a community.

In addition, we are going to be compelled to build housing, true temporary housing, until the last day of the war, because the whole west coast is so congested now that we cannot put any additional workers there.

It happens also that we have some new very highly technical aircraft coming on. I might mention one factory in my district, Ryan Aircraft, that is building the jet-propelled planes.

You expect our boys to win over the Germans and the Japanese. They will

if we give them the equipment, but we cannot turn out these jet-propelled planes without workmen in the factories, and there is no place to house any additional workers.

So I beg of you, if it is the last thing you do, do not hinder the war effort, do not stand in the way of bringing men, skilled workmen and otherwise, from other sections of the country where their jobs have passed, into our congested areas where the plants are now. It would do no good to add another $200,000,000 for new plants elsewhere that might be finished probably by the time the war ends. On the west coast we have these factories in being today. It is too late to change that. We need a few more men to turn out the Superfortresses and the jet-propelled planes. We cannot have these men unless you make it possible for them and their families to live in some kind of decency. Even the Navy families out there have no place to live, and they call on me, "Why don't you stand by the Navy?" I want to stand by the Navy. I want to give them decent living quarters at least as long as the war is going on. I am doing everything I can and the Navy Department is building as many housing units as it possibly can in all of those congested areas to take care of the Navy families. All this is part of the picture; and community facilities for all of these housing projects, as well as additional housing itself, must be provided. I have outlined the need, and it is now up to the Congress to provide adequate funds. Without them, the progress of the war toward victory will be impeded and delayed, and the cost of that is beyond mere dollars and cents.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, my colleague from California [Mr. IZAC] has told the story well. May I call the attention of my colleagues on this side of the House to the fact that we have had about a million men returned from the armed services so far. I assume that something like half of them have gone into war work and that approximately half of them are either physically or psychologically unable to participate in war production to any great extent. Consequently, in these congested areas—and our area is rated as a No. 1 area—they are unable to find housing for themselves and their little families. That is the truth. I have had calls upon me from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the service officers under the Selective Service Act in my district, asking and praying and well nigh demanding that this Congress do something to provide some way in which these returning veterans may obtain the same priority for housing as is available for our war workers. Of course, they should have housing made available to them so that they can go back to live decently with their little families.

Then, too, in a good many of these areas the factories were built by the Defense Plant Corporation. They are Government owned, as far as the properties are concerned. It is impossible for the municipalities to tax those factories, to tax that property in order to raise the necessary revenue to take care of this additional load. If they could do so, I doubt that they would be in here asking for any support. However, under the charters of these cities, as granted by our State, in many cases there is a limitation upon the amount of tax they may levy—that is, the number of dollars per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. In my home city there is a tax limit for ordinary municipal purposes of $1 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Perhaps it would be better if we had not placed that limitation there, so that we could raise additional revenue in times of stress, but there is that limitation on the tax levy at the present time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield very briefly.

Mr. MILLER of California. The statement which the gentleman just made about the tax limitation in California obtains in all cities of the sixth class I believe, and that is in the smaller communities where most of this is.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes; I thank the gentleman for his contribution. And so when they come in here and say, "Well, if you want these people to be able to work in the plants, if you want the women to work there, then they are going to have to leave their children some place while they work," now, for goodness sake, we had a manpower problem brought up to us here the other day in which the Committee on Military Affairs showed how many people were going to be needed in the Army, how many men, and how many men and women in industry over the next few months. If you want to have them available to do this job, then you have to make some provision for the children of working women. I do not like to differ with anyone on the committee, but in this case it is not a question of a few million dollars, it is a question of war production, and I offer it to you in that sense and in no other. We must have the necessary facilities and wherewithal to support them.

Mr. Chairman, my district has increased in population by around 150,000 people in the past 4 years. We are now entered upon a vitally important aircraft program—that of building the new jet-propelled P–80. We will do our level best to turn them out in quantity. We are also engaged in fabricating rockets by the million and other war instruments. Our more recently expanded war-work communities are having serious growing pains. The municipal and school-district officers have performed wonders, but they cannot work miracles. This amendment should be adopted to aid them.

Mr. Chairman, by authority granted, I include the following article from this morning's Washington Post. The article follows:

UNITED STATES JET TOPS ALL IN SPEED, ARNOLD SAYS

(By James V. Piersol)

Production of the Army's first jet-powered combat plane was announced yesterday afternoon by H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, who said it is believed to be the fastest fighter in existence.

Designers of the new plane, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, in a simultaneous announcement, described its performance as superlative. It has been designated as the P–80 and named the "Shooting Star."

In a third announcement, the General Electric Co., builders of the propellerless jet which powers the fighter, stated its single gas turbine is the most powerful airplane engine in the world. That would give it an initial thrust of more than 3,000 horsepower. It was described as making a noise like a giant blow torch and driving the plane through the skies like an apparition of death.

The extent of production of the new model was not disclosed, but it was previously announced that General Electric and the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation are already making substantial numbers of the turbines at Schenectady, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Lockheed has four plants active on the project at Burbank, Calif., and North American Aviation, Inc., has another large plant building the type at Kansas City, Mo. Capacity is indicated by the fact that the Kansas City plant alone turned out more than 500 Lockheed Lightnings in January, and all parties concerned have stated the Shooting Star is more simple to build.

Simplicity of the type was indicated by the fact that the engine of the P–80 can be completely changed in 15 minutes. It takes that long to remove the propeller from the conventional airplane engine and about 8 hours to make a complete engine replacement.

"Carefully guarded development flights of the plane have been confined to remote Army fields," General Arnold's announcement stated. "The Shooting Star is extremely maneuverable. * * * It can carry heavy loads of ammunition, photographic equipment, bombs, and fuel. The pressurized cabin, unique among production fighters, is equipped for pilot 'G' suits to ease the discomfort of sharp turns and pull-outs after long dives."

Lockheed engineers described the wing of the fighter as being "so refined as to class it as a new type. It has a knife-like leading edge and other aerodynamic innovations that master the problems encountered when the speed of sound is approached or passed."

The engine virtually takes its power from the atmosphere.

"Air is drawn through intake ducts and screened," states the Army's description. "The air then flows through the compressor of the turbine into a chamber where it is heated by a burning fuel similar to ordinary kerosene. The rush of hot air revolves the turbine to turn the compressor. Gas rushing out through a huge nozzle at the rear of the fuselage propels the plane."

The power plant was described as weighing about one-half as much as conventional airplane engines of proportionate power.

Design of the plane is credited to Clarence L. Johnson, Lockheed's chief of research, and unidentified engineers of the Army Air Forces Technical Service Command of Wright Field, Ohio. All parties credit Air Commodore Frank Whittle of the British Royal Air Force for the original engine design. Credit for pushing the design into production within the unprecedented time of 143 days after it was started was given to General Arnold. He was first to interest the American manufacturers in the British engine.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, in the past 2 years I have had an opportunity as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, serving in the capacity of chairman of a subcommittee, to go on an investigation of housing conditions near the defense plants and other purposes in the United

States, and I want to call the attention of the membership of the House to the fact that I believe the amendment of our chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] should be adopted. I am sorry our good friend from New York [Mr. TABER] has raised a point of order, because I feel great harm might come from the results of that. Perhaps it seems to many of the Members today that this is California day because several of the California delegation are going to speak on this.

I want to cite to the membership of the House the Bermite powder plant, of Saugus, Calif., which made 20-millimeter shells exclusively up to 2 months ago. Now they make fuzes for a large percentage of our rockets. A short distance away those rockets are being tested. It is imperative that they have more housing facilities immediately in furtherance of the war effort. Many of us do not know about these things. They have been kept secret up until recently. That is one of the reasons that we should not have a point of order against this. We should have no interruptions in our building program or our program of providing facilities in those areas where we must have the manpower to manufacture this war material.

As I see it today, it will not be long—perhaps it will not be needed at all—but until victory comes, up to the last moment we must put forth every effort and we at home should not make any mistake of any kind whatsoever. I believe a mistake might be made right here today if this amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] is not adopted wholeheartedly. I would like to see the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of order. I do not believe this is the time to be throwing these kind of hooks into a deal when it looks like we are on the right track. I personally know from my own experience, and my record here in the House will show, that I want to conserve the American dollar just as much as any other Member of this Congress, and I do not yield to anyone on that point. But I believe that for the good of our Nation this is a time we should do everything we can to promote the winning of the war just as soon as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion or two to make which I hope will be considered pertinent. One is reply to the accusation that this is a program originated by the Federal Works Administration in order to perpetuate itself and its activities. We are in a war. Applications came from the people in affected areas and from the War and Navy Departments. Men and boys are coming back to the United States in numbers which alarm us. They are wounded and sick and need care more than at any other time. They need all kinds of facilities necessary for human existence. They need places where they may go temporarily to receive treatment, augmenting in very large measure the work of the veterans' hospitals which I am afraid will prove entirely too small. They are coming back by the thousands and perhaps may come by the millions. I want to give you a little testimony about my own town which is in a defense area but which has no particular plants that we call exclusively war agencies or war manufacturing plants.

Every factory there is dedicated to the manufacture of war materials. That is 90 percent of its output. The people go from my county to points in Virginia where there are exclusively war-material plants. They live in my community where their families must be cared for. Their children and their wives must have hospital care, nurse care, educational care, and child care. The Federal Works Agency is not projecting this as a self-perpetuating proposition.

In my home town there is a hospital furnished by the Duke Foundation, but the Duke Foundation has no funds with which to enlarge it. I have not been in that hospital within 2 or 3 years when it was not overtaxed. I was there the other day. The sitting rooms, the halls, and every available space in there are taken up by patients, many of them soldiers, and the wives and children of soldiers. The doors of that hospital are open to every soldier and his family regardless of whether they are able to pay a price for treatment and care or not. Over in another end of my county they have another hospital needing enlargement. It was not known whether the Federal Works Agency could meet the need and a preacher went over the country and begged the money to pay for it themselves. We are like the gentleman suggested about limitations of taxation. Our State would do a great deal toward enlarging these facilities for hospital care, nurse care, child care, and education, but we cannot do all of it. Are we going to fail here? I hope not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to certain material in the RECORD which has been subject to some misinterpretation today.

On the first point that this agency has sought to work undue pressure on Members of this body by building up a backlog of dangling and unfinished promises and projects, I desire to call the attention of the Members to the following points on page 315 of the hearings. Mr. Field is testifying:

> Mr. FIELD. In general the tests of need of construction and service are: Whether a community has expanded because of the war and the defense program; whether the armed services, the War Production Board, or the War Manpower Commission, whichever is involved in the war activities of the community, believe that these facilities or services are needed; whether the lack of the facilities would impede the war effort; and whether the facilities cannot be furnished by the community without imposing an undue tax burden.
>
> Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is mere expansion enough, or do you consider what the community may have in the way of financial capacity?
>
> Mr. FIELD. We do consider what financial capacity the community has.

Those are the facts in the RECORD. Members will do well to recall statements which gentlemen have made before this House.

This agency likewise said that such projects, approved after such searching examination, but for which they had no money, now totaled $13,500,000, and that without additional funds they could not start them and they could not carry on their service.

I would like very much to see the amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] offered, agreed to. It closely affects the congested districts which so many of us in these war times represent. The school system of Bremerton, Wash., which is the location of the great Puget Sound Navy Yard, is vitally affected by the passage or the failure of this amendment. We have two badly needed school constructions there which will not be undertaken if more funds are not made available.

I hope that the new amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has offered will be passed by this body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] has expired.

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel about the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee, but it is my intention to bring before you a few facts.

I have listened to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations with interest, who has stated that the airplane plants are mostly located in California. I believe the largest ones are. However, I represent two counties in eastern Pennsylvania and I have one airplane plant in each of those counties.

The first one in Buck County, known as the Brewster plant, was under investigation and operation of the Navy and after an investigation was closed. At that plant there was a $5,000,000 housing project which has never been occupied by any tenants whatsoever, is now a ghost town.

There is a plant also at Allentown, Pa., which is still operating and building the most important dive-bombing Navy plane that the Navy is building at the present time. When they arrived in Allentown they were told by the real estate men and by other business interests in Allentown that there was no additional housing needed there; but they proceeded under the Navy to build 300 units in Allentown. Those units were 40 percent completed when they were demolished by order of the Navy Department at a loss of $350 to the taxpayer.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with those responsible for the building of housing, but I believe that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of this House listen entirely too much to those in the Army and Navy to give them information that they should receive from those municipalities where the housing is going to be built, who know far better what housing is necessary than do the Army and Navy. God only knows, the Army and Navy have a job to do to win this war. They have been trained in the military end of war. I think it would be far better if we allowed the folk back home, who know that business, to

suggest to the committees what is necessary in the way of housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND].

(Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, when I first came back here to Washington to represent the Eleventh District of California, it was my privilege to be assigned to the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House, under the very able chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. Soon after coming back here, also it was an additional honor to be assigned to a subcommittee to check into the needs in war-congested areas throughout the Nation, especially on the west coast.

During those days when we took those trips it was brought home to us very vividly the extreme need not only for housing, but for additional community facilities. In the 2 years since that time that need has greatly increased. The increased population on the west coast, the increased war production, the increased emphasis on the war in the Pacific, and the greater increase on all these different factors that will come during the next few months, make it imperative that there be sufficient housing and that there be sufficient community facilities.

We used to hear in this House a great deal of talk about labor absenteeism. The more that absenteeism was checked into the more it was found that the absentee rate was high when there were improper community housing and improper community facilities, and that the absentee rate was low when there was adequate community facilities and housing.

The gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] and the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] have given specific examples of the type of community facilities that are badly needed out there. Let me give one additional type that has not been mentioned and which may be greatly harmed if funds are not available. In a particular community on the west coast now producing more fish products than any other area of the United States, a great many women are working in the factories. In order that those women may work, there have to be nursery schools and other facilities for their children. All along the west coast such nursery schools are now increasing and multiplying. The more they are increased and the better they are staffed, the less will be the problem of manpower and womanpower in essential war industries and industries closely allied to the war effort. By his insistence upon his point of order, the gentleman from New York is doing great injury to these projects.

I should like to take this opportunity also to say one further thing, and that is this: Certain insinuations have been raised here today regarding the National Housing Agency and the Federal Works Agency. It has been implied that these are self-perpetuating bureaus. Of all the Government agencies I have come in contact with I know of none that are more conscientious in trying to do the job than these two. I know of no two Government administrators who are better qualified and who are more conscientious than Mr. Blandford, head of the National Housing Agency, and General Fleming, head of the Federal Works Agency. They are doing an excellent job.

May I also say that the chairman of the Public Building and Grounds Committee of this House on the first Tuesday of every month calls a meeting; at that time these Administrators and their assistants are brought up here and the problems are worked out mutually between the administration and this committee of Congress. Problems are frankly faced, and ironed out cooperatively between Congressmen and Administrators.

I think if that particular device which has been instituted by the distinguished gentleman from Texas were followed by other committees of the House there would be less friction and less conflict and greater achievement in Government bureaus.

One final word. It has been mentioned on this floor this afternoon that these community facilities would not be necessary if war contracts were awarded to other sections of the country. Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot change the fact that the war emphasis is being placed increasingly on the Pacific coast. You cannot change the location of the big bomber plants. You cannot change the location of Bremerton Navy Yard. You cannot change the location of Mare Island. You cannot change the location of Port Hueneme, one of the most important ports for shipping supplies to our men in the Pacific. It is the existence of these and countless other war and naval bases that has brought about the congestion on the west coast. Because of this fact, hundreds of thousands of workers have had to be brought to this section of the country. It is only fair to them, it is only fair to those in our armed services that the facilities in question be provided here. To fail to do this would be to directly injure the war effort.

This is not a matter that affects only the west coast. Directly or indirectly it affects every State and every community in the United States. I beg of the membership of this House that sectional prejudice, local interests, and political sniping be laid aside and the bigger issues given paramount consideration. I hope that we here will place the war effort ahead of anything and everything else. By our action on this amendment and similar ones we will make our position here clear. For my part, I wish to take my stand along with those who are willing to provide proper and decent community facilities for our war workers who are contributing so much to the coming victory over Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs for Congested Areas, the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC]. I do not believe that there are two better informed men in this House on the needs of community facilities throughout this country than those two men, both of whom have already spoken on this subject. The gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] has been serving as chairman of this subcommittee for the past 2 years. In those 2 years he has done more good for these congested areas throughout the country, I think, than any other committee of the House. He has made two trips to the west coast. He spent a week holding hearings in Seattle, Portland, Long Beach, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. He was not just calling in members of the armed forces, the representatives of the Army and the Navy. They were open hearings, and the officials of the State and the cities were invited to every hearing that was held. They all had their say. They were all for the same purpose, that is, that we need those buildings; we need these various facilities. If anybody is going to take the blame for taking away from those men who are working in the airplane factories and in the shipyards of this country the decent standard living conditions that we are entitled to, it will be you who did not vote for this appropriation. It is going to be the end of the Republican Party on this side for making the point of order as they have in striking out the amount included for the Federal Works Agency at the present time. I remember when they criticized W. P. A. They will criticize every Government agency when they get the chance. But I do not believe there is a better Government agency operating at this time than the Federal Works Agency. I want to see that agency continued, because when this war is over we are going to have some Government agencies. We are going to have men looking for jobs, and I would much rather see an agency like the Federal Works Agency, with a background of public works projects on the shelf to throw in during a slack time of employment, than to have another W. P. A. on our hands which we will have if the Republican Party on this side has its say about it in this particular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MCDONOUGH].

Mr. MCDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I cannot endorse what the previous speaker just said concerning the Republican Members of the House. There may be times when individuals might be stigmatized for being too economical, but when he includes all of the Members on the other side he can exclude me in this instance, because I spoke on the Lanham amendment before he did.

May I say that before coming to Congress I resigned from the position of member of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County. We have a hundred-million-dollar budget to run that county. In addition to the funds we provide for the services of people who are affected by the war in the congested areas, it is necessary for us to look to

aid from the Federal Government for services such as the Lanham amendment would provide.

In addition to the funds we provide out of the tax revenues we collect from the people on real or personal property, we have the burden of the Defense Plant Corporation installations in Los Angeles County that takes out a million dollars' worth of tax revenues that we would otherwise have if it was taxed as a private possession; in other words, we are facing the responsibility of meeting this added cost that will be placed upon us if this fund is not left in this bill, plus the loss of a million dollars in tax revenues because of installations of the Federal Government for war purposes. So I am appealing on the basis of fair and reasonable judgment to the Members of this House to adopt the Lanham amendment and leave this fund in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to point out that there are some projects out there now that require housing very badly. The one I am thinking about in particular is the ship supply depot at Stockton, Calif., where there are now only 50 employees, but on July 1 there will be 3,145 employees. That group needs 2,903 houses. There is not one single available house in Stockton. That depot is the one that is going to supply the major part of the supplies for the Pacific Fleet in the present war. To service them properly, we must have houses, and they should be built in the next few months to take care of those workers.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate what my colleague says. Let me remind the House also that recently Eric Johnston, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made the statement that the Government awarded a contract in the San Diego area that will require 5,000 additional men. You cannot get men into San Diego with a shoehorn now, and you cannot find space to put up tents to put people in there. Still there has been an award of a contract that will require 5,000 additional homes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we are discussing here an appropriation bill that carries $2,500,000,000. I want to inform the Committee of a single transaction that involves a like amount. It is reported in the Washington Post of March 1. I read from an article entitled, "France Is Given Huge Credit To Step Up Its Part in War."

France yesterday accepted a new-type lend-lease arrangement offered by the United States which, in addition to the customary lend-lease and reciprocal aid agreements, provides for credits to France totaling $2,575,000,000.

The credits cover such civilian-type items as oil, other raw materials, food, locomotives, railroad cars, and industrial equipment and are designed to insure eventual cash repayment for that part of the total which would be left over at the end of the war for possible peacetime use by the French.

The credit device which was made a part of a lend-lease arrangement for the first time is designed to facilitate the disposal of surpluses which may be on hand or in a partially complete stage in the United States when hostilities cease.

Establishment of the credit mechanism was interpreted as indicating a United States desire to have lend-leased goods that have post-war significance accepted as the start of post-war trade, with munitions written off on some other basis.

Included in this arrangement are locomotives, railroad cars, merchant marine facilities, harbor watercraft, fishing fleets, barges, metalworking machinery, industrial and mining equipment.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that at the present time we are engaged in getting out an order for France under lend-lease of 1,500 locomotives. They are given preference in using our facilities to get out these locomotives, while at the same time we are unable to move the wheat and other food in the Western States due to the shortage in railroad equipment.

I was here when we passed the Lend-Lease Act. I do not recall that that act carried a provision for any cash advances to the countries with which we have made lend-lease arrangements. I am wondering how far our international financiers will go, with the people in charge of our Government departments, in piling up an insurmountable burden for the taxpayers of this country to shoulder. I think Congress should investigate transactions of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to your attention another specific instance of school-facility needs in my particular district. Just recently the Army Air Corps finished an Army air depot right in the middle of one of my school districts, and they are employing 3,000 people there. A recent survey of 1,087 war housing units in my district showed 3 pupils per housing unit. We are operating right now at one end of this particular district with 4,586 pupils, many of them attending in a set of temporary buildings we have erected.

The State of California is spending up to $4,000 per classroom unit per year, the highest in the Nation next to New York. We are doing our part in this educational program but we cannot do it all. We have an overload of 1,694 children right in that one school district whose parents were brought in there to help in the war effort. Their parents are working in the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the Chrysler Tank Manufacturing Corporation, the Willys-Overland Co., the United States Rubber Co., the Goodrich Rubber Co., and other defense plants, all of them on war contracts.

We have talked a lot about money here today. There is about $20,000,000 involved in this particular amendment I am interested in right at this point. That is less than the cost of 1 cruiser, yet it means that close to 100,000 pupils will not get adequate school facilities in America if these funds are withheld from community uses.

I have in my hand a chart of 1 small school district of 12 elementary schools, 8 of which are operating on double shifts. One school has a capacity of 315 pupils and has 520 pupils in it, and it has many temporary bungalow school buildings. That is what we are asking you for in removing this $18,000,000 limitation, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. This is one of the specific cases of actual war-area need. We are not talking now in terms of economy. We are going to save a certain number of millions of dollars, to be sure, by cutting out the use of Lanham Act funds. We can save more by drastically eliminating all Federal expenditures. Of course, this would be ridiculous, and I do not advocate such a policy. I advocate the expenditure of Federal funds where it has been proven to be necessary to help local communities carry the burden of increased expenses, chargeable directly to critical war-area conditions. There is a time to talk about economy. But this is the time to talk about educating American children. I am talking to you about kids who have to go to school in critical defense areas. We must have help. We have kids out there whose parents are working. They are working there on Federal war contracts for the benefit of the Nation. The Pacific coast is going to be a hotbed of war industry for a long time, until this war is won in the South Pacific and Far East. I ask the consideration of the House on this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. Give us a little support on that and we will educate these children and send them back to your States educated, but we do need a little bit of help. The only place to get that help is through matching local funds with Lanham Act funds, such as those contained in this appropriation. For the sake of the education of the future citizens of America, I urge that you support this amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I had not planned to make my maiden speech this afternoon until I discovered what is very apparently a move which will have tragic results in my own congressional district in California unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] should succeed. I have the honor to represent in this distinguished body the great Eighteenth Congressional District in the State of California which, broadly speaking, contains the great shipbuilding industries—Calship, Consolidated Ship, Craig, the great Roosevelt Naval Base—and the great aircraft industries of Douglas at Long Beach, and Consolidated Vultee. So I think if there is any district in this Nation which should be concerned with the stability and education and security of the children of that district, it is the district which I represent. I think I speak with some authority because of the fact, may I point out to this distinguished body, that for 15 consecutive years before I came here I had the responsibility and pleasure of serving as

chairman of the recreation and playground commission of my own city. In that continuous relationship for more than 15 years and ever since the war started, I came intimately in touch with the fine operations and fine effects of the Lanham Act as administered by the departments charged with administering those funds in my district. Under the tax limitation in the State of California as it applies to some 20 incorporated cities in my district, it is physically, literally, and legally impossible for the budgets of those twenty-odd cities in the Eighteenth Congressional District to reshift and restabilize themselves so as to take care of this tragic emergency if it occurs as the result of taking away from the Nation these funds that we so badly need there.

We talk about winning the war. Good. That is our major objective in this world. But close to that is the objective that we shall not lose the education and the morale and the security of our children while we are doing it. I know of no act on the statute books of this great Nation which tends more to the security of our children in the schools and recreation departments all over the Nation than does the practical application of the Lanham Act. Men work and will go to work where their children are happy, safe, and secure. There is no act on our statute books that tends more to draw men to critical areas where they are needed in the war industries than does this act. It keeps the children more secure, freer from the hazards of juvenile delinquency than any Federal provision which we have. We should carry this amendment by all means.

Mr. Chairman, this hellish, global war will be the effective cause of hundreds of thousands of delinquent children in this Nation without Congress unnecessarily contributing to more juvenile delinquency. If we, today, without reasonable notice to other governmental agencies in the respective States and communities of the States, take away the necessary Federal moneys on which they have been dependent to carry on these necessary child-welfare programs the balance of the fiscal year, such action by this Congress would be nothing less than tragic to the Eighteenth Congressional District of California. I emphatically resist the move against this Lanham fund which would have that result.

American men and women locate for work, not only where they can get good wages, but where their children are served by good schools and recreation opportunities. This Lanham Act supplements such essentials for decent raising of children. American men and women will not travel to points for work where their children are in danger, or unnecessarily exposed due to lack of community educational and recreational facilities.

It has been said that the army moves forward on its stomach. I now say that a nation only goes forward as its children are reasonably well educated and their minds and bodies well trained, and strengthened. Recreational illiteracy is no less dangerous than classroom illiteracy. Recreation, playgrounds, and park departments, as well as the school departments of the great Eighteenth District of California are absolutely dependent on these supplemental moneys under the Lanham Act. It is being pennywise to try and save a few dollars in this epochal war at the expense of the childhood of our Nation.

Every need for additional housing as stressed this afternoon by my distinguished colleagues from southern California can be multiplied and thus stated, as the need which exists in the Eighteenth District of California. It was reported to me during the recent debate time on the work-or-jail bill that the only manpower shortage apparent in the Eighteenth Congressional District of California was the result of a shortage of housing facilities.

So, gentlemen, I implore you to not undertake in this sudden unnecessary manner to save a few pennies, comparatively, when the result thereof will so vitally affect the permanent welfare of possibly millions of children, for by so doing you definitely limit, restrict, retard, and devaluate for all time the primary interests of our Nation—our children.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER.]

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides the money for the war on the home front. Paying for the war on the home front, is just as vital to the war as the expenditure of money for those things with which it is fought on the active battle fronts. There is a great upswing of activity on the Pacific coast due to concentration of the war in the Pacific and to the extending of its battle lines. Let me point out to you that carrying the war farther away from our own coast and into Japan proper is going to require a turn-around of ships at a much more rapid rate than is now employed. It is going to require an increase in shipping that is far out of proportion to the distance the battle front bears from the west coast. It is going to require more longshoremen and warehousemen, for instance. The longshoremen now on the Pacific coast are ill-housed yet today and there is a demand for some 4,000 additional of them. They must be housed—recreation, transportation, and other community facilities must be provided for them. Schools must be expanded to educate their children, health services must be established, and so forth, that will allow them to lead normal lives if their working efficiency is not to be impaired.

Members preceding me have talked about expansion in their several districts. Let me tell you that on San Francisco Bay, on which my district borders, a new ammunition dump has recently been established. They have taken over 4,000 acres of the most arable land in Contra Costa County; land that the owners and the community did not want them to take. They could not locate an ammunition dump to serve the Pacific war in Pennsylvania or at Mobile, Ala. It had to be there because it was at the place closest to the war, the place where rail and water transportation meet. This imposes a new weight on a small town of some 1,500 population; conditions that they cannot meet. They must have Federal assistance if they are going to carry on normal community facilities. Not only schools, but sewers, recreation, and such things.

In another community bordering on California's inland waters, near which is located a great camp from which men depart for the Pacific, a hospital is needed. It is needed for very peculiar reasons. At this camp, divisions which were trained elsewhere in the country, destined for the Pacific, were housed from 6 weeks to 2 months in their final preparations for overseas duty. It is a port of embarkation. The wives of those young soldiers followed them there. The maternity rate in this town jumped to about 35 per month. These women, the wives of our soldiers, have to be cared for. The Government has built a hospital using Lanham Act money but the money to operate that hospital is tied to the funds this amendment seeks to unfreeze.

This is only one case of many that could be cited.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICH. California, here we come. I am not for California when I think we are doing the wrong thing, but I am for California when I think we are doing the right thing.

The gentleman who just preceded me, was telling you about the Army coming in there and taking the best land they had near San Francisco and using it as a supply base. The question today in my judgment is, Should we permit the Army to do anything they want to do without challenging anything they do? I do not think they do things right and I am going to prove it to you right now.

The gentleman spoke about taking the best land they had near San Francisco for an ammunition dump. In my district 3 years ago they took the very best land we had to make a powder manufacturing establishment, at White Deer. We tried to get the Army not to take that good agricultural land. We wanted them to use land that was not so valuable. They spent over a hundred million dollars building this plant. They put in eight lines to manufacture powder. They started one line and ran it a little while and then closed it down. It has not operated since and probably never will, because they have dismantled a great part of it during the last year. They not only built that manufacturing plant at White Deer but they went to Meadville, Pa., and they did the same thing. It shows me that the Army does a lot of things that should not do.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] said they could not build an airplane factory any place except California, because that is where all the air-

planes are built. We have got an airplane factory in Lock Haven, Pa. We manufacture engines for airplanes at Williamsport. The gentleman from Scranton spoke to you a while ago and said he has thousands of people who want jobs. The homes are there. The schools are there. The facilities are there. The coal is there and there is everything but the plant, or for the Army to say that we are going to manufacture planes in Scranton. If you had materials that were necessary you would not have to build the schools, you would not have to build the houses, you would not have to build a lot of things you are doing now. It would be a great deal cheaper to build the plant than it would be to build all these houses and move all the people. Just review the situation that has happened during the last 3 or 4 years in trying to move families. The people of this country do not want you to shove them all around. They would like to have some choice about the place where they would live.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if any member of the committee desires to speak? If not, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I sat here in the Chamber listening to the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, during which he pointed out the necessity for economy in government and as a fellow Missourian I could not help but feel in my heart a great admiration for him and the position that he took. I think he is doing and is going to do a great service to the people of this country. In view of my personal admiration for the chairman of that great committee, I always hesitate to oppose any position he takes. On the other hand, it happens that I am a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. Chairman, I have had opportunity during the last 2 or 3 years to observe something of the housing and facilities program. I am not going into that. I know that mistakes have been made the same as they have been made in every other department of the Government. But war is an expensive business. When you suddenly draw 10,000,000 men together, weld them into a great army in the shortest space of time known in the history of the world, build great factories, create new armaments that were never built before, you are bound to make some mistakes. But the greatest mistake that we could make today is to blunder in the prosecution of this war.

It has only been a few months ago since any of you ever heard of a bazooka, or a rocket gun. Never before in our history have so many new inventions been brought forth. Many vast new improvements of old weapons have changed the whole course of the war and have been brought forth in a short period of time. The result is that it has been necessary almost overnight to set up new factories for the purpose of manufacturing newly discovered weapons of war, which weapons of war have saved the lives of countless thousands of our American boys.

Here is what I want to say in connection with the Lanham amendment: His amendment seeks to set aside that clause in the bill which defers expenditure of this money until the middle of next summer. If we are going to need the money at all, we will probably need it before that time. By tying this string around the $18,000,000, holding it tight in a bag until the middle of next summer, you may by voting against the Lanham amendment destroy the lives of 10,000 men over a period of a night and a day. Never have I seen an amendment, since I have been here, that I thought was more important than is this amendment.

I can well understand the position of the Appropriations Committee. I know the sincerity of its purpose. The members of that committee want to save as much of this $18,000,000 as they can, and I am with them on that score, but let us not take a chance on wasting the lives of thousands of our young men because we do not have the facilities where we need them to build the things necessary for the protection of our soldiers and sailors.

I read an article the other day in one of our leading magazines telling the story of the rocket gun. When the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Marine Corps approached Iwo Jima there was a zero hour, the period when they got away from the protecting shells of the big guns of the fleet and before they could set up their instruments, their machine guns and so forth on the shore to reply to the fire of the Japanese who were entrenched along the shore. That is when we lost so many of our splendid boys. But this new invention, the bazooka or rocket gun, laid down such a barrage of fire that it just simply pulverized everything within its reach.

Mr. Chairman, let us not do anything that is going to stop the production of these new instruments of war, because we cannot look that far ahead. Let us vote for the Lanham amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for 2 minutes in the hope that I might remove from the minds of some of the Members of this House the notion that this is a matter which purely concerns the State of California. That is not true. This is general all over the Nation.

In the capital of my own State we have a huge naval ordnance plant and some $75,000,000 have been expended by the Federal Government in enlarging this plant since the outbreak of the war. That brought in thousands of additional workmen and their children who had to be taken care of. As the secretary of the State board of school finances for some years in West Virginia, I know that there is an arrangement with the Housing Authority of the United States Government to pay the school officials of that particular county and city so many thousand dollars annually. If the $18,000,000 affected by the pending amendment is lost, I doubt very seriously whether the Authority will have the money with which to carry out existing obligations, to say nothing about money with which to build new housing facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I trust it will be the pleasure of the Committee to approve the Lanham amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the question is whether we shall eat our cake or keep it. We cannot do both. The bill provides that $18,000,000 shall be reserved for maintenance of service projects after July 1, 1945. The amendment opens the $18,000,000 for immediate spending for other purposes and leaves us without any assurance that the existing service projects will be operated after the first of the fiscal year. Which shall we do? Shall we dissipate this money now or shall we insure future operation of our service projects?

Let us remember two things. First, the projects cannot be serviced without $18,000,000. Second, there is no more money where this came from. We have now exhausted all of the original $500,000,000 authorization. Only $3,000,000 remains.

Now, where will we be if we eat our cake now and spend this $18,000,000 on new projects and then are unable to get further authorization? "Oh," somebody says, "we will have no trouble getting new authorization any time we want it." But can you depend on that?

Everybody knows that that the German war will end before the close of the fiscal year. Even the most pessimistic observers do not place the collapse of German arms later than June. And it may come much sooner.

Now, this authorization is a war measure. We might say it is a two-war measure, because last summer when both the Army and the Navy were predicting the end of the war by October, we started demobilization of war industries. Plants all over the country were closed down and others slowed production. Thirty miles from my home one of the great TNT plants closed down and was dismantled. When it became apparent the war would not end in October it was reconditioned and is now running again. But there can be no doubt that when the Hitler government folds up we will go back to the situation we had expected to be in last October. Everywhere plants will be closing or slowing up. No new plants will be opened and no expansions will be made. Under such conditions as that, what argument is there for authorization legislation for war housing and war utilities?

Let us not take that gamble. We are already arranging here to spend money for harness for a dead horse. The German war is already dying. It cannot survive. The Jap war will go on but at the

most it can only utilize half of present plant facilities.

Under the provisions of the bill as reported to the House $8,703,437 is provided to maintain and operate our service projects until June 30. And $18,000,000 is provided to maintain and operate them after June 30. And then, in addition to these two appropriations, a further appropriation of $6,933,000 is provided for new projects. I was about to forget to add that another additional $4,928,030 is available for administrative expenses. The committee has provided liberally for every need and it has insured maintenance and operation of all service projects after June 30. The pending amendment disrupts this balanced arrangement and provides for the immediate consumption of the $18,000,000, leaving nothing for maintenance and operation after June 30.

Now, if the German war ends and you cannot get another authorization, and we have no authority to provide money for operation, where will we find ourselves?

Mr. Chairman, this proposal to continue expenditures, regardless of the certain ending of the war in the near future, presents a serious situation. It illustrates the difficulty we are going to have pinching off these war activities and getting out of the habit of spending money regardless of whether we have it or not. One of the many hardships of war is that it gets us into the habit of large expenditures. It is easy to start these spending sprees, but hard to stop them. We ought to reserve this $18,000,000. The taxpayers will need it next taxpaying day. We do not have to spend it. We have $6,933,000 to spend without using it. I appeal to the House to start national economy and national tax reduction right here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LANHAM) there were—ayes 92, noes 71.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. LANHAM.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 103, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 8, line 12, strike out the word "further."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MCCORMACK, having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, March 5, after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and other special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Milwaukee Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and include an article from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent with regard to surplus property.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H. R. 689

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be permitted to file a supplemental report on the bill (H. R. 689) relating to the Foreign Service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made during the discussion on the Lanham amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein an editorial from the Saturday Evening Post on the farmer faces another tough year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, there never was a critical phase in history in which a speech purporting to clarify a situation left more unsaid than the President's speech today. And these silences must give all of us grave concern.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I as unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a statement of the Americain Labor Party on the matter of punishment of war criminals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill in committee today may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do this for the purpose of asking the majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. RAMSPECK. In response to the question of the distinguished minority leader, it had been hoped that the nurses bill could be brought up tomorrow, but since it cannot be completed tomorrow it has been decided to call it up on Monday after the Consent Calendar. The rule and general debate will be disposed of, and the amendment stage will be taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, we will not start to read the bill until Tuesday?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct. As far as I can announce right now, that is the only major legislation there is in sight. It is possible that a rule may be brought in on some other matter such as the Commodity Credit, and if so, that will be taken up.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. FLOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, the other evening I had a very unusual experience. While reading one of the Washington newspapers, I noticed a report therein that our Appropriations Committee of the House had approved the deficiency appropriation for various agencies, and among them was the Office of Price Administration for $6,235,000, which brought the total appropriation for the year to more than $185,000,000 for this agency.

This would not be unusual if it were not for the statement appearing in the article that the House committee had transmitted a report complimenting this Office for performing a most difficult and herculean task in a very praiseworthy manner.

At the outset, I would not have anyone believe that I do not thoroughly approve of price control and rationing in principle, or that I do not believe that the Office of Price Administration has performed a service to the people of the United States. However, I have always believed in fair and impartial enforcement of regulations which were fixed to govern a large number of people.

I cannot agree that the Office of Price Administration has administered the regulations—in the State of Ohio and in the Cincinnati district particularly—fairly and impartially. I cannot agree that it has made use of the available funds for the purpose of providing fair and impartial administration of its regulations. I have in my files definite evidence of petty grafting on the part of board employees, condoned by members of the rationing board and supported by supervisory officials in the district. I have in my files evidence of discriminatory enforcement procedures which have led to a complete reversal of the volume of business enjoyed by firms which were in business during base periods as compared with those firms which were not in business during the base periods but came into existence during the so-called rationing periods.

I have endeavored to have these matters adjusted within the framework of Office of Price Administration regulations, and have run up against a stone wall of conspiracy within the Boards Operation Division, the Enforcement Division, and the Hearing Commissioners Division.

I cite the chronology of one instance in which I attempted to have a matter handled in an orderly manner under O. P. A. regulations:

First. In July 1943, a member of the family of the food rationing clerk of the Hamilton, Ohio, board attempted to borrow $50 from a person engaged in operating a cafe and restaurant. This request was refused.

Second. In September 1943, this restaurant operator was required to file an application for ration points with the Hamilton board. This application was questioned by the food rationing clerk, and the operator was required to show records sustaining his application. He did this, and proved his right to points under his original application. However, he was held up for 24 days before the points were issued.

Third. Between September 1943 and December 1943, the food-rationing clerk and other clerks, including the chief clerk of the board, in off-duty hours of the night season were known to have discussed the case in the places of business of competitors, and to have sworn to "get" this particular operator before they were through.

Fourth. On January 1, 1944, operators of restaurants were required to file a different type of application, which included a statement of the total number of customers served both liquid and food and the dollars received for such service; the total number of customers served with food only and the amount of money received for such service; and the total number of people served refreshments only and the dollars received from sale of refreshments and other liquid servings. This operator filed his application in accordance with the regulations and was requested to prove his figures. This he did on February 8 and February 18, 1944.

Fifth. Not satisfied with this proof, the board referred the matter to the Cincinnati enforcement office and a field examination was ordered.

Sixth. Field examiners came into the operator's place of business on three distinct occasions, gathering material in the course of their investigation. At no time did they disclose what they were investigating or what information they wanted, except to request the records of cash receipts and disbursements. These they were furnished, and they were also told that if they would disclose the reason for their investigation and the exact figures they were seeking to verify, the operator would be glad to supply the records of those transactions. The investigators told the operator that they could not discuss the case with him nor with his accountant.

Seventh. Representing this operator as an accountant, I requested that the board disclose the reason for their investigation and the exact figures that they desired to have proven. Instead of being given this information, charges were filed against the operator and a hearing set for May 8, the day before the primary in which I was a candidate. However, the Cincinnati office of the Enforcement Division neglected to say at what building and in what room the hearing would be held, and therefore the hearing notice was invalid. It was corrected a day later, and the hearing set for May 9, which was primary day in our district. We requested a continuance from May 9, and it was set for June 9, because the hearing commissioners reach our territory only once in 30 days.

Eighth. On June 9 we appeared with the records of the operations—an attorney representing the client and myself as his accountant—prepared to furnish full and complete information under oath. The Government's attorney refused to go on with the hearing, and the hearing commissioner at that time stated that the charges as drawn were the worst he had ever seen in his experience with the O. P. A. and that even if the Government proved every charge made, he could not see what kind of an order he could issue. The Government had subpenaed the two clerks in my office and had closed my office down completely for the period of this hearing, and we insisted that the hearing be completed. However, the hearing commissioner decided that depositions should be taken from the two clerks, that we should continue the hearing, and that a conference should be held, at which the matter could be completely ironed out. This was agreed to.

Ninth. A conference was held with the chief field examiner, and it was agreed to keep guest checks for 1 month to prove the operation of the spot. The attitude of the chief examiner at this conference was that the restaurant was not to be permitted under any circumstances to have the points that were due it in accordance with its application. We kept the guest checks, however, during the month of July 1944, and proved from these checks that the application was correct.

Tenth. Immediately thereafter the chief examiner of the district resigned and the enforcement attorney who had brought the charges resigned. However, no points were issued to the operator.

Eleventh. I called this case specifically to the attention of the Office of

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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(For staff of the Department only)

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Taxation.....6
Veterans.....12
Wages.....19

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 1708-22). (Items affecting Agriculture passed as reported.)

Agreed to amendments by:

Rep. Cannon, Mo., to provide for employment of persons by GAO for the purpose of conducting the audit for all Government corporations as provided by Public Law 4, 79th Cong. (p. 1710) after the provision in the bill for this purpose was striken on a point of order by Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., based on the exemption from "civil service procedures" (pp. 1708-10);

Rep. Taber, N.Y., to require Budget Bureau approval of War and Navy Department housing projects (p. 1710).

Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., to limit administrative expenses of the housing item to $1,000,000 (p. 1710).

Rejected Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) amendment to reduce the housing item by $42,373,000 (pp. 1710-5).

Points-of-order were sustained on an amendment by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to restrict Government competition with private builders in housing areas (p. 1715), and on the War Relocation item in the bill. Rep. Dworshak, Idaho, raised the point-of-order regarding the WRA item, stating that there is "no authority in existing statutes for the operation of this program" and Rep. Cannon, Mo., stated "It was done under Executive authority...financed out of the President's special fund. It is therefore authorized by law. This is tantamount to a reappropriation of funds" (pp. 1715-6).

Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized administration of the crop insurance program, stating that it was "inefficient" and that funds were "squandered," and Reps. Cannon, Mo., Cooley, N.C., Flannagan, Va., and others defended the program (pp. 1716-9, 1720-1).

Both houses

2. DRAINAGE. Received from the President a report on the physiographic, economic, and other relationships between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and

between their drainage areas. In his message the President recommended "the enactment of legislation to bring the Cumberland River and its tributaries within the scope of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act" To Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Military Affairs Committee. (pp. 1673, 1708.)

3. FISHERIES. Both Houses received Fish and Wildlife Service's report on a survey of U.S. fishery resources. To Senate Commerce and House Merchant Marine Committees. (pp. 1630, 1738.)

4. DEBT LIMIT. Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2404, to increase the debt limit of the U.S. (H.Rept. 246) (p. 1738.)

5. FOOD PRODUCTION. During his speech on FIorida, Rep. Hendricks, Fla., mentioned Florida's food production record (p. 1725).

Rep. Murray, Wis., commended the milk-industry's production record and inserted tables showing the amount of milk produced, by States, and milk prices (pp. 1736-8).

Received N.C. legislure resolutions urging Government assistance in obtaining tobacco plant bed cloth for N.C. farmers and continuation of the tobacco control program (p. 1739).

6. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received N.C. legisture resolutions favoring legislation for the relief of counties whose taxable property has been taken over for national forests and parks, and payments in lieu of taxes on federally owned property in N.C. (p. 1739).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 5. Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., stated, "On Wednesday the Commodity Credit Corporation bill (S. 298), and on Thursday, the debt-limit bill" will be taken up. (p. 1738.)

SENATE

8. MANPOWER. Continued debate on H.R. 1752, the manpower bill (pp. 1676-704). Agreed to Sen. Tyding's (Md.) amendment, as modified (by striking out the penalty provision), which redefines farm-labor expemptions (pp. 1678-88).

Received a Maine legislature memorial opposing the work-or-fight bill (p. 1674).

9. CLAIMS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for claims for damages to privately owned property (H. Doc. 18), for judgments rendered by the Court of Claims (S.Doc. 23), for claims allowed by GAO (S. Doc. 24). To Appropriations Committee. (pp. 1673-4.)

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 5 (p. 1704).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. CABINET TENURE. S. 673, by Sen. Chandler, Ky. (for himself and Sen. Ferguson, Mich.), to prescribe the tenure of office of members of the President's Cabinet. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1676.)

12. VETERANS. H. R. 2433, 2434, 2444, 2448, 2449.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

13. RIVERS-HARBORS BILL. S. 35, the river-harbor bill approved Mar. 2, 1945 (Public Law 14, 79th Cong.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Columbia State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the completion of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House this afternoon for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by the president of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an article published by the Florida Historical Society.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a certain letter which I have recently sent to Judge Vinson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

HURRAH FOR TEXAS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, this year on December 29 we will observe the one-hundredth anniversary of the annexation of the United States by the Republic of Texas, as all Texans in their innate modesty would have us believe. But today, the 2d of March, is Texas Independence Day.

We hail the State of Texas, large not only in area but great because of the character of its citizens, not the least among whom are those who honor themselves and their State by representing it in this Congress today. We do well to congratulate you and your constituents upon what you of the Lone Star State have accomplished over the years for yourselves, for the Nation, and for posterity.

As the representative of that other independent republic of yesteryear I share your pride in the fact that "independence was and is our boast." Vermonters agree that you have a right to be proud of the record your sons and daughters, true to the traditions of the fighting stock from which they come, have made throughout the years so crowded with honorable achievement.

May your Lone Star never set, but grow steadily brighter as it shines along the path of the future.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill providing for a monument in honor of the Marine Corps. The bill provided that a photograph appearing in the Washington Post of last Wednesday be used as a model. Before I prepared the bill I called a newspaperman and asked how to identify the photograph. In the conversation he said, "Refer to the four marines." So I did. I thought myself there were four marines in that photograph. But later in the day when I received an enlarged photograph I found there were six marines in the photograph, so today I am introducing a new bill, using the words "six marines" instead of "four."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 28]

Allen, Ill.	Byrne, N. Y.	Delaney, James J.
Andrews, Ala.	Byrnes, Wis.	Dickstein
Barry	Cannon, Fla.	Dingell
Bender	Celler	Dirksen
Biemiller	Clements	Douglas, Ill.
Bishop	Combs	Drewry
Bland	Curley	Eaton
Buckley	Dawson	Fenton
Fogarty	King	Rich
Gallagher	Kopplemann	Rivers
Gamble	Landis	Rogers, Mass.
Gearhart	Lane	Rowan
Geelan	Latham	Sabath
Hall, Leonard W.	LeCompte	Shafer
Hancock	Lemke	Sharp
Hart	Lynch	Sheridan
Hébert	McGlinchey	Short
Hedrick	McKenzie	Simpson, Ill.
Heffernan	Morrison	Smith, Maine
Heidinger	Murray, Tenn.	Snyder
Hill	O'Hara	Sumner, Ill.
Holmes, Mass.	Patman	Talbot
Johnson, Ill.	Patterson	Voorhis, Calif.
Johnson, Luther A.	Pfeifer	Vursell
Johnson, Lyndon B.	Phillips	West
Keefe	Ploeser	Wilson
Keogh	Powell	Winstead
	Quinn, N. Y.	Woodrum, Va.
	Rabin	Zimmerman
	Rains	
	Randolph	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 344 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a communication to the Farm Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, House Concurrent Resolution No. 11, of the Michigan State Legislature.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on Monday last permission was given to extend my remarks to include an article by Father O'Donnel, of the University of Notre Dame. The RECORD shows this as having been inserted by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT]. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks in the RECORD and include two resolutions which I have introduced.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix to include certain articles from newspapers, and so forth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a speech by Honorable Chih-Mai, counselor of the Chinese Embassy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therewith two important letters on military training.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio interview on the farm draft.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article appearing in Progressive, February 26, 1945, having to do with our colleague the Delegate from Alaska, BOB BARTLETT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following my discussion yesterday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ALLEY DWELLING ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) and (b) of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the National Capital Housing Authority for the 10-year period from October 9, 1934, to June 30, 1944, which includes the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 1, 1945.*

REPORT ON PHYSIOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS AND BETWEEN THEIR DRAINAGE AREAS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority submitting a report entitled "A Report on the Physiographic, Economic, and Other Relationships Between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and Between Their Drainage Areas." This report was prepared at my request under the authority vested in the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority by section 22 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and Executive Order No. 6161 issued pursuant thereto.

The report points out the similarity and interrelationship between the problems of development of the resources of the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys.

I have heretofore recommended to the Congress the enactment of legislation to bring the Cumberland River and its tributaries within the scope of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. I take this opportunity to urge again that the Congress give consideration to the enactment of such legislation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 1945.*

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a correction in my speech simply by changing the figure "6" to the figure "5."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2374, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the act approved , Public, No. (S. 375, 79th Cong.), the Comptroller General authorized in his discretion to employ personal services by contract, or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That not more than 10 persons so employed may be compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much but not more than $10,000 per annum.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on page 9 beginning in line 11 and ending on line 22 relating to the General Accounting Office on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Georgia reserve his point of order?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is an unusual provision in the bill, but it is in the bill to meet an unusual situation.

In the act of February 24, 1945, Public Law No. 4, there is laid upon the General Accounting Office an unusual burden. The Comptroller General is required by that legislation, so recently enacted that I could only secure a copy from the enrolling clerk, to audit all Government corporations. It is a stupendous task. The Comptroller General

has indicated to me that there are scores of corporations involved.

This situation is further complicated by the fact that this audit is required to begin with the fiscal year 1945. Already 8 months have passed; only 4 months remain in which to make the audit, and it is necessary for him to secure these men and to secure them at once. Still further complicating the situation, men of special qualification are required; the Comptroller General must have certified public accountants, men of ability and experience. In order to get them, according to his statement which I submit, he must have some latitude in securing them as they can be recruited, and in record time.

Mr. Chairman, in order that the position of the General Accounting Office may be understood, I ask unanimous consent that the letter written by the Comptroller General of the United States may be read at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 2, 1945.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Because of its vital importance, I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning the provision on page 9 of the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1945, H. R. 2374, which, if enacted, will give me the authority to employ the necessary personnel to accomplish the audit of all Government corporations, as required by section 5 of Public Law 4 (S. 375), approved February 24, 1945. The provision of the first deficiency bill is as follows:

"For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the act approved , Public, No. (S. 375, 79th Cong.), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ personal services by contract, or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That not more than 10 persons so employed may be compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only 1 of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum."

The report of your committe on H. R. 2374 states the need and purpose of this provision. However, I will outline briefly the reasons which make it so indispensable to the proper administration of this important and responsible new function of the General Accounting Office.

Section 5 of Public Law 4 provides that the financial transactions of all Government corporations shall be audited each fiscal year by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, beginning with the current fiscal year, and that a report of each such audit shall be made to the Congress not later than the following January 15. The enactment of said section places a heavy burden on the General Accounting Office, but one which it should and will gladly undertake. The size and importance of this new audit duty is indicated by the fact that there are scores of Government corporations involved, which on June 30, 1943, had total assets of over $27,000,000,000 and total liabilities of over $22,000,000,000, according to the Report on Government Corporations issued last summer by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures (S. Doc. No. 227, 78th Cong.). This same report shows that on March 31, 1944, 7 of these corporations had outstanding obligations of $12,604,000,000, guaranteed by the United States, and 21 corporations or groups of corporations had outstanding loans of $6,568,000,000, and that on April 30, 1944, Government corporations had 67,912 employees. The operations of such corporations extend throughout the United States and reach into foreign countries. They cover almost every field of business, industry, and finance.

Although I have consistently advocated the audit of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office as the agent of the Congress, only a few such corporations are now so audited, and there has been no opportunity to prepare for such a tremendous overnight expansion of this type of audit. The bills pending in the Senate (S. 469) and the House (H. R. 2051 and 2177), providing for financial control of Government corporations, all contemplate an audit beginning in the future, and until a few weeks ago there was no indication of any legislative action requiring such an early undertaking of the audit. As a result of the enactment of Public Law 4, the General Accounting Office will be required to audit the financial transactions of all Government corporations for the fiscal year 1945, more than 8 months of which have already elapsed. This leaves an exceedingly short time for the necessary organizing and staffing and for surveying the financial structure of the respective corporations in order to establish an efficient audit program.

The audit required by section 5 is a different type of operation than the regular governmental audit and requires personnel of different qualifications and training. The organization which is to perform it must have highly competent direction and a qualified staff of employees if the audit is to be performed effectively and produce the benefits which the Congress intended. In the present manpower situation it will be practically impossible to obtain a man of the caliber needed to head the organization, and to recruit qualified personnel in the required numbers without authority of the character proposed by the quoted provision of H. R. 2374. On the other hand, with such authority we will have the key to the problems of personnel, organization, and performance of the work.

I have not heretofore favored the granting of statutory authority to employ personnel without regard to the usual restrictions on such employment. In fact, I have repeatedly urged the Congress not to grant such authority except for the most cogent reasons. Moreover, I realize that the quoted provision is subject to a point of order. Yet similar authority has been freely granted to other departments and agencies in dozens of instances in appropriation acts for the current and prior fiscal years. I am moved to ask for it in this instance because of the great emergency which the General Accounting Office faces in carrying out the audit duties now imposed on it by law, and because I feel I would be remiss if I did not come to the Congress as quickly as possible, report the situation, and suggest a solution. The pending deficiency bill, I believe, offers the earliest opportunity of enactment of a provision to help solve this pressing problem. Attention is invited to the fact that although authorized by section 5 of Public Law 4, no additional appropriation for this work is being sought or is necessary at this time.

In this instance I strongly hope that the House will be led by its spirit of fairness and its desire for effective results to approve the provision and provide a means which will better enable the General Accounting Office to perform the duties prescribed by section 5 of Public Law 4.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I trust that after hearing the conclusive and convincing reasons given by the Comptroller General in support of his request for the inclusion of this provision in the bill the gentleman from Georgia will determine not to press his point of order. If he insists on the point of order it must be conceded under the rules.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I have conferred this morning with Mr. Frank Yates, Assistant Comptroller General, with reference to this matter. I am satisfied that it can be worked out by regulation with the Civil Service Commission. The provision proposed to be enacted in this bill is not temporary legislation, not limited as to time or number or as to type of position. It is a blanket, wide-open-door exemption from Civil Service for the purpose of auditing the accounts of these corporations.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If the words "during the fiscal year 1945" were placed ahead of the word "for" on line 12, would that not meet the objection raised with reference to that particular paragraph? That would avoid its being permanent legislation.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I could not agree to that, and I will explain why.

We recently passed a Veterans' Preference Act, in the Seventy-eighth Congress. We promised the veterans of this country that they would have preference where they were qualified for positions in the Federal Service. They cannot get that preference if we exempt the positions from civil-service procedures. I voted for that act in good faith. As far as it lies within my power, I am not going to permit it to be evaded by anybody at any time. We either meant what we said in that act or we did not, and I think we ought to stick by it.

The Civil Service Commission has authority with the approval of the President of the United States to make exceptions wherever they are necessary. Of course, we all know Lindsay Warren. We all love him. I would rather trust him with an exception of this sort than anybody I know of. But we have just been through an experience in this Congress which indicates the fallacy of legislating on the theory that a particular man is going to discharge a particular duty. We had to undo something we did when we placed the loan agencies, which this also affects, in the hands of the Department of Commerce because Mr. Jesse Jones was going to be Secretary of Commerce. Let us not make the same mistake again.

I wish to point out not only to the committee but to Mr. Warren himself that the War and Navy Departments, the W. P. B., and the O. P. A., all through this war emergency have been operating under civil-service procedure and have employed literally hundreds of thousands of people, many of whom are

expert engineers, accountants, auditors, and specialists of all kinds. The same thing can be done to meet this emergency. I am quite sure the Commission will cooperate with Mr. Warren in solving his problem.

I have no objection to the exemption of the head of the new auditing section he is going to set up from the Classification Act. It will take a high-class man and they ought to have one, and they are going to have to pay him to get him. I am quite sure those things can be worked out. But, Mr. Chairman, I must insist upon my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia makes a point of order against the paragraph he pointed out. The gentleman from Missouri concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 9, after line 10, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the act approved February 24, 1945, Public, No. 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than 10 persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for the employment of a maximum of 10 men without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act, to undertake and direct this new and highly important work. I trust it meets with the approval of the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 10, line 12, before the period insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either Department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this proposal in a modified form was considered at some length by the subcommittee when drafting the bill under consideration. We have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 10, line 9, after the figures "$84,373,000", insert a comma and the following language: "Of which amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 10, line 9, strike out "$84,373,000" and insert "$42,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment, not because it cuts the amount down to what I think it should be, but because I believe it is a compromise and perhaps the House might be willing to go along on some kind of logical approach to the problem. The whole set-up here is pretty bad. The housing that has been built has been terribly expensive and poorly designed, and it has not been of the character which it should be, for the amount of money that we have dumped into it. This proposal is to cut the figure down to $42,000,000. This would permit them to put in stop-gap houses and have them ready in any spot in the United States in 60 days. It would permit putting in as many as are asked for here.

The most peculiar thing about this set-up is that whereas in previous bills they have told us they were going to put in a lot of trailer and stopgap units, here they come and state they are only going to put in a thousand out of a total of 30,000 of that character of units. It is perfectly ridiculous, because regardless of how long the war continues, we will do much better if we have to step up construction in some of these places, if we put in these trailers and quick construction jobs.

I called attention to the fact yesterday that there is no need of any such quantity of housing as they have set up. In some places where they anticipated an increase of approximately two or three hundred families over what they had on the 1st of January, they have units totaling at least 500, and they have 2,000 under construction. It just does not make sense under any kind of analysis.

I hope the Committee will adopt this amendment and save the Government $42,000,000. It will help the war effort, because it will prevent so much of the labor in those critical areas being diverted to construction jobs which will require from 3 to 6 months to complete, and which will require a great deal of labor.

I hope the Committee will adopt this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there are two war fronts, the battle front and the home front. And the home front is as important as the battle front. Unless we supply our men with ample munitions and equipment they cannot win the war.

The truth about the matter is this is a war of production. That nation which produces materials of war more effectively and most rapidly will win the war. Up to this time we have won it not only through the superior courage and stamina of our troops but, also, through our superior production.

Now, we cannot produce munitions without workmen. We cannot have workmen unless we provide them with housing accommodations. This appropriation is to provide the necessary housing accommodations. This appropriation is to sustain the home front.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a haphazard estimate. It is not a blanket, over-all appropriation to be allocated and disbursed at the will of the National Housing Agency. The estimate was presented, item by item, specifically, for constructing or providing housing exactly where it is needed. May I submit the testimony of the most dependable authority on this question, namely, Under Secretary of War Patterson. He appeared before our committee in support of the estimate and we went into the matter very exhaustively with him. Among other things he said: "If we cannot offer housing, we are and shall continue to be unable to recruit sufficient labor to turn out the required production."

In other words, he says unless we can provide the housing for which we are making this appropriation we cannot get munitions across to the fighting forces where they are needed and where our American chiefs of staff and our Allied commanders are expecting them and planning to use them. That in itself justifies the appropriation, but let us go a bit further. He says:

It is known that there is now and for some time to come will continue to be a serious manpower shortage.

You cannot supply that shortage if there is no place for the workmen to live, no place for their families to live when they are recruited for the job; without these elemental facilities, they will not stay, they cannot stay.

I wish there were time to include in the RECORD portions of other pertinent statements by Secretary Patterson, but let me add one statement by Vice Admiral Moreell. Admiral Moreell said, and he is specific, just as this entire appropriation is for specific needs

The units which we are asking for now are to take care of an increase of 44,331 employees.

Not "so many thousand" on a rough guess, but the exact number actually needed to carry out our part of this war program—to support the men now on the other side—we need and must have on this one factory front alone, 44,331 employees. These men cannot be employed unless this money is provided.

Mr. Chairman, we have already cut this item to the bone. The estimate submitted to us was for $90,000,000. We have included it in the bill as $84,000,000 due to the fact that we found duplication in the estimates. We found the same items estimated under the Navy funds and, under the housing funds, items which were identical. Again, after a resurvey the Navy reported, for example, that in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard they would be able to get along without the appropriation originally requested. So we have already reduced this appropriation to the irreducible minimum. What remains is necessary in order to keep faith with the men fighting on the other side.

I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the House first to the fact that on this item there is a reduction made by the committee of $5,627 000. The committee considered this estimate very carefully. We tried to secure the most complete information, from the most responsible witnesses. Judge Patterson came before the committee and testified that this amount was absolutely essential. I for one do not see how we could go much further than we have gone in the way of a cut.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The only cuts that were made, of course, were where I found in cross-examining Admiral Moreell a group of projects that were duplicates in the Navy estimate and in this estimate.

Mr. O'NEAL. But the amount was reduced. The gentleman is to be commended for discovering the discrepencies. I think it was a very fine piece of work. The fact remains, however, that we reduced it $5,627,000. Certainly Judge Patterson is not going to come before us and advocate something so wild that the item can be cut 50 percent as the gentleman from New York suggests. Furthermore, Admiral Moreell, who is entirely reliable, testified at great length and was willing to answer questions about any individual item in this request. After going all the way through it, supported by other representatives of the Army and Navy the committee thought this amount was necessary.

Mr. Chairman, there is another thing we should consider in this matter. On page 163 of the hearings there is a list of all the projects. There is a man in this House representing every State mentioned in this list and every district in which a project is located.

Mr. Chairman, because expenditures are going into Members' districts, they will not sit here, as honorable Members of this body, and allow wanton, wild, and reckless spending, possibly twice what we need, and if there is anyone here from the State of Alabama, from Alaska, Arizona, California, and all the other States mentioned, who feels that this is too much and it is a waste of money to proceed with these projects, he should come forward and tell the committee that this is a wild estimate or that the housing is not needed. There is nothing in here for Kentucky, but I happen to know something about one of the items for Indiana. They are asking for 550 units. They are putting up another $28,000,000 powder plant over there. It is being constructed out in a little community, many miles from a large community. When I say "many" I mean 15 or 20 miles. The larger community is fully occupied and lacks housing for its needs. But certainly with $23,000,000 to be expended there for this powder plant, something has to be done to take care of the people who are to run the plant and even those who are going to construct it. Therefore, when the Army and Navy come up here and give testimony as to their needs, when we have first-hand information from Members of Congress who say by their silence, if not by their audible expression, that this is needed, it is in the interest of doing a proper job for the war and we should not make the drastic cut proposed by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment, which proposes to reduce the estimate of $84,373,000 by one-half, strikes at the very heart of production.

Last summer and fall I had the opportunity to personally investigate the housing conditions in the San Francisco Bay area. I saw conditions of squalor created through lack of adequate housing to take care of the tremendous increase in population of workers and their families that have no place in American life.

ONE OF THE GREATEST PORTS OF EMBARKATION

San Francisco is one of the world's greatest ports of embarkation. As the war in Europe comes to its climax and begins to drop off, the war in the Pacific will increase in proportion and San Francisco and the entire San Francisco Bay area will be called upon to further tremendously increase its activity. Shipping will increase; greatly increased quantities of war supplies will flow to our fighting men through the Golden Gate. If these vital war cargoes are to move smoothly and swiftly to our men, steps must be immediately taken to properly house the workers who will handle those supplies.

All shipping is under the control of the Federal Government, and only the Federal Government can meet the emergency to provide these homes.

PROBLEM GROWING IN INTENSITY

This is a problem that has been growing in intensity from the outset of the war. It has passed the denomination of "need" and has reached the point of emergency. Various governmental agencies interested in the war effort have made surveys of these conditions and the housing needs. They have made various recommendations as of the dates of their investigations. With continuously increasing numbers of workingmen being recruited, particularly longshoremen and warehousemen, who handle these vital war materials, the requirements have become more urgent.

The situation has become so serious that notwithstanding the urgent need for increasing the number of men recruited as longshoremen and warehousemen, the Joint Employer-Union Recruiting Agency operated in San Francisco was forced to turn down 107 applicants between January 5 and 31, 1945, because adequate housing to care for them and their families was not available.

TWO THOUSAND FAMILY UNITS URGENTLY NEEDED NOW

It has been recommended by representatives of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union who are probably in a better position to know the needs than any other group, that some 2,000 family units are urgently needed now. The longshoremen and warehousemen have responded faithfully to the Nation's needs in speedily loading our ships with war supplies so necessary to the success of our fighting forces.

I strongly urge upon the committee that it favorably consider a sufficient appropriation to properly relieve this deplorable situation.

I offer for the RECORD the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 17, 1945.*
Congressman RICHARD J. WELCH,
United States House of Representatives:

This board and the War Shipping Administration are deeply concerned over the serious and continuing shortage of housing for longshoremen in the San Francisco Bay area. It has become necessary in recruiting new men for longshore employment in order to meet increasing demand on this port to insist that only men already in possession of housing will be accepted for the industry under today's conditions. This seriously limits our ability to expand port labor supply and to meet considerable expanding needs for additional longshore labor. In view of this situation I trust that every effort will be made to obtain concurrence in proposal that maximum suggested funds be appropriated to provide new construction of housing in the San Francisco Bay area.

PACIFIC COAST MARITIME INDUSTRY BOARD.

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, we all realize that in every theater of this war the offensive of the Allied Powers is being stepped up. The termination of hostilities will be determined in the matter of time by the success of those operations.

It is very natural that this enlarged scale of warfare requires greater production, and greater production can be had only through the efforts of the men and the women who produce these various articles in the plants that are scattered over this country. They cannot produce

those articles or work in those plants unless they have some place in which to live.

Many of these projects which must be either created or enlarged are necessarily in rural areas because of the danger involved in the operation and the character of the output. Consequently housing is necessary. Under the provisions of the act this housing is all temporary and must be salvaged and removed to get out of the way of private enterprise when the war is over.

May I call your attention to some statements made by Judge Patterson before the Committee on Appropriations with reference to the intensified nature of our present operations. On page 169 of the hearings, after reciting the urgent necessity for this housing, and after the identical places of the allocations had been given, he had this to say:

Production of all heavy field artillery ammunition must be increased by 89 percent.

Small-arms ammunition schedules call for a 50-percent increase.

Our plans call for 24 percent more production of heavy artillery and replacement components; 19 percent more tanks must be delivered. Further increases are likely.

Production of heavy-heavy trucks, over 2½ tons, must be increased by 12 percent. Light-heavy trucks, 2½ tons, production was 12.9 percent below schedule for the last half of 1944 and at the end of the year stocks on hand were 65 percent below authorized stock levels and current unfilled demands.

That is because we could not possibly make enough last year.

Output of air-borne radar must be 31.9 percent greater.

Production of field and assault wire must be increased by 50 percent. Deliveries of dry-cell batteries are scheduled to be increased by 27 percent.

Production of cotton duck is expected to be 12 percent greater during the first quarter of 1945 than during the last quarter of 1944 and still will fall about 25 percent short of the current requirements, without taking into account previous deficits.

Heavy-duty truck-tire production for the first quarter of 1945 is scheduled at nearly 13 percent in excess of output in the fourth quarter of 1944.

Output of critical aircraft, including B–29 heavy bombers and A–26 attack bombers, must be sharply increased during the first 6 months of 1945. Requirements for many of these planes are practically unlimited.

And so forth. In other words, this is simply an effort to enable those on the home front to see that these boys who are fighting so bravely in the various theaters of war, on land, on sea, and in the air, may have the equipment of every character that they need to carry on their respective tasks.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment that is pending before us seeks to cut this appropriation in half; in fact, it takes off, I believe, a little more than half of it.

I cannot speak for the various projects throughout the country but I do know something about one of these projects, and I want to localize my remarks to that particular project, and that is the one at Huntsville, Ala., calling for 500 family units and 300 dormitory units.

May I say here that the only housing projects carried in this bill for the State of Alabama are those units in my district and units at three different places in the district so ably represented by my colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS], who I know can very well speak for the urgency of the housing at those three particular places.

At Huntsville ammunition is being made every day for our fighting forces. It was a great thrill to me recently when I was in Belgium to run upon a young ordnance officer who, finding out that I was from Huntsville, said "You would be pleased to see the amount of ammunition we handle out here that comes directly from Huntsville."

I have visited at Huntsville, both the Huntsville Arsenal and Redstone Arsenal, a great many times when I have been back home. I have seen the products they are making. I have heard told the story of how a great amount of certain types of ammunition was flown by plane at the time of our invasion of north Africa.

Only recently those facilities have been expanded. Redstone Arsenal is in the process of being further expanded now. I had a letter just yesterday from the commanding officer of the Redstone Arsenal telling me how badly the housing is needed there. When we go back into the House I intend to ask permission to include at this point that letter from Colonel Hudson, the commanding officer at Redstone. He tells me they are going to have to employ a great many additional workers. There is absolutely no unoccupied housing there. The people are going to have to be brought in there, a great many of them, in order to fill the needs in stepping up the production that is required in that particular plant. You cannot bring them in and just expect them to camp by the side of the road. Housing must be provided, and there is no way of getting the housing down there except through this program that has been proposed. I do not know whether other districts can stand to have their housing projects cut in half, but I do know that this project cannot be cut in two if we are to produce there the munitions of war we are expected to produce.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. MANASCO. May I point out that a large number of industrialists appeared before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds during its hearings, and they told us that one of the largest causes of labor turn-over is lack of adequate housing for the employees. I know for a fact that is true in the gentleman's district.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am sure that is correct. I, for one, would not advocate the building of a single house we do not need. I certainly would not advocate wasteful housing or housing that is going to be left to form ghost towns when the war is over. But I know that we cannot produce the goods of war at the Huntsville Arsenal and at the Redstone Arsenal unless we have housing. I would suggest that if there is any Member from any district covered by these housing projects who can have his project cut half in two and still do the job, he get up here and tell the House so.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. IZAC. I can testify that this is so inadequate that we will need just about double the quantity that is carried in this bill without any cut whatsoever.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I should not be at all surprised to know that that is true.

The letter from Colonel Hudson, referred to above, follows:

ARMY SERVICE FORCES,
REDSTONE ARSENAL,
Huntsville, Ala., February 27, 1945.

Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: I appreciate your support before the House Appropriations Committee on behalf of additional housing needed at Redstone Park. As you know, it has become impossible to obtain any kind of housing accommodations in and around Huntsville. Because of this situation representatives of the N. H. A., on completion of their housing survey last month, recommended the expansion of Redstone Park.

We are starting the construction of a new production line and are doing considerable expansion work in existing facilities to provide for our increase in production schedules this year. The expansion program includes mechanization of the present production lines which will not only increase productive capacity but also efficiency of operations. In other words, fewer man-hours will be required per unit produced. We have had a pretty bad siege of weather since the first of the year which has delayed construction progress. I am hopeful, however, that by the end of June the new line will be substantially completed, as it now appears that it will have to be put into operation by then to meet production schedules.

The employment situation is becoming more critical every day. Farm labor is beginning to return to the farm, and it is going to take an all-out effort on the part of W. M. C. and U. S. E. S. to recruit enough employees to keep pace with our requirements. Our employment is now 4,411 and must be increased to over 5,000 by summer. Replacements necessary because of turn-over, including those returning to farms, are added to these requirements.

I know that you will be interested in seeing the improvements now under way, and I hope it won't be long before I will have the opportunity of showing them to you. Your continued interest in activities concerning the arsenal is greatly appreciated.

With best of wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL D. HUDSON,
Colonel, Ordnance Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

(Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 17 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD for the purpose of justifying the action of the subcommittee on the item of national housing in this first deficiency bill. A perfect explanation of the figures is set forth on pages 6 and 7 of the report which under leave granted me I insert at this time:

Title I of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages for industrial workers and for families and civilian personnel of the Army and Navy and civilian employees of the United States Maritime Commission. There has been appropriated against such authorization $1,380,000,000, and as of January 31, 1945, there remained available for further programing but $7,878, which assumes definitely obligating all projects in the commitment category.

The Budget has proposed an additional appropriation of $90,000,000, all of which is earmarked for presently known needs for immediate purposes. These are set forth in the tabular matter on pages 163–164 of the hearings.

Of the total additional amount requested, approximately $40,000,000 is intended for meeting needs sponsored by the Army and about $29,000,000 has Navy sponsorship. These needs were justified to the committee by Under Secretary of War Patterson and Vice Admiral Moreell, respectively. The remaining amount of the estimate is for providing "must" housing in industrial areas and on account of commercial activities in which both the Army and Navy have a single or dual interest.

The committee is recommending an appropriation of $84,373,000. The reduction of $5,627,000 is responsive to these factors: (1) The Navy had made provision in its own supplemental estimates for the instant bill for 700 family type units at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Nebr. The amount involved is $2,520,000. That amount has been deducted from the estimate under this head and is provided for under the Navy head. (2) A Navy restudy, according to a communication the committee has from the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, dated February 21, 1945, has indicated a probable lessened need in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., area, which would release $5,800,000 of the $90,000,000 estimate. The committee has taken off half of such released amount, allowing the remaining half ($2,900,000) for providing 1,000 units in Honolulu, where an acute housing shortage exists which is hampering the operation of vital military installations. One thousand units have already been programed for Hawaii out of funds heretofore made available.

The Administrator of the National Housing Agency has assured the committee that the instant proposal applies to projects which are not susceptible of private financing and that privately financed construction is availed of to the utmost.

Furthermore, as the members of the subcommittee know, it was impossible for me to be present during much of the hearings on this particular bill. My absence resulted from the necessity for appearance on my own subcommittee on appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary. However, I did take leave from my subcommittee in order to be present at some of the testimony for the National Housing Agency. The record will reveal under a subcaption, "Housing for the Detroit Area"—page 212—the following statement in reply to my question as to Detroit being a critical area:

Mr. BLANDFORD. We have had a very serious situation in Detroit, particularly with respect to the Negro families. There has been an increase in the Negro population in Detroit during the war, about 70,000 persons. I think it is estimated there are about 20,000 families, and that has imposed upon us there a rather unsatisfactory housing condition, with considerable congestion, and we have been only able to finance and provide about 5,000 units.

I think those two facts indicate the seriousness of the congestion. Had conditions been better we would have done more, except for the practical problem of finding sites for such housing. It has reached the point which I think is rather serious and it has handicapped the war effort, but we are asking for another 1,000 units to at least give some relief to that situation.

Mr. RABAUT. Are those temporary or permanent units?

Mr. BLANDFORD. We have half a dozen older units which have caused us very deep concern. They would be temporary units.

The Citizens Housing Planning Council of Detroit has been cooperating with us, and the Detroit Victory Council has been a very important agency in helping us.

The Urban League, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, and the Congress of Industrial Workers have all written in strongly urging that something be done to relieve the congestion.

Mr. RABAUT. How much have you in this bill for Detroit?

Mr. BLANDFORD. We have 1,000 units, Mr. Rabaut. It should be more, but I think we will have a time finding sites for them.

Mr. RABAUT. You are looking that situation over and doing everything you can?

Mr. BLANDFORD. Yes, sir; we are trying to keep in touch with that situation constantly. We would like to move on this immediately.

Mr. RABAUT. I think you will find sympathetic consideration given by the committee.

I have two of these letters which Mr. Blandford has received which I should like to put into the record following my remarks. One of them is from the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, and the second one is from the United Automobile-Aircraft-Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Mr. CANNON. You may include them as a part of your remarks.

(The letters referred to are as follows:)

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION,
Ecorse, Detroit, Mich., February 5, 1945.

Mr. JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We understand there are prospects for a new housing project in the southwest district of Detroit, or what is known as the down river district of metropolitan Detroit.

Industries in the down river district realize the necessity for relief from the housing scarcity. The Great Lakes Steel Corporation, being the biggest industry in this district, has had tremendous difficulty in the last 3 years in finding shelter for its employees.

We are totally engaged in war work and have in the neighborhood of 3,000 men in the services. We have held a high priority with the War Manpower Commission and have had to depend entirely on in-migrants. Our labor turn-over has been exceptionally high because of the lack of housing, and the shortage of labor has created many problems. We find that many men who would have liked to work for us cannot do so because they cannot find housing. At the present time among our employees alone there is a demand for approximately 1,500 homes, both white and nonwhite.

The above-mentioned conditions have been aggravated because of the congested transportation and we feel sure that if the housing is located in the down river district, both industry and the war effort will benefit.

Hoping the project will materialize, I am,

Very truly yours,
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION,
J. E. FINK,
Vice President in Charge of Operations.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE-AIRCRAFT-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Detroit, Mich., January 27, 1945.

Mr. JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BLANDFORD: As you know, our organization has been actively interested in the war-housing problems of congested production areas, and has always sought to be of help in effecting solutions to these problems.

In the spirit of desiring to be helpful to you, therefore, I take this occasion to call to your attention the plight of our Negro war workers in Detroit with respect to the question of housing.

You know also that the lack of adequate, healthy, and safe housing for all workers has more or less always been one of Detroit's major problems even before the war. With the war and the sharply increased tempo of production and the great influx of new workers, you can readily understand the impact on Detroit and its already inadequate housing supply. The lack of decent housing for Negroes, of course, has been chronic for many years. You can easily understand, too, what the effect here was when you consider that as a general practice Negroes are forced to find homes in rigidly defined geographical areas that had reached the saturation point years ago insofar as decent housing was concerned. This fact, coupled with the fact that Detroit's Negro population since 1940 has increased by nearly 70,000 persons and with in-migration continuing at the rate of nearly 1,000 families monthly, serves to indicate the utter seriousness of the problem. I think, too, that you will readily agree that provision of housing for Negroes has not kept pace with the population expansion. I understand that in 1944 alone over 7,000 Negro families made application with the local war-housing center for housing with about 1,400 being provided for. This does not take into account the great many thousands that had applied in previous years and for which housing has yet to be provided. I understand the total backlog of applicants still unprovided for by the war-housing center approximates 15,000.

I need not dwell any longer on the seriousness of this situation, since the facts speak for themselves. My immediate concern, of course, is with the effect this problem is having on war-production schedules, what with the lowered worker morale, lost work days because of house hunting and the tensions consequent of situations of this nature.

I cannot say strongly enough how vitally important it is that the National Housing Agency immediately take whatever steps are possible to alleviate Detroit's acute housing problem. In line with this, I would recommend the immediate announcement by your Agency of the programing of at least 3,000 additional temporary war-housing family units by public construction, and 1,500 to 2,000 H–2 or title 6 units.

I feel that nothing short of this sort of a minimum program being announced immediately can prevent a serious break-down here in civilian morale and ultimately reflect itself in lowered production of vital war implements.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. THOMAS, *President.*

Mr. Chairman, as one of my colleagues so aptly put it this afternoon, there are two fronts to the war—the fighting front and the production front. Housing is necessary to the production front. It is justified by officials of the Army, Navy, merchant marine, and leaders of industry, as well as labor. It is an expense resulting from the problems of war, and for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, the appropriation should be sustained.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I am strongly opposed to the pending amendment. It would cut the deficiency housing appropriation in half.

I have here a letter from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce which tells directly of our need for housing in that Pacific coast war-production center:

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1945.

Hon. HUGH DE LACY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DE LACY: Numerous telegrams and letters from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce informs me that a very critical situation exists in the Puget Sound area because of the housing shortage.

With the increasing traffic to the Central and South Pacific, a large part of which moves through the ports of Seattle and Tacoma, the present condition will be greatly aggravated unless immediate relief is given.

Although there is now a labor shortage of approximately 26,000, an additional number of workmen will be needed as the war against the Japanese will demand a still increasing amount of supplies and men.

To relieve the situation as it now exists, a total of 6,288 units has been approved by the various branches of the National Housing Agency, but construction cannot be commenced until the necessary money has been appropriated by Congress.

We strongly urge you to do everything within your power to bring about an alleviation of this alarming situation.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By J. J. UNDERWOOD,

Manager, Washington, D. C., Headquarters.

Mr. Chairman, housing projects are not built unless they are needed to boost war production. Appearing before the committee, the Secretary of War, the Honorable Judge Patterson, testified as follows—page 170:

The War Department is convinced that it cannot recruit the necessary labor forces without provision for additional housing. Whether or not the May-Bailey bill is enacted, we cannot expect these people, whom we must employ, to move into areas in which there is no decent housing available to them. * * * Our conclusions have been reached in consultation with, and are concurred in by the War Manpower Commission, National Housing Agency, and the other governmental agencies which have studied the problem. They all agree that there must be more housing provided immediately if war production is to be carried on at the rate it must be.

The projects scheduled for construction are needed.

Cutting the appropriation in half will cripple an important war activity.

Thousands of workers and their families are without decent shelter in the Seattle area now. We should not add to the difficulties these patriotic men and women labor under.

It is our business to reduce those difficulties.

I hope and am confident that the amendment will be voted down and the total appropriation, $90,000,000, small enough in itself, will be approved.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York who offered this amendment is one of the ablest, most earnest, zealous, and helpful Members of the House. We agree with him that it would be criminal extravagance to appropriate money for building a single housing unit that was not absolutely necessary. But which of these has not been justified by proof in the hearings that they are so needed? We know the conditions in our own districts. It is not a question of desiring temporary housing for the sake of getting it, but for the sake of getting war work done. Consider the housing units that are to be built in my district. One of the largest ammunition factories in the world. Production must be increased to insure adequate supply for our fighting men. More workers are needed. We must have homes to hold the ones we now have and others for the new employees. It is impossible to get places for the people to live.

At Talladega they have just recently enlarged that plant. As a matter of necessity, at the insistence of the War Department, they are building an additional plant and are crying for additional workers, and there is no place to put them. I was there the other night when people were sleeping in the chairs in hotel lobbies and every room was packed. There are no houses of any kind for rent. Therefore, under those conditions, the War Department has to certify that these additional facilities are necessary. The situation is the same in the other places. In Anniston right now, realizing the need which will be only partially supplied by this appropriation, if it is not cut down, a committee of private citizens is seeking ways and means to build other housing units with private funds, over and above those contemplated in making the full amount of the appropriation now in this bill.

The funds carried in this bill will be inadequate, but without this aid there is no hope of relieving the desperate housing shortage which exists there. So, in each of the three plants for which I am speaking, why, to cut this item a penny would be a crime, and it is not going to be anywhere near sufficient even if every dime of it is appropriated.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield always, and gladly.

Mr. TABER. I have had some experience with this outfit. They came up in my territory, and they spent three or four million dollars building a great number of houses. They were very poorly designed. Nobody could live in them. Finally they turned them into a stockade for German prisoners of war. That is the way it has worked out up in our territory. I find that in so many places that I feel it is being run very, very badly and loosely.

Mr. HOBBS. I am delighted to have the pleasure of yielding again to the distinguished gentleman from New York, and I am always happy to do so. I appreciate his testimony. If we had had spent in our districts, where the need is absolutely so great as to be pathetic, the money that was spent in his district, which has proven not to have been so necessary, then we would not be here as we are today, pleading with you not to cut this meager appropriation by one dime.

We are trying to supplement, out of private funds because of the absolute necessity, not having had the generous appropriation that has been given to the District so ably represented by the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to yield to my distinguished colleague and fellow committee member from California.

Mr. TOLAN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama if he thinks we can separate the Army and Navy front from the home front of production? Are they not inseparable?

Mr. HOBBS. Absolutely; they are inseparable.

Mr. TOLAN. Poor housing, insufficient housing, strikes at the very heart of the home-front production, does it not?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly, sir. The gentleman knows, and so do those of us who are familiar with the great need this deficiency bill seeks to subserve, that there is nothing more lethal to our war effort than to have cramped quarters or no quarters at all for the men who are fighting the battle on the home front.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I have no personal knowledge of the projects covered by this proposed appropriation with the exception of one located between Marietta and Atlanta in the State of Georgia where the Army built an aircraft plant which is now operated by the Bell Co.

As of about the end of last year the Bell Co. was employing in that plant some 25,000 people. They are making B–29 bombers. On account of the accelerated program for the production of that type of aircraft they have been in-

structed to employ 4,000 additional people.

There is no housing available either in Atlanta or Marietta. Marietta was a city, before this plant went there, of about 8,000 people. The housing situation in Atlanta has been very bad for a considerable length of time.

This bill, as I understand it, would provide a thousand units in the neighborhood of that plant. While they will not be built in my district—they will be built in the district of my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], perhaps if they are built near the plant—but they will serve a purpose which is absolutely essential if we are to have these additional 4,000 workers engaged in the production of B–29 bombers.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is Marietta a part of Atlanta?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; it is not; it is the county seat of Cobb County, located 20 miles northwest of the center of Atlanta.

Mr. TABER. Two projects submitted here: One in Atlanta and one in Valdosta. That is all I know of in Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. This is the Bell plant, the Atlanta item. They have it under the heading of Atlanta. Valdosta is 200 miles southwest of Atlanta in an entirely different part of the State.

This is something that is absolutely essential. I have seen pictures within recent weeks of workers sleeping on benches in public buildings near this plant in Marietta. If we expect to get these additional workers and get the additional planes which are doing such an effective job out in the Pacific, we must have this housing. While I do not know anything about the other projects, I hope the amount will not be cut and that the amendment will be defeated, because I think we need the full amount recommended by the committee.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. HOBBS. I should like to ask the gentleman if he knows of any strikes in Atlanta or in that area?

Mr. RAMSPECK. We have had no strikes so far as I know in any war plant in the State of Georgia since the no-strike pledge was entered into.

Mr. HOBBS. I should like to say to the gentleman from Georgia that as far as my own district is concerned it gives me pleasure to pay the same tribute to organized labor which has done such a splendid work in all of our war plants. Every single project has been built on time without a moment's stoppage of work, and every single one of them has been done ahead of schedule and within the estimate. No increase in initiation fee nor dues has been charged by any labor union in the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I understand that these workers in the Bell plant are doing an excellent job, a great many of them coming there without any training, were trained after they came to Atlanta. They came from all over Georgia and the other Southern States, and some even from as far away as New York where the Bell people trained them and sent them down there. Most of them are native Georgians who have sons or brothers in the Army or the Navy and they are interested in this job. They do need a place in which to live.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore oppose the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] is recognized.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to vote for the pending amendment. There is an evil which exists, nevertheless, I believe the housing projects which are asked for in this appropriation should be allowed.

The vice is more fundamental. The mistake that has been made was in putting these projects in places where there are no homes and neglecting other places where there are homes. That was the mistake. It is the obligation of the proper committee of this House, in my opinion, to look over this assignment of contracts and see that they are allotted to places where there are thousands of housing units, to places with thousands of empty homes not being utilized.

I shall vote against this amendment but I hope those in authority will in the future endeavor in assigning the contracts to put them not in glutted areas, not in areas where there is no housing, but will take care of the surplus labor areas of the country and areas where there is adequate housing.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 47, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 10, line 12, after the amendment previously adopted, insert *"Provided,* That funds appropriated herein under this head shall not be available for expenditure where private builders are able, ready, and willing to supply the housing needed at rates satisfactory to the area-rent-control authorities and provided, that for this purpose a resolution by the local governing body of the community where the project is to be located will be accepted as evidence of the availability or nonavailability of private financing and construction."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I must lodge a point of order against the amendment. It is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is not admissible under the Holman rule because it involves executive discretion and does not show patent retrenchment on the face of it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold the point of order for a minute?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to withhold the point of order temporarily.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of offering this amendment is to place before the committee the need for giving greater consideration to the possibility of private construction. The amendment suggested itself to me because of an instance where the manager for the housing people proposed construction of a public housing project and the people in that community said to me: "If this housing is needed, there are plenty of people in this community who are ready, willing, and desirous of financing it. There is no need for the Government to provide money to come in here and finance a public housing project."

I asked then, "Are you willing to build it and abide by the rent control rules that they have set up here?" They said, "Yes."

Subsequently the Housing Authority decided that there was no housing needed in that particular community, and the Government was saved the expenditure. I have no doubt that there are other places where private funds are available for building all the housing needed.

The amendment would in no way cripple the construction of public housing where it is needed, but it would insure the use of private funds where they are available. While I recognize that a point of order may be lodged against the amendment, I was hoping that because of its merits the point would not be pressed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri insist on his point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I regret that I must insist on it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, 78th Cong.), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority, in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000; and of said appropriation not to exceed $280,477 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, N. Y., provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656).

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that part of the section following the semicolon in line 20 and ending on page 14, line 2, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill; furthermore, that there is no specific

authority in existing statutes for the operation of this particular program. The Executive order of the President which created the War Relocation Authority does not encompass the activities for which these funds would be used.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the item is not subject to a point of order. As the committee will recall, the action of the military authorities in moving from the West Coast for supervised segregation all persons of Japanese ancestry, was one of the most mooted questions in the early days of the war. It was done under Executive authority by virtue of Executive Order No. 9102, establishing the War Relocation Authority in the Executive office of the President and defining its functions and duties. It was financed as many of the early war activities were financed out of the President's special fund. It is therefore authorized by law. This is tantamount to a reappropriation of funds, and is admissible under the rules. There are no grounds upon which a point of order can be sustained.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman has been referring to the Executive order which created the War Relocation Authority; but this refugee activity ostensibly would be conducted under the Executive order which created the War Refugee Board. I submit that there has been no legislation enacted by Congress which authorizes the appropriation of funds for this specific program.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As I understand, the gentleman's point of order goes to the item in line 21 on page 13 appropriating $280,477. That is in effect a reappropriation for the War Relocation Authority and is therefore in order.

Mr. DWORSHAK. No provision has been made for funds for the operation of the War Refugee Board. I am not questioning the Authority for the appropriation for the War Relocation Authority, but there is no existing authority for the other activity.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is really a function of the War Relocation Authority, and we are merely making a reappropriation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. There has never been any appropriation made, so it cannot be a reappropriation for the War Refugee Board.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is a reappropriation of funds formerly supplied by the President's fund.

Mr. DWORSHAK. There has never been any appropriation for that activity.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], if it is his contention that the Executive order by the President would be law within the meaning of the rule requiring appropriations to be authorized by law?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In the Federal Register of Friday, March 20, 1942, appears a copy of the Executive order. Its functions are fully outlined there. One of its duties would be the establishment of such a refugee shelter as is provided here in the bill. Money has been provided for the support of the activities of this Authority out of the President's fund. This activity was initiated under competent authority and under authority of law and is work in progress. It is therefore in order under the rules of the House.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, may I add this point: The chairman of the committee persists in referring to Executive Order No. 9102, which created the War Relocation Authority, while I also direct attention to another Executive order which was issued on January 22, 1944, under which the War Refugee Board was created and under which this particular activity has been maintained. There has never been nay specific authority in law or any appropriation made heretofore, so it cannot be a reappropriation of funds.

Section 213 of Public Law 358, making appropriations for the executive offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, requires any agency established by Executive order, having been in existence for more than 1 year, to come to Congress for a regular appropriation. As the War Refugee Board had been created under Executive Order No. 9417 and had utilized money provided by the President from his emergency war found, it is obvious that no specific authorization has heretofore been considered by Congress for this activity.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SPARKMAN). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] makes the point of order against the language beginning in the concluding part of line 20 on page 13 and extending through the balance of the paragraph, that this appropriation is not authorized by law.

Under the rules of the House, no appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law.

It is the opinion of the Chair that an Executive order does not meet the requirement stated in that rule. Therefore, not being authorized by law enacted by Congress, the appropriation would not be in order. The mere fact that it may be a reappropriation would not make it in order if the original appropriation was not authorized by law.

Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Idaho.

The Clerk read as follows:

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document No. 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, $141,537.36.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries many million dollars of nonwar deficiency appropriations. We have heard much talk about the necessity of economy in the civil activities of the Government. If economy is not just talk, when do we start?

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw your attention to some parts of this bill where we could save some of the taxpayers' money. I would especially like the attention of the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the committee. As I said on the flood on Wednesday to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he is responsible more than any other Member of the House of Representatives, for not cutting down unnecessary expenses. The gentleman at that time asked me what I would cut out of the bill. I wanted to present this to him and I do so now, in an effort to convince the chairman that we ought to reconsider Federal Crop Insurance.

The item amounts to $30,000,000, subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; for an additional amount of capital stock for crop insurance.

I would like the membership of this committee to read the testimony that was given before the Committee on Appropriations by Mr. J. Carl Wright, who is manager of that Corporation. I do not know Mr. Wright. I do not know anything about him at all. However, when I read all the testimony contained in the hearings before the committee, given by Mr. Wright, I cannot understand how the committee can authorize the expenditure of $30,000,000 more for the Federal Crop Insurance Act, and then permit him to operate the Corporation.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the act was passed in 1938. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was supposed to incorporate for $100,000,000. Congress paid in $40,000,000 at that time. This man, Mr. Wright, is manager of the Corporation. I do not know who the trustees or directors of the Corporation are. The stockholders are the taxpayers of the United States. The taxpayers of this country furnished $40,000,000 for this fellow to squander in 5 years.

The capital of Crop Insurance Corporation has been impaired to the extent of $37,500,000. There are two and one-half million he says remaining as capital. All the rest has been squandered. It has been wasted. It has been lost to the taxpayers.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield right now.

Mr. Wright claims he has made about $7,000,000 on the increase in prices of the commodities which he used for the purpose of bargaining in this insurance. This also he lost. If he has lost thirty-seven and one-half millions and made a profit of seven million and lost that, he lost forty-four and one-half million all told. Also, you have nothing but $2,500,000 left as capital stock. What inefficiency I never heard of. No corporation can stand that kind of management, Government or private.

Now, I wish to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee if he can find any Member of Congress who would

invest a thousand dollars in this corporation for this man to handle? If he so deliberately squanders thirty-seven and one-half million would the gentleman want to invest the taxpaycrs' money or his own money so he can have an additional $30,000,000 to blow in? I cannot see it; I would not do it and I am against such waste and extravagance and inefficiency.

I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say to the gentleman that the majority of both houses of Congress are perfectly willing to do it as evidenced by the fact that they passed the Crop Insurance bill just recently.

Mr. RICH. That is just the point. I am against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. I do not care whether the House of Representatives and the Senate passed that bill once or not. If you are—well, I will not say it. We may not be fools, but we do things that fools would do. That is all I can say. Anyone who would give this man, this Corporation, $30,000,000 more does not know what he is doing. Read this set of hearings and you will conclude it is a shame, it is a crime, it is not good business at all. Nothing in the hearings justifies the appropriation.

The gentleman should give me permission to go back and offer the amendment I have at the Clerk's desk and strike out that item from the bill. That is what the gentleman ought to do.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield again to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Why does the gentleman believe the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should not object to going back to the item just to accommodate the gentleman so that he might introduce an amendment to strike it out?

Mr. RICH. Just because I want to get a little common sense into our actions. The chairman of the committee and I had a colloquy on the floor day before yesterday in which he said that if I could show him anything that ought to be cut out he would be the first to strike it out. Now I want to see whether he means what he said. If he does he will come to the front; if he does not, then he talks one thing and does something else.

Mr. COOLEY.. The gentleman makes a statement that is a great indictment of the people in charge of the crop insurance program. He makes the statement that the money has been squandered.

Mr. RICH. I do. It has been wasted. It is poor management.

Mr. COOLEY. Where is the gentleman's supporting evidence for a statement?

Mr. RICH. I say that it is a deliberate—well, I cannot say "steal." When any person operates a corporation for 5 years with a capital of forty million and loses thirty-seven and one-half million, it is mighty poor business, very poor.

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. RICH. It comes about by deliberate inefficiency on the part of these men; if not that, then ignorance. And I want to say this to you, brother, that if this is not stricken from the bill, I am going to find out more about this man and this Corporation and its personnel.

Mr. COOLEY. What is his name?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Wright. I am going to find out who the other directors are on that board; and if we do not turn back and strike that item out, then there is just not going to be a stone left unturned to correct things.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman realizes, I am sure, that the House, after a very long debate on the subject of crop insurance, and after considering the amendments to the original Crop Insurance Act, recently passed the act by a large and substantial majority in both Houses of Congress, and it is now the law of the land.

Mr. RICH. That is all right, brother; but if you did something wrong, this Congress now has the chance to correct it, to change it; and that is what I want to do today. I think it is only on the poorest of excuses that anyonc can stand here today and advocate that we give Mr. Wright $30,000,000 more to squander in the next 3 or 4 years. And, another thing, let me say that this bill is not a regular appropriation bill. Defer this matter until you have a chance to investigate it.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman realize that Congress did withhold an annual appropriation just last year and that Congress was unwilling to provide additional funds until the basic act had been substantially amended?

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman mean until the basic act has been tried out to see whether these people are capable of running it? Mr. Chairman, everyone knows that the men in charge of this loan agency do not know what it is all about. They admit that. They proved their inefficiency. All you need to do is to read the testimony and the hearings to substantiate that. There is not one word that would justify the chairman of this subcommittee including that amount in this bill. I think it is so serious.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say on behalf of the committee and the ranking minority members of the committee that they did withhold the appropriation for one 12-month period and did withhold it until the Congress amended the law.

Mr. RICH. You should now withhold it until the regular appropriation bill comes up for consideration so that the membership of this House may have a chance to investigate it, because you gentlemen have not investigated this or you would not put it in here now. Here is a great chance to save $30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. It is a crime to the taxpayers if you do not cut this appropriation from this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. I disagree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 25 of the bill and to the section dealing with the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that lines 15 to 19 be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes if he wants the time at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri requests that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] have 5 additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman doing that because of generosity or what is the object anyway?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is a very important question.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are getting some valuable information.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, you better give me this time now or I will get it in a short time again if you do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the Chair did not object. Objection was made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, let me read from page 547 of the hearings:

Mr. CANNON. Now, this $30,000,000 is strictly for compliance with the act of December 23, 1944?

Mr. WRIGHT. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. And you did have a capital fund of $40,000,000 and you say that has been impaired?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; up to $37,500,000, Mr. CANNON.

Mr. CANNON. And it now amounts to how much?

Mr. WRIGHT. $2,500,000.

Mr. CANNON. That is the amount left out of the $40,000,000?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; $2,500,000 is left out of the $40,000,000, that is correct.

I could go on and read further where the other members of the committee interrogated this gentleman, Mr. Wright. Then on page 550 he gives you a table which was inserted in the record and in that table you will find that you were

dealing in wheat and you lost $26,000,000 plus, you will find that you lost on the insurance of cotton $11,000,000 plus, then you have other charges of $3,448, making a total loss of $37,227,043.56.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that if we are going to do this kind of business with the taxpayers' money, squander it in that way with inefficient men at the head of these corporations, it is about time that the people of this country wake up and say to the Congress of the United States: "You are not fit to handle the affairs of this Government of ours and we are going to put men in Congress who will see that proper officials are put at the head of each organization so that the business of the Government that is to be handled will be handled in a businesslike manner and in a way that will reflect credit on the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Chief Executive of the United States."

Mr. Chairman, as one Member of the House, I will not countenance the squandering of the taxpayers' money in that way, when we are about to go out and ask the taxpayers to buy more bonds, when we have to ask the taxpayers of this country to furnish money for someone to spend extravagantly and waste the taxpayers' money. It is time that we do one of two things. It is time that we get a new board to manage the affairs of this Crop Insurance Corporation or get a new Congress—one of the two.

If you Members feel that I am saying things that should not be said here today, then it is just too bad. I have nothing to say but words of pity for the chairman of this committee and for the Members of Congress who will allow a thing like that to happen. It is just a shame. I do hope that we do something about this, and do it now. Strike this $30,000,000 from this appropriation, do it and do it now. Its sound, its practical, its sensible, its necessary.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has missed the boat. It is now too late to amend the provision. But knowing him as I do, knowing his large and sucessful business experience, his unusual ability as a business man and his deep sense of fairness and equity, I cannot believe that he would deny to any one industry of the country, and to one industry alone—especially so important and efficient an industry as agriculture, the fundamental aid which every industry must have in order to successfully conduct its business.

No industry business in the country operates without insurance. It cannot be done. If you should by some stretch of the imagination withdraw insurance from any businessman in this city or in the Nation, or from any industry in city or country, paralysis would follow. Business cannot be conducted under modern conditions unless insured against unanticipated and unpredictable losses.

Now, that is all that this provision does. It provides for agriculture and the farmer the same right, the same opportunity, and the same facilities for security in the management of his business given every other business. Why should we differentiate as between the farmer and other enterprises? Why should we discriminate against agriculture by refusing a facility open to every other industry?

Unfortunately the Government is the only agency that can handle such a proposition. The field is too wide, the risks to complicated and the sums involved too large to admit private enterprise. It is a national problem and a national responsibility. In helping the farmer we are helping the Nation because we are not only making it possible for the farmer to produce needed food and fiber for the Nation, with some assurance that his unanticipated losses will be taken care of, but we stabilize his income, and we, as the Committee on Agriculture indicated when it reported out the authorization, help him to carry his own relief burdens rather than leaving it to the Government.

The only reason the Congress discontinued appropriations for this purpose in the last session was that under the original law which was, of course, in the beginning necessarily an experiment, failed to make the service self-sustaining. We now have a law formulated after long study and investigation by the Committee on Agriculture—in my opinion one of the best laws that committee has reported to the House for some time under which, after a reasonable period of probation, the service becomes self-sustaining. Provisions of the new law are such that the premiums will eventually pay the losses. It will no longer be a burden upon the Government. It is necessary, however, during the tentative period to provide working capital and that is all this paragraph does. I am certain the needs of the farmer and the needs of agriculture are so obvious the provisions of the law so just and so equitable that the appropriation reported by the committee will be sustained by the House.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is a very easy thing for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to indict those in charge of this program and to accuse them of squandering the taxpayers' money, but it is quite another thing to justify such assertions. The fact remains that the Congress in its own wisdom withheld this appropriation last year. I can say in defense of the Committee on Appropriations that they withheld the money until the basic act had been amended. I am not sure that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is familiar with the amendments to the Crop Insurance Act.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I am not against this insurance, but I think the fact that the operation of this program resulted in the loss of almost the entire capital in 5 years shows that the law ought to be revised, or else new men ought to be put in charge so that the program would be handled as it was intended to be handled, according to the hearings—that is, the premiums received would keep the capital intact. If the men in charge have lost $37,500,000 out of $40,000,000 in 5 years, does not the gentleman believe there ought to be men with some experience and who know something about insurance handling this particular function of government?

Mr. COOLEY. The original experiment contemplated a possible loss of $100,000,000. Congress embarked upon that program, the gentleman's views to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. RICH. No; the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. COOLEY. That is true. After having operated and after having incurred losses of around $37,500,000, we have amended the act, as indicated by the chairman of the committee, so as to provide an additional probationary period within which the crop insurance program must be self-sustaining.

Mr. RICH. How long is that?

Mr. COOLEY. Three years.

Mr. RICH. In 3 years you will lose this $30,000,000. That is the point I am making. You have to get different men there to handle this program or you will lose the entire $30,000,000.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman that the men there probably should have the benefit of the best insurance minds in America in establishing an actuarial basis for this insurance. It is not an easy task. I do not believe you could imagine a more difficult undertaking than that of establishing an actuarially sound basis for all-risk crop insurance, something that no private corporation in America would dare to undertake at the present time, and they have not in the past.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. Is it not the weather that causes the losses? It is not the management.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. Of course, they have not been able to estimate properly the losses, but with the experience they have had in the past and the experience they will have in the next 2 or 3 years they should be able, in fact, they must be able to make the program actuarially sound and self-supporting.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am sure the gentleman from North Carolina has had a part in this legislation from the very beginning.

Mr. COOLEY. I have.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. As I recall, the gentleman was a member of the Committee on Agriculture when this bill was first drawn and submitted to the Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The reason Congress felt we should do something for the farmers of the country was that the old-line insurance companies would not take the risk of insuring the crops of our farmers. If they did underwrite a risk, it was beyond the reach of the American farmer. They constituted the one large group in America which could not get insurance unless the Government did something for them. It was upon that

theory that the original bill providing for crop insurance was passed.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In the bill which we passed recently we undertook to place crop insurance upon a sound actuarial basis. The gentleman will recall that at a conference of Members of the House and Senate it was agreed that we should bring into the organization skilled insurance men who could place crop insurance on a sound actuarial basis so that it could be administered efficiently.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say in connection with the gentleman's statement that this money has been squandered, it has not been squandered. The money has been paid into the pockets of farmers in all distressed areas of this country. But for this crop-insurance program and but for the money that has been paid out by way of indemnities in connection with the insurance program, we would have been appropriating money for direct relief in many of the stricken areas of America.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. Is it not a fact that before we embarked upon this program we had absolutely no way of fixing rates and it was necessary that we go into this experimental stage in order to be able to determine what was needed?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is entirely correct. And every man familiar with the program of insurance knows it is still in an experimental stage.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I just want to recite a fact to back up the gentleman's argument. In my own congressional district a short time ago we had 20,000 acres of wheat and flax totally destroyed by flood. If it had not been insured the people would have had to be taken care of some way.

Mr. COOLEY. If they had not been insured, they would be asking for some direct relief from the Treasury. If we can perfect the program and can make it actuarially sound, it will be a great benefit not only to America today but in years to come. It will in the long run save millions of dollars and the amounts which are appropriated for direct relief will no doubt be greatly reduced.

The crop-insurance program is still an experiment and it is so regarded by all who are familiar with its history and with its operations. I am not yet willing to predict that the experiment will be successful, but I do assert that it should be continued in the hope that it may soon be placed upon an actuarially sound basis. Practically every businessman in America has an opportunity to insure his buildings and other property, including the rewards for his labor. Insurance companies are now writing insurance on just about everything conceivable, but farmers of our country can not purchase insurance of the type provided in this all-risk crop-insurance program. A farmer has not only his money and his labor invested in a growing crop, but he also has invested in the crop his only chance of a livelihood for himself and his family. Certainly, if the Government can evolve a self-supporting program, every possible effort should be made to do so.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania indicates that the imparment of the stock is proof of bad management and incompetency and inefficiency on the part of those in charge of the program. This certainly is not true. I do not believe that even the most intelligent and best informed men of America could have in such a short period of time developed a program of this type without having impaired the capital stock. The very nature of the business of all-risk crop insurance indicates the magnitude of the task and the uncertainties of achievement. To attract participation in the program the insurance offered and the premiums charged must be made attractive to farmers. If premium rates are too high, we can not expect the desired amount of participation in the program. If premium rates are too low, the Corporation will, of course, suffer a loss. In determining a fair premium rate a multiplicity of uncertain factors must be considered.

I was chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture that wrote the first crop-insurance bill, and I was likewise chairman of the subcommittee that drafted the bill which was recently enacted, amending the basic law, and I am naturally intensely interested in the program. My interest in the program is not in any way a selfish interest. The fact is that neither the wheat nor the cotton program have yet been made attractive enough to result in anything more than a very nominal participation in the district I represent or in the State where I reside. I do hope, however, that the program will be given a fair chance and that the experiment may yet prove successful.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I have taken the floor, but not to talk about the bill. During the recent colloquy which occurred between the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], there occurred what undoubtedly is a clear breach of the rules of the House. I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], will listen to what I have to say, and then I shall propound a parliamentary inquiry to the chairman of the Committee of the Whole House as to whether or not I am correct. During the colloquy the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] referred to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] as "brother" on two or three different occasions. It is my understanding of the rules that no Member has a right to refer to another Member on the floor even in the second person, as "you," and that the rules of the House provide a Member shall be addressed by his name followed by the State from which he comes, and he cannot go beyond that. That was one thing that occurred.

Another thing that occurs on this floor daily, I think unknowingly or thoughtlessly, on the part of many of the older Members of the House, and certainly on the part of some of the newer Members of the House, is that they take the floor where I now stand and, after addressing the Chair, if we are in Committee of the Whole, or the Speaker of the House when we are in the House, add "members of the committee," or "ladies and gentlemen of the House." Both of those salutations are clearly breaches of the rules of the House and should not occur. It is my understanding that the rule is, when we are in the House, to address the Speaker and then stop. If we are in Committee of the Whole we address the Chairman and stop. Anything that is added after that simply makes it amateurish or in the nature of a town hall or of an ordinary ward caucus. It should not occur in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to say to my distinguished friend from Michigan there are exceptions to all rules. Today in this House of Representatives we have two distinguished gentlemen who happen to be brothers. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SCHWABE], and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE]. I want to propound this question to the gentleman: Does he think the gentleman from Missouri would be out of order in addressing his distinguished brother from Oklahoma as "brother" and that that would be a violation of the rules of the House? I would like to propound that inquiry to the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. I am going to include that in the form of a parliamentary inquiry to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have enjoyed, and been instructed by the gentleman's lecture, but is it not also true that under the rules of the House the gentleman has a right to call the attention of the Chair to any breach of the rules and get a correction.

Mr. DONDERO. Answering the gentleman from Michigan, may I say that

I have never undertaken to be the guardian of the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are now giving us a lecture.

Mr. DONDERO. I am not lecturing to anybody. I am propounding a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, it is a long one and you are facing the House. I think if you are going to address the Chair, under the rules you should address the Chair and face the Chair.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would the gentleman include in his parliamentary inquiry——

Mr. HOFFMAN. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I refuse to yield and the gentleman from Michigan refuses to yield.

Would the gentleman include in his parliamentary inquiry the question as to whether we have to refer to the sex of Members of the House in addressing them? The gentleman has properly mentioned that we should not mention a relationship such as brother, even though it happens to be a blood relationship. I confess that to have to indicate the sex of a Member of the House is sort of a sexy proceeding, and I would prefer, if it were within the rules of the House, to refer to those who happen to be of the female sex as "the Member from Ohio" or "the Member from California."

Mr. DONDERO. I think I understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I make a point of order that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is not speaking in accordance with the rules, because he is not talking about the bill nor any amendment to the bill, and he did not get permission to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] has expired.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Michigan, I must, of course, leave to the Chair any decision as to what is parliamentary or otherwise. But I may suggest that when Thomas Jefferson came to write his famous parliamentary manual he prefaced that great work by citing a classic axiom by one of the noted parliamentarians of the British House of Commons of a preceding generation to the effect that a careful and scrupulous adherence to orthodox rules of procedure was requisite to the maintenance of parliamentary etiquette and was especially necessary to the protection of the minority and the efficiency of successful majorities.

This statement based on the observation and experience of a great parliamentary leader and his predecessors reaching back several generations embodied a parliamentary formula enunciated some two or three hundred years ago. But it is still one of the fundamental principles underlying applied procedure in every legislative assembly in the world today.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Does not the gentleman from Missouri think that a breach of the rules of the House which in any way detracts from the dignity of this body lessens the confidence and respect of the Nation in its legislative body?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All breaches of parliamentary etiquette or departures from approved legislative procedure are subject to notice by the Chair. In the absence of notice by the Chair it is the privilege and duty of any individual Member of the House to call attention to such infraction of the rules. Of course, in the hurry and congestion of the average legislative day many minor informalities are inadvertently overlooked or ignored without serious results.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, just a few weeks ago we had before the House for consideration the revised Crop Insurance Act. Many of us who have been in favor of crop insurance were dissatisfied with certain provisions in the original act. And moreover, some of us were not satisfied with the way the act had been administered. The Committee on Agriculture, after lengthy hearings and thorough consideration, brought the revised act to the House for consideration. It was passed by this body, went to the Senate, and was passed by that body. Conferees were appointed, and the conferees worked on the matter for a good while trying to iron out differences in such a way as to eventually make the act actuarilly sound. I hope we did a pretty fair job. Time alone will tell.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, I believe, is justified in criticizing the way the act had been administered. As a matter of fact no one seemed to be satisfied with the way the act had been administered. After we passed the revised bill I arranged for a joint meeting of the Committees on Agriculture of the House and the Senate; and we invited Judge Jones, the War Food Administrator, to appear. He did. We gave him our views with reference to the administration of the act and he promised to see that our suggestions were carried out; and I have hopes that if we keep an eye on things and see that the act is administered as we think it should be administered, that by the time we are through the probationary period the act will be upon an actuarially sound basis. It would be a foolish thing for us to kill the act at this time by failure to make the necessary appropriation. It would be tantamount to saying that we did not know what we were doing a few weeks ago when we passed the act. Remember both political parties declared for crop insurance in their platforms last year. In response, not only to these declarations, but to the demands of thousands of farmers, crop insurance was revived. Are we willing at this time, before the act has been put into operation and tested, to give it a death stab in the back by failure to appropriate the funds to put the act into operation? I do not believe the House will do such a foolish thing.

We have, I believe, worked out a pretty fair crop-insurance bill. We did this knowing that we were embarking upon a new and untried undertaking. Let us give the act a fair and honest test. If, during the probationary period provided for in the act, we fail to place crop insurance upon an actuarially sound basis, I am afraid crop insurance in this country will be dead for a long time. I am anxious to give the venture a fair test. I believe the great majority of the Members feel the same way.

(Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] was on the floor, three statements were made that do not dovetail and they are, as a matter of fact, inconsistent with each other in connection with this crop insurance plan.

The first statement was that it was not the fault of the management, but it was the fault of the weather, that caused the failure and the loss of money. The second statement was that the old-line insurance companies could not undertake to establish crop insurance; they would not dare do it, and if they did do it the premiums they would charge the farmers would be so high that the farmers could not afford to pay them. The third statement was that within the next 3 years, with this further experimenting, we are going to establish this crop-insurance program on a sound actuarial basis.

I just wonder how you are going to place those three statements together and make sense out of them. They just do not make sense, because it is an impossible thing to control the weather, and it is an impossible thing to place this Government insurance of crops on a sound actuarial basis unless you charge rates that will be so high the farmers will be unable to pay them.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I just want to state to the gentleman that the law provides that at the end of the probationary period, the premiums shall be divided pro rata among those suffering loss. It may not be actuarially sound, but it will certainly be self-supporting.

Mr. MASON. If that is true those premiums will be so high that they could also be established by the old-line insurance companies.

Mr. COOLEY. No. I may say that no old-line company in America would dare undertake to write this type of insurance. They do write hail insurance and certain specific kinds of insurance, but no com-

pany would undertake to write an all-risk insurance.

Mr. MASON. Why? Because they would have to charge premiums so high that the farmers would be unable to pay them.

Mr. COOLEY. No. In the first place, they would not be able to obtain the data necessary as a basis for this type of program.

Mr. MASON. Yet the gentleman expects to gather that data during the next 3 years so the Government can carry it on.

Mr. COOLEY. No. They have already had 4 or 5 years to collect the data. They are not authorized to embark upon any insurance program until sufficient data has been collected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, as one member of the crop insurance subcommittee I should like to make a few observations. First, there are no old line insurance companies or any new insurance companies of any kind that will go into this over-all crop insurance program. Secondly, may I say that the gentleman, Mr. J. Carl Wright, who is in charge as Director of the crop-insurance program has had 10 years insurance experience. Two years ago he made recommendations for a number of these changes which we adopted recently. He has actually been in charge as Director only 1 year, and during the time he has been in charge he had to administer the law as it had been enacted by the Congress, cooperating with the members of this special subcommittee. The Director worked with us on the bill and numerous changes were made according to his suggestions.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I call the attention of the membership on both sides to the fact that crop insurance was endorsed by both the Democratic and the Republican Parties in their last conventions, and it was written into their platforms. In pursuance of that mandate from the Democratic and the Republican conventions, we wrote this insurance act.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to correct the gentleman, because I do not think he would want to leave in the RECORD that this is an over-all crop insurance plan. I would also like to take the time to correct our good chairman by saying that I do not think my party has ever endorsed the wheat and the cotton crop insurance plan. They did endorse crop insurance, and that is one thing that has caused considerable trouble in this whole insurance program; we are just taking three crops—wheat, cotton, and flax—representing around 10 to 20 percent of the national farm income, and we are telling all the rest of the farmers to get along the best they can. If this insurance is needed why not insure all the farmers not just the wheat and cotton farmers?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the Republican platform contains a declaration in favor of crop insurance, and so does the Democratic platform. It was pursuant to both of those mandates that we took action back in December to revive crop insurance.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I must decline to yield further.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I want to correct the RECORD.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Just because the ranking member of the Republican committee happens to be from a wheat section and just because he wants to play ball with these cotton boys is no reason to mislead or deceive anyone and say that the Republican Party is committed to a wheat-, flax-, and cotton-insurance program when the party went on record for a crop-insurance program. This is just one more example of New Deal legislation for the few at the expense of the many. This legislation will not help the war-food program and it is doubtful if there will be any insurance of even wheat, flax, or cotton this year.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I do not yield further and I thank the gentleman for his observation. I believe, however, that the Republican Party does stand for something.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Surely they stand for crop insurance and not just wheat, cotton, and flax insurance.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. And I believe that both parties endorse crop insurance, and I think that eventually the farmers of all types will have crop insurance, which I believe the gentleman from Wisconsin will agree with.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object to the request of the gentleman from Texas, but I serve notice on the House that the Republicans are trying to have a conference this afternoon and that I am going to object to any further requests to speak out of order because I think we ought to get along with the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time on this side, and we are ready to quit at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank both the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Missouri for this gracious consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I have made this request because of the peculiar American significance of this day. In these stirring times when the sons and daughters of every American State and territory, true to the type of the fighting stock of their fathers, are writing their fame with their deeds on many foreign fields, we often reflect upon inspiring incidents of our history.

We are all familiar with the Old North Church, with the ride of Paul Revere, with the fact that Thomas Jefferson from the fullness of his own mind wrote the Declaration of Independence, but I wish to bring to your attention, as has for many years been my custom, that the 2d day of March marks the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of what became the Republic of Texas and in later years the Lone Star State of the American Union.

It is natural that the sons of Texas fighting in the various offensives feel that in view of this history they have a double heritage, that two countries are theirs, that two flags are theirs, that two glorious histories are theirs. They may add to the glamour of Lexington and Concord the glory of the Alamo and San Jacinto. They know that the fires of patriotism burned in the breasts of Washington and Anthony Wayne and Israel Putnam and many other heroes of their day and time, but they realize also that freedom had worthy advocates in Houston and Austin and Travis and Bowie and Lamar and scores of others who have made resplendent the pages of our Texas history.

I would like to bring it to your attention that this is peculiarly American history. The President of the provisional Republic of Texas hailed from New Jersey. One of the Presidents came from Virginia. One came from Georgia, and the last President of the Republic of Texas in the 9 years of its existence, and the one in my judgment most responsible for the annexation of Texas to the Union, was Anson Jones, who came from the State of Massachusetts, which is the home State of our beloved majority and minority leaders.

Among the annals of American history nothing is more stirring or tends more to make our blood tingle with pride as it courses through our veins than the immortal document that Travis wrote from the Alamo, where each and every one of that brave little band died in attestation of the sincerity of his words. That letter still exists, and I hope I may have the time to quote it now that you may add it to your store of inspiring American documents. These

were his words, and they were addressed to all Americans throughout the world:

Fellow citizens and compatriots, I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Ana. I have sustained a continued bombardment for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise, the garrison is to be put to the sword if the fort is taken. I have answered the summons with a cannon shot and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender nor retreat. Then I call upon you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and everything dear to the American character to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily, which will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in 4 or 5 days. Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and to die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death.

Travis and every one of his little band perished in the walls of the Alamo.

Today, as the boys of the Lone Star State join with the boys from the North and the South and the East and the West in accomplishing wonderful victories on foreign fields for American arms, I am glad that we have a Nation united in brotherhood, and that we can all be proud of this Texas history, which from its beginning has also been American history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, does not the gentleman from Texas think it is a very wonderful tribute to the Mexican Nation, and to our own country as well, that now in session at Mexico City is a very eventful meeting, a meeting which bears testimony to the good feeling that has grown up through the years between our country and the great peoples below the Rio Grande?

Mr. LANHAM. It is a matter of great gratification to us all that the good-neighbor policy and the good-neighbor spirit are bringing together and solidifying more and more the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCORMACK] having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration H. R. 2374, the first deficiency appropriation bill, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

TO INCREASE THE DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 2404) to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes; and that the minority may have the same time within which to file minority views..

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks made in Committee of the Whole a brief letter from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on the subject under discussion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the remarks I made today, a letter to which I referred at that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to include an article from the Jersey Journal of February 27 by one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I ask unanimous consent to include a speech which I made at the Overseas Press Club annual banquet on March 1, 1945.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Miss Marian Randall, executive director of the Visiting Nurses Service of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a letter from Mr. McDonald, of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after all other business today I may be allowed to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

(*Legislative day of Monday, February 26, 1945*)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we invoke the blessings of Thy presence and Thy power as we continue to go forth upon a day ladened with tasks and responsibilities which challenge the consecration of our noblest manhood.

We thank Thee for the life and character of Thy servant who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and whose sun went down while it was yet day, only to rise again in heavenly blessedness.

Grant unto the bereaved and sorrowing the consolations of Thy presence and the glad assurance that his name will be forever enshrined among those whose minds and hearts were inspired by Thy grace to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with the Lord their God.

We pray that Thou wilt also so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, and may we live and labor in faith and in faithfulness for the coming of that day when the whole earth will be illumined with the radiant splendor of the Prince of Peace.

Hear us in the name of the Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 2, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF A BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 2, 1945, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 35) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

REFERENCE OF NOMINATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that any nominations sent to the Senate today by the President may be properly referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States nominating Fred M. Vinson, of Kentucky, to be Federal Loan Administrator, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEATH OF SENATOR MOSES, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senate has been saddened again by the news of the death of one of our colleagues, a man who had been permitted to serve in the Senate for only a couple of months, but who, I am sure, if he had been spared to continue his service here, would have given further evidence of his loyalty to the people and his ability in advocating their cause.

Senator MOSES was three times Governor of his State, and his record in that office was so outstanding that the people of North Dakota elected him to this body at the election last November.

The first time I ever saw Senator MOSES, then Governor of his State, he was a perfect picture of vigorous, virile manhood. His death only illustrates that the strongest among us may be taken unawares.

We all grieve over the death of Senator MOSES. We had looked forward to his service in the Senate with great pleasure and anticipation, and it is a source of profound regret to me, as I am sure it is to all of us, that he has been stricken so early in his legislative service here among us.

His family and his friends in the State of North Dakota have our deepest sympathy, and for his soul we wish that repose to which it is entitled after a busy and useful life on earth.

Mr. President, in view of these circumstances, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 91) was read by the Chief Clerk, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN MOSES, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy hereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the second resolving clause, the Chair appoints the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. As a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator from North Dakota, I move that the Senate recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 26), 1945:

FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATOR

Hon. Fred M. Vinson, of Kentucky, to be Federal Loan Administrator.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Christ, who art the Lamb in the midst of the throne, we lift our prayer to Thee in penitence and in supplication. Make our hearts responsive with that love which honors law and labors for brotherhood. Inspire us with lessons in the life which translate feeling into sacrificial and heroic service. Enlarge our capacity to be more thoughtful, more hopeful, and more determined as the forces of liberty hurl back the cohorts of evil. In our vision of a liberated future, grant that a consecrated manhood and womanhood may ever assume the obligations of a righteous statesmanship, that no unholy compromises may work into our legislation or stain our statute books. Incline Thine ear, O Lord, and hear our prayer for an unconquerable faith with a forward daring which makes a contagion of power for the release of a broken world. We pray that the Divine Presence may be with our Speaker and guide the Congress in all its ways. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 2, 1945, was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article by former Senator Lenroot. This exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing and I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost of printing will be $93.60. Notwithstanding the extra cost, I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Nothwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by my colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.)

(Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.)

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Newsweek.)

(Mr. MANASCO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects; in one to include a resolution and in the other an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an Associated Press dispatch.)

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.)

(Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Reader's Digest.)

(Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an article from the United States News.)

THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

THE BYRNES CURFEW ORDER

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BUNKER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

LABOR PROBLEMS IN COAL PRODUCTION—IT IS UP TO CONGRESS

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GATHINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AT MEXICO CITY

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hail the latest development at Mexico City as a new Monroe Doctrine, a new good-neighbor policy, and a probable indication of or forerunner of things to come. This hemisphere has heretofore been guaranteed against encroachment from without by our country alone. When this agreement becomes effective, that guaranty will be increased to the extent that this hemisphere will be guaranteed against encroachment from within as well as from without, not by our country alone but by at least 20 American republics. Appreciated though the present guaranty has been, this additional one can but very greatly add to the security and the stability of all American countries and to the contentment, happiness, and success of their people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EARTHMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a news item.

Mr. MAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief by the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, of Philadelphia, Pa., on the constitutionality of the drafting-of-nurses legislation.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by DeWitt L. Pyburn, director of department of public works, State of Louisiana, and also an address by Leo M. Odom, chief of engineers, department of public works, Louisiana.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James Francis O'Connor, late a Representative from the State of Montana, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives", pursuant to Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, and Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 13, 1945, $26,000: *Provided,* That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid).

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount shall

be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49. Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1945", $175,000.

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1945", $493,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, furniture and repairs, 1945", $5,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945", $3,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1945", $4,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, Revision of the Laws, 1945", $500.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, payment for certain services, 1945", $750.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, prepa-

ration of the new edition of the United States Code, 1945", $1,300.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, House of Representatives, 1945", $630.

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses, special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol power plant: For an additional amount for lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, $24,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office For Emergency Management

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for "Employment office facilities and services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,567,400.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, $6,235,000: *Provided,* That this additional appropriation shall be subject to all of the provisions of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, except as to the limitation upon traveling expenses, which is hereby increased by $567,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Federal Security Agency

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including the objects specified under this

head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000: *Provided*, That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C. 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and

resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing payments as in such section provided.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, $225,000.

Federal Trade Commission

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon travel expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, is hereby increased to $110,868.

Federal Works Agency

office of the administrator

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be

available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided,* That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, etc.," as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 75, Seventy-ninth Congress, $24,149.79.

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head

in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $15,000,000.

Strategic highway network: For an additional amount for the strategic highway network, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the Act approved February 24, 1945 (Public, Numbered 4, Seventy-ninth Congress), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than ten persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Regulating accounts: The transfer during the fiscal year 1945 of not to exceed $15,000 from the appropriation "Regulating accounts", to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" is hereby authorized.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable

provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, of which amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Penalty mail: For an additional amount for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, $37,250.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services," fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,575,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1945, $1,959,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year

1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $110,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $84,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for "Enforcement of safety regulations", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $23,000.

Technical development: For an additional amount for "Technical development", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $42,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for "Office force", fiscal year 1945, $30,000.

Appropriations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1945 available for salaries shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001),

and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $100,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to $1,240,086.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, Seventy-eighth Congress), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $18,000.

War Relocation Authority

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority

in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount for payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, fiscal year 1945, $582.89: *Provided,* That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Indian Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,300.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, fiscal year 1945, $38,000 (operation and maintenance collections), together with $25,000 (power revenues), from which total amounts expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance

with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, $63,000.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, fiscal year 1945, $9,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, fiscal year 1945, $5,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year 1945, $1,050, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

Bureau of Reclamation

general fund, construction

Colorado River project, Texas: For an additional amount for continuation of construction, Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner, under the same

conditions, and for the same purposes as the appropriation for this project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Printing and binding, and so forth: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, and so forth", to be used for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, fiscal year 1945, $26,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, $97.50.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service, fiscal years 1944 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head "General provisions", contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

Naval Establishment

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claim for damage: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries sustained by an inhabitant of a foreign country, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d–224i), as fully set forth in House Document No. 73, Seventy-ninth Congress, $6,488.40.

Naval Research Laboratory, 1945, $525,000;

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, $325,000;

Fleet training, Navy, 1945, $120,000;

Libraries, Navy, 1945, $234,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945, $679,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945, $600,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945, $755,000,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $25,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $165,000,000.

Transportation of things, Navy, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $40,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $215,927,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer to this appropriation $1,387,000 from the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945", $10,000,000 from the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1945", $500,000 from the appropriation "Instruction, Navy,

1945", and $27,186,000 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945".

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944, $15,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $22,700,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $2,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, upon expenses of operation, maintenance, and so forth, of defense housing projects is hereby increased to $5,000,000.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts under the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", for public-works equipment, materials, and construction, including collateral public-works items, in the amount of $114,300,000, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, which authority shall be additional to that granted under the same head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945.

No part of the appropriations or contract authorization in this Act under the Navy Department shall be used for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequent to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary as a permanent establishment, and, in

that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary may approve: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations or contract authorization may be used for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

Permanent construction:

For commissioned officer, $10,000.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $7,500.

For enlisted man, $6,000.

Temporary construction:

For commissioned officer, $7,500.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $5,000.

For enlisted man, $3,500.

The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation or contract authorization shall not exceed 4 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945, $35,210,000..

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for "Salaries of inspectors", fiscal year 1945, $390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $140,000, and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation. The limitation on the amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings, in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $15,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for "Passport agencies", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,500,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1945: The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $80,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Rio Grande bank protection project: For the Rio Grande bank protection project in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas, to be performed in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties with Mexico and in general accordance with the engineering plan contained in the report of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, dated March 18, 1942, entitled "Report on Rio Grande Bank Protection Project", on file with the Department of State, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277b), including the objects specified under the head "International obligations, construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $50,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation

may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: *Provided further*, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 per centum of the actual construction cost thereof in money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satisfactory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: *And provided further*, That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for

temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), $30,000,000.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: There is hereby appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1946, such amount not exceeding $15,000,000 as may be necessary to make the refunds, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the

recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity: *Provided,* That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United

States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713): *Provided*, That hereafter any collection which otherwise would be for depositing to the credit of an appropriation where such appropriation has lapsed and the balance reverted to the surplus fund shall be deposited for covering into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $90,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $42,070 additional for stationery, $3,500,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, on the

amount which may be expended for travel, is hereby increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $45,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,500.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $815,000: *Provided,* That the limitation contained in such appropriation upon the amount which may be expended for stationery, is hereby increased from $2,900 to $3,900.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1945, $2,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, $141,537.36.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense", may be increased by not to exceed 35 per centum and the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army" (subhead—"Barracks and quarters, Army"), may be increased by not to exceed 15 per centum, by transfers, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, from any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1945 (except the appropriations "National Guard",

"Organized Reserves", "Reserve Officers' Training Corps", and "Expenses, Army of the Philippines"), and, in addition, the words "10 per centum" appearing in said section 3 are changed to read "20 per centum" wherever appearing therein.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Contingent expenses, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Printing and binding, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Corps of Engineers

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,

fiscal year 1945, for "Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,400.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management, War Shipping Administration, $293.64;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $35;

Selective Service System, $50;

Federal Security Agency, $605.50;

Federal Works Agency, $355.67;

Department of Agriculture, $708.63;

War Food Administration, $120;

Department of Commerce, $33;

Department of the Interior, $908.14;

Department of Justice, $196.77;

Navy Department, $41,072.27;

Post Office Department, $1,567.26;

In all, $45,945.88.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies:

War Department, $1,000;

Navy Department, $10,119.57;

In all, $11,119.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs

of suits, which have been rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 87, under the following agencies:

Federal Security Agency, National Youth Administration, $629;

Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, $5,523.92;

War Department, $12,252.56;

In all, $18,405.48, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered

by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 85, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, $36,957.98;

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, $19,803.25;

Department of the Interior, Indians, $5,024,842.34;

Navy Department, $7,507.67;

War Department, $320,463.16;

In all, $5,409,574.40, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, in excess of $500, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years,

unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $568.85.

Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $1,008.18.

For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee), $20,053.75.

Independent Offices: For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $3,759.87.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $638.48.

For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $759.18.

For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $1,260.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,472.67.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $6,248.88.

Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $689.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,316.75.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $3,777.

Department of Commerce: For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $3,222.06.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,740.59.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $912.32.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,382.98.

Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $581.88.

For Indian Service supply fund, $947.61.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), $21,772.57.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $1,084.

Department of Justice: For medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, $830.10.

Navy Department: For naval emergency fund. $2,918.19.

For Naval Research Laboratory, $31,554.90.

For Naval Reserve, $1,062.33.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $233,848.82.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $2,316.45.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $51,394.46.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $87,038.39.

For Medical Department, Navy, $4,786.22.

For care of the dead, Navy, $13,362.66.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,833.14.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,309.27.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $30,489.31.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,252.63.

For aviation, Navy, $1,463,916.95.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, $323,163.23.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For domestic air-mail service, $6,992.

For foreign air-mail transportation, $606,891.79.

For Rural Delivery Service, $550.

Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, $1,065.62.

Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $3,500.63.

For uniforms and equipment, White House Police, $790.67.

War Department: For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $17,650.96.

For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $3,850.56.

For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $651.64.

For pay of the Army, $892.20.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $1,763.83.

Total, audited claims, section 204, $2,984,873.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-

pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1844 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 83, $770.78.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause

shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Calendar No. 113

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

[Report No. 114]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Calendar No. 113

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

[Report No. 114]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1945
Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 23 (legislative day, March 16), 1945, by Mr. MCKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Martha M. Maloney, widow of Francis T. Maloney, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut, $10,000.

For payment to Ethel J. Moses, widow of John Moses, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, $10,000.

Office of the Vice President: Beginning April 1, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $15,420 to $19,440 per annum, the necessary additional amount to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for clerical assistance and readjustment of present salaries in the disbursing office at the rate of $5,020 per annum (including $1,000 additional for the financial clerk so long as the position is held by the present incumbent), so much as may be necessary from April 1 to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1945.

For payment to the estate of William H. Crichton

Clarke, deceased for services rendered by the said William H. Crichton Clarke during the fiscal year 1942, as counsel to the special committee of the Senate established pursuant to S. Res. 298, Seventy-sixth Congress, to study and survey the problems of American small business enterprises, $1,000, payable from the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations, Senate, fiscal year 1945".

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1945", $200,000.

"Contingent expenses, reporting, debates and proceedings, Senate, 1945", $4,785.

"Contingent expenses, cleaning furniture, Senate", $300.

"Contingent expenses, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Senate, 1945", $3,000.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, Senate, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, Senate, 1945" $630.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James Francis O'Connor, late a Representative from the State of Montana, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives", pursuant to Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, and Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 13, 1945, $26,000: *Provided*, That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid).

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount shall be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49. Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1945", $175,000.

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1945", $493,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, furniture and repairs, 1945", $5,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945", $3,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1945", $4,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, Revision of the Laws, 1945", $500.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, payment for certain services, 1945", $750.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, preparation of the new edition of the United States Code, 1945", $1,300.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, House of Representatives, 1945", $630.

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses, special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Numbered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia", approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, $5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol power plant: For an additional amount for

lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, $24,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office For Emergency Management

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for "Employment office facilities and services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,567,400.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~$6,235,000~~ *$6,800,000*: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall be subject to all of the provisions of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, except as to the limitation upon traveling expenses, which is hereby increased by $567,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent

children and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000: *Provided,* That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C. 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing payments as in such section provided.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $996,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, $225,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independ-

ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon travel expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, is hereby increased to $110,868.

Federal Works Agency

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided,* That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage

to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, etc.," as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 19, and* House Document Numbered 75, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~$24,149.79~~ *$69,452.65.*

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $15,000,000.

Strategic highway network: For an additional amount for the strategic highway network, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the Act approved February 24, 1945 (Public, Numbered 4, Seventy-ninth Congress), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than ten persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,

only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Regulating accounts: The transfer during the fiscal year 1945 of not to exceed $15,000 from the appropriation "Regulating accounts", to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" is hereby authorized.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, $667,500.

Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, including not to exceed $2,195,000 for the construction and equipment of auxiliary flight research stations on sites elsewhere, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the acquisition of land (not to exceed a total of one hundred acres) and rights-of-way and the construction of connections to public utilities necessary therefor, $4,100,000, to be available until expended.

Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio:

For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,540,000, to be available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, of which amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 3, 1945: *Provided,* That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either department is not paramount,

~~shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.~~

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Penalty mail: For an additional amount for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, $37,250.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services," fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,575,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.

District of Columbia

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the corporation counsel: For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500, and the limitation of $3,000 in said appropriation which may be paid for the settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $4,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including construction of a new ice plant, $31,500.

Public Welfare

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $6,000 to each such institution.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1945, $1,959,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, fiscal year 1945, to be consolidated with the sum of $24,250,000 made available for salaries and other administrative expenses under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $250,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $110,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $84,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for "Enforcement of safety regulations", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $23,000.

Technical development: For an additional amount for "Technical development", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $42,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for "Office force", fiscal year 1945, $30,000.

Appropriations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1945 available for salaries shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $100,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to $1,240,086.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, Seventy-eighth Congress), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects

specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~$18,000~~ *$36,000.*

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making a survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands which may require the assistance of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and the purchase of three automobiles, one of which may be purchased at a price of not to exceed $3,000, $80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: Provided, That the High Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the progress and findings of the survey.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on

the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount for payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, fiscal year 1945, $582.89: *Provided,* That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Indian Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,300.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, $114,400, reimbursable, of which amount $104,400 shall be paid to the Buckeye Irrigation Company and $10,000 shall be paid to the Arlington Canal Company: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until appropriate contracts shall have been executed by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Buckeye Irrigation Company and the Arlington Canal Company:

Provided further, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until (a) an appropriate contract providing for repayment of the proportionate amount properly chargeable to non-Indian lands in the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District shall have been executed by the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and (b) an appropriate resolution shall have been adopted by the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council consenting to the charge of the proportionate amount of the sum herein appropriated as construction costs against all Indian lands within the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project, subject to the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1932 (25 U. S. C. 386a).

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, fiscal year 1945, $38,000 (operation and maintenance collections), together with $25,000 (power revenues), from which total amounts expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, $63,000.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, fiscal year 1945, $9,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount ex-

penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, fiscal year 1945, $5,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year 1945, $1,050, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

EDUCATION

For support and education of Indian pupils in non-reservation boarding schools, fiscal year 1945, $47,625, to be added to the appropriation of $2,627,620 for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and to be available for the following schools:

Phoenix, Arizona: $32,375; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $163,475 to $195,850; and the number of pupils from four hundred and twenty-five to five hundred and fifty;

Chemawa, Oregon: $15,250; and the amount available

for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $159,475 to $174,725; and the number of pupils from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred and twenty-five.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Colorado River project, Texas: For an additional amount for continuation of construction, Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner, under the same conditions, and for the same purposes as the appropriation for this project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Printing and binding, and so forth: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, and so forth", to be used for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, fiscal year 1945, $26,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 21, and* House Document Numbered 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~$97.50~~ *$159.50.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service, fiscal years 1944 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head "General provisions", contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claim for damage: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries sustained by an inhabitant of a foreign country, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the

Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d–224i), as fully set forth in House Document No. 73, Seventy-ninth Congress, $6,488.40.

Naval Research Laboratory, 1945, $525,000;

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, $325,000;

Fleet training, Navy, 1945, $120,000;

Libraries, Navy, 1945, $234,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945, $679,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945, $600,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945, $755,000,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $25,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $165,000,000.

Transportation of things, Navy, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $40,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $215,927,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer to this appropriation $1,387,000 from the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945", $10,000,000 from the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1945", $500,000 from the appropriation "Instruction, Navy, 1945", and $27,186,000 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945".

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944, $15,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $22,700,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $2,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, upon expenses of operation, maintenance, and so forth, of defense housing projects is hereby increased to $5,000,000.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts under the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", for public-works equipment, materials, and construction, including collateral public-works items, in the amount of $114,300,000, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, which authority shall be additional to that granted

under the same head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945.

No part of the appropriations or contract authorization in this Act under the Navy Department shall be used for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequent to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary may approve: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations or contract authorization may be used for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

Permanent construction:

For commissioned officer, $10,000.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $7,500.

For enlisted man, $6,000.

Temporary construction:

For commissioned officer, $7,500.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $5,000.

For enlisted man, $3,500.

The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation or contract authorization shall not exceed 4 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945, $35,210,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Field Service, Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for "Salaries of inspectors", fiscal year 1945, $390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", $1,855,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in

the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided,* That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, *and including the purchase of two used passenger automobiles,* ~~$140,000~~ *$155,000,* ~~and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation.~~ The limitation on the amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings, in the appropriation under this head in the

Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $15,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for "Passport agencies", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,500,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1945: The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $80,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Rio Grande bank protection project: For the Rio Grande bank protection project in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas, to be performed in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties with Mexico and in general

accordance with the engineering plan contained in the report of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, dated March 18, 1942, entitled "Report on Rio Grande Bank Protection Project", on file with the Department of State, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277b), including the objects specified under the head "International obligations, construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $50,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further,* That this appropriation may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: *Provided further,* That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 per centum of the actual construction cost thereof in

money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satisfactory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: *And provided further*, That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share

of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), $256,764,881.04.

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), $30,000,000.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: There is hereby appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1946, such amount not exceeding $15,000,000 as may be necessary to make the refunds, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act: and to refund any

amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity: *Provided,* That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have

been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713): *Provided,* That hereafter any collection which otherwise would be for depositing to the credit of an appropriation where such appropriation has lapsed and the balance reverted to the surplus fund shall be deposited for covering into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $90,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $42,070 additional for stationery, $3,500,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel, is hereby increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $45,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,500.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $815,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in such appropriation upon the amount which may be expended for stationery, is hereby increased from $2,900 to $3,900.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1945, $2,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 17, and* House Document Numbered 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~$141,537.36~~ *$249,590.32.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense", may be increased by not to exceed 35 per centum and the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army" (subhead—"Barracks and quarters, Army"), may be increased by not to exceed 15 per centum, by transfers, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, from any of the

appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1945 (except the appropriations "National Guard", "Organized Reserves", "Reserve Officers' Training Corps", and "Expenses, Army of the Philippines"), and, in addition, the words "10 per centum" appearing in said section 3 are changed to read "20 per centum" wherever appearing therein.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Contingent expenses, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Printing and binding, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Corps of Engineers

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general", including the ob-

jects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $2,000,000: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be impounded or held in reserve, but shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, including those projects in the Missouri River Basin and Central Valley, California.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,400.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims

arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management, War Shipping Administration, $293.64;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $35;

Selective Service System, $50;

Federal Security Agency, $605.50;

Federal Works Agency, $355.67;

Department of Agriculture, $708.63;

War Food Administration, $120;

Department of Commerce, $33;

Department of the Interior, $908.14;

Department of Justice, $196.77;

Navy Department, $41,072.27;

Post Office Department, $1,567.26;

In all, $45,945.88.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to

provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 18, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Shipping Administration, $32.50;

Independent Office:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $12.50;

Federal Works Agency, $149.03;

National Housing Agency, $985.20;

Department of Agriculture, $581.73;

War Food Administration, $72.29;

Department of the Interior, $396.37;

Navy Department, $11,616.01;

In all, $13,845.63.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging

to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies:

War Department, $1,000;

Navy Department, $10,119.57;

In all, $11,119.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 22, and* House Document Numbered 87, under the following agencies:

Federal Security Agency, National Youth Administration, $629;

Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, $5,523.92;

War Department, ~~$12,252.56~~ *$22,262.56*;

In all, ~~$18,405.48~~ *$28,415.48*, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of final judgment and decree in a special case rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved December 24, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 634, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, 56 Stat. 1259), as certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 20, under the Department of Agriculture, $5,808, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

~~(c)~~ *(d)* None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

~~(d)~~ *(e)* Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 23, and* House Document Numbered 85, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, $36,957.98;

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, $19,803.25;

Department of the Interior, Indians, $5,024,842.34;

Navy Department, $7,507.67;

Treasury Department, $2,832.24;

War Department, ~~$320,463.16~~ *$326,939.19*;

In all, ~~$5,409,574.40~~ *$5,418,882.67*, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest ~~or costs as and where specified in such judgments~~, *costs and amounts measured by interest in the case of David McD. Shearer, numbered 41829, as and where specified in such judgment.*

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

DITED CLAIMS

~~SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, in excess of $500, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years,~~

unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $568.85.

Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $1,008.18.

For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee), $20,053.75.

Independent Offices: For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $3,759.87.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $638.48.

For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $759.18.

For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $1,260.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,472.67.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $6,248.88.

~~**Department of Agriculture:** For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $689.~~

~~For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,316.75.~~

~~For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $3,777.~~

~~**Department of Commerce:** For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $3,222.06.~~

~~For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,740.59.~~

~~For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $912.32.~~

~~For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,382.98.~~

~~**Department of the Interior:** For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $581.88.~~

~~For Indian Service supply fund, $947.61.~~

~~For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), $21,772.57.~~

~~For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $1,084.~~

~~**Department of Justice:** For medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, $830.10.~~

~~**Navy Department:** For naval emergency fund, $2,918.19.~~

~~For Naval Research Laboratory, $31,554.90.~~

~~For Naval Reserve, $1,062.33.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $233,848.82.~~

~~For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $2,316.45.~~

~~For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $51,394.46.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $87,038.39.~~

~~For Medical Department, Navy, $4,786.22.~~

~~For care of the dead, Navy, $13,362.66.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,833.14.~~

~~For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,309.27.~~

~~For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $30,489.31.~~

~~For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,252.63.~~

~~For aviation, Navy, $1,463,916.95.~~

~~For general expenses, Marine Corps, $323,163.23.~~

~~**Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues):** For domestic air-mail service, $6,992.~~

~~For foreign air-mail transportation, $606,891.79.~~

~~For Rural Delivery Service, $550.~~

~~**Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign Service, $1,065.62.~~

~~**Treasury Department:** For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $3,500.63.~~

~~For uniforms and equipment, White House Police, $790.67.~~

~~**War Department:** For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $17,650.96.~~

~~For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $3,850.56.~~

~~For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $651.64.~~

~~For pay of the Army, $892.20.~~

~~For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $1,763.83.~~

~~Total, audited claims, section 204, $2,984,873.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.~~

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have

been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 88, and Senate Document Numbered 24, Seventy-ninth Congress, there are appropriated the sums of $2,697,740.06, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and $615,075.44 payable from postal revenues, in all, $3,312,815.50.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1844 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 83, $770.78.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 113

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

[Report No. 114]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24, 1945

Reported with amendments

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 141

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums and paragraphs are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in lieu of the corresponding sums and paragraphs contained in the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30,

1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 2, 1945, and as reported to the Senate on March 24, 1945, namely:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount shall be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

(Out of the postal revenues)

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", $1,855,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided,* That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 141

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MARCH 24, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 10, line 19, after the word "*Provided,*" insert: That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000: *Provided further,*

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 10, after line 5, insert:

Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned "Public Works Administration liquidation" appearing under the heading "Federal Works

Agency—Office of the Administrator", by striking out the words "until June 30, 1945" wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof "until June 30, 1946", and by inserting immediately following the words "during the fiscal year 1945" in the first paragraph the following words: "and not exceeding a total of $50,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946".

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 24, 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 9, after line 22, insert:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", is hereby increased to $343,340.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 24, 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 20, line 2, before the period insert: ; and of said appropriation not to exceed $200,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, New York, provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656)

3-24-45——E

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 12, line 2, after the word "annum" insert: , and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: *Provided,* That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to

the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided further,* That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further,* That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial transactions of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this Act.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Government obligations and notes secured by mortgages or purchase-money mortgages on farms, or contracts for the sale of farms not in excess of 65% of the normal land value; permit bond denominations in such amounts and maturities as may be determined by FCA; permit issuance of bonds secured by collateral prescribed by this Act. Amends the Emergency Farm Mortage Act of 1933 so as to make a positive requirement that, with one exception, the rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans shall be 1 percent higher than the rate of Federal land bank loans; require borrowers from the Land Bank Commissioner to agree to apply for Federal land bank loans to refinance their Commissioner loans if and when Federal land bank credit becomes available to them; extend it until July 1, 1947. Authorize FFMC to sell its Land-Bank-Commissioner-loan notes and mortgages to the land bank in the district where mortgaged properties are located. Amends the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans to veterans to purchase stock in cooperative associations where the purchase of such stock is required by Federal statute as an incident to obtaining a loan on which a guaranty is sought. The bill also contains a provision to amend the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 to authorize repayment of an additional $50,000,000 of capital stock subscribed to by the Treasury.

SENATE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 2374.

   The Senate Committee amendments provide:

   Office of Price Administration, $6,800,000 (House figure, $6,235,000);

   Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, $250,000 for AAA administrative expenses for the flax program;

   Treasury Department, $256,764,881.04 for restoration of CCC's capital impairment;

   Corps of Engineers, War Department, $2,000,000 for "Flood control, general, provided that no part shall be impounded or held in reserve, but shall be immediately available for planning and preliminary work in connection with post-war construction projects, including those in the Missouri River Basin and in Central Valley, Calif.; and

   Claims allowed by GAO, a new provision eliminating the itemized amounts and appropriating the total amounts under this heading for claims listed in H. Doc. 88 and S. Doc. 24, 79th Cong. Additional amounts for claims for damages to private property.

   For other provisions see Digests 36a, 39, and 40.

OT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 26.

BILLS INTRODUCED

2. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 2764, by Rep. Lea, Calif., to amend Sec. 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the utilization by freight forwarders of the services of common carriers by motor vehicles. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 2785)

3. IMPORTS. H. R. 2766, by Rep. Lewis, Ohio, to amend Sec. 1402, of title 19, U.S. Code, so as to require all customs duties on merchandise imported into the U.S. to be based upon the U. S. value thereof. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2785.)

14. APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 141, by Rep. Cannon, Mo., making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1945. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2785.)

15. TARIFF. H. R. 2767, by Rep. Lewis, Ohio, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, by withdrawing from the President power to decrease existing rates of duty or transferring any article from the dutiable to free list. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2785.)

16. VETERANS. H. R. 2768.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. MEAT DISTRIBUTION. Rep. Gardner, Ohio, inserted his letter to Economic Stabilization Director Davis relative to the meat situation, particularly "the discrimination between federally inspected slaughter houses and nonfederally inspected slaughter houses"(p. A1541).

Rep. Goodwin, Mass., inserted a Wakefield (Mass.) Daily Item editorial criticizing meat distribution in New England (p. A1565).

18. SURPLUS PROPERTY; SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Marcantonio, N. Y., inserted an American Labor Party statement proposing that surplus property be made available to small business and stating, "The Surplus Property Act of 1944 is preeminently sound, and if properly administered, will be workable." (pp. A1564-4).

19. RECLAMATION. Rep. Gearhart, Calif., inserted a Fresno (Calif.) Bee editorial favoring the Kings River (Calif.) project (p. A1566).

20. FOREIGN TRADE; CARTELS. Rep. Short, Mo., inserted Pres. J. Howard Pew's (Sun Oil Co.), address stating "The Widespread movement that recently has come to the front to cartelize world trade under government control through so-called trade accords is, in my opinion, the greatest danger now threatening economic progress in America" (pp. A1535-6), and also his address, "Cartels Threaten Economic Progress" (pp. A1535-7).

21. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lemke, N. Dak., including former Rep. Binderup's address, opposing the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. A1541-2).

Rep. Spence, Ky., inserted an American Farm Bureau Federation's communication and resolution favoring the Bretton Woods agreements (p. A1572).

22. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., inserted a Life Magazine article, "Un-American Activities: What Are They?" (pp. A1544-5).

23. BUREAUCRACY; FOOD PRODUCTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoffman, Mich., discussing WPB Chairman Krug's statement "There is a limit to what America can produce," and criticizing "bureaucratic" controls so that "there will be plenty to eat." (pp. A1567-8).

24. VETERANS. Rep. Bradley, Pa., inserted Dr. Loyal D. Odhner's address discussing vocational training for the physically handicapped veteran (pp. A1532-5).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

25. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946, H. R. 2689. House Appropriations Committee. (These hearings were distributed as soon as received pursuant to a distribution list that had been worked out with the bureaus and offices.)

Calendar No. 113

79TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 114

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

MARCH 24, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2374]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$2,338,877,125.62
Increase by Senate	273,837,952.69
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	2,612,715,078.31
Total estimates considered, including $18,559,965.75 submitted in Senate documents	2,650,735,428.31
The bill is under the estimates	38,020,350.00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Payments to widows of Senators $20,000.00

Salaries, Office of the Vice President:

It is recommended by the committee that the following amendment be added to the bill:

Office of the Vice President: Beginning April 1, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $15,420 to $19,440 per annum, the necessary additional amount to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

Office of the Secretary:

Disbursing office:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for clerical assistance and readjustment of present salaries in the disbursing office at the rate of $5,020 per annum (including $1,000 additional for the financial clerk so long as the position is held by the present incumbent), so much as may be necessary from April 1 to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1945.

Senate Small Business Committee:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

For payment to the estate of William H. Crichton Clarke, deceased, for services rendered by the said William H. Crichton Clarke during the fiscal year 1942, as counsel to the special committee of the Senate established pursuant to S. Res. 298, Seventy-sixth Congress, to study and survey the problems of American small business enterprises, $1,000, payable from the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations, Senate, fiscal year 1945."

War overtime pay:

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49):

Salaries, officers and employees, Senate	200,000.00
Reporting debates and proceedings, Senate	4,785.00
Cleaning furniture, Senate	300.00
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	3,000.00
Capitol Police Board, Senate	2,500.00
Joint Committee on Printing, Senate	630.00
Total, war overtime pay, Senate	211,215.00
Total Senate	231,215.00

National Memorial Stadium Commission..... $5,000.00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Numbered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia", approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, $5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

Executive Office of the President:

Office of Price Administration..... 565,000.00

(The amount recommended by the Committee is proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate and is to provide for the necessary rationing and enforcement staff required to administer a meat restriction order. The supply of meat available to civilian consumers in 1945 is estimated to be considerably less than that available in 1944 in the face of continuing increases in the demand. It was pointed out to the Committee that to provide equitable distribution of the meat available, restrictions on the slaughtering and distribution of meat are required.)

Federal Security Agency:

Social Security Board:

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration..... 996,000.00

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration:

Damage claims..... 45,302.86

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Salaries and expenses..... 667,500.00
Langley Field, Va., additional construction..... 4,100,000.00
Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, construction..... 5,540,000.00

Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics..... 10,307,500.00

National Housing Agency:

It is recommended by the Committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

National Mediation Board:

Arbitration and emergency boards $35,000.00

Because of the necessity for appointment of an unprecedented number of arbitration and emergency boards under provision of the Railway Labor Act during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1945, which will exhaust the funds appropriated for that fiscal year, additional funds are necessary to provide for expenses of boards which the National Mediation Board advises will be required during the last 3 months of the fiscal year.

District of Columbia:

General Administration:

Office of Corporation Counsel:

Payment of claims 1,500.00

Health Department:

Gallinger Hospital:

Alterations and repairs, including construction of new ice plant 31,500.00

Public Welfare:

Operating expenses, child care:

It is recommended that the following language be added to the bill:

Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $6,000 to each such institution.

Total, District of Columbia 33,000.00

Department of Agriculture:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources .. 250,000.00

(The purpose of this supplemental appropriation is to make available the sum of $250,000 to augment the limitation on administrative expenses for 1945 by the amount of estimated additional expenses to be incurred by county agricultural conservation associations in connection with the flax program. Those expenses will include (1) establishing flaxseed goals on approximately 250,000 farms, (2) informing producers of the provisions of the flax program and of the necessity for increasing production, and (3) obtaining seeded acreage to reach these goals.)

Interior Department:

Grazing Service, salaries and expenses 18,000.00

(The funds available to the Grazing Service for fire preparedness and fire fighting for this fiscal year amounted to $204,630—$140,630 for fire preparedness and $64,000 for actual fire fighting. The past season was one of high fire hazard, and the Grazing Service has through January 31, 1945, expended $100,069.86 for actual fire fighting, an excess of $36,069.86 over the amount

Interior Department—Continued.

allocated for that purpose. In order that the Grazing Service may carry on its fire-preparedness program as originally contemplated, which work must be done preliminary to the normal fire season, such as burning or plowing out thousands of miles of fire lanes, repair of equipment, placement and repair of tool caches and instructions to per diem guards, and the actual employment and training of a few temporary fire employees in May and June, the Service will require an additional appropriation of $36,000 to replace funds originally available for the fire-preparedness program but necessarily used for actual fire fighting.)

United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands:

Salaries and expenses $80,000.00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making a survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands which may require the assistance of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and the purchase of three automobiles, one of which may be purchased at a price of not to exceed $3,000, $80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: Provided, That the High Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the progress and findings of the survey.

(The committee in recommending an appropriation of $80,000 for the Office of the United States Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, which is $40,000 in excess of the Budget estimate did so on the basis that it is of paramount importance that the United States have a representative in the Philippines through whom can be funneled the many civilian matters needing attention, such as shipping to carry civilian goods, priorities for equipment, and other things looking to the rehabilitation of the Filipinos.)

Interior Department—Continued.

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Irrigation and drainage:

Settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona $114,400.00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph providing for the settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, be added to the bill:

For settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, $114,400, reimbursable, of which amount $104,400 shall be paid to the Buckeye Irrigation Company and $10,000 shall be paid to the Arlington Canal Company: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until appropriate contracts shall have been executed by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Buckeye Irrigation Company and the Arlington Canal Company: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until (a) an appropriate contract providing for repayment of the proportionate amount properly chargeable to non-Indian lands in the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District shall have been executed by the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and (b) an appropriate resolution shall have been adopted by the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council consenting to the charge of the proportionate amount of the sum herein appropriated as construction costs against all Indian lands within the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project, subject to the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1932 (25 U. S. C. 386a).

The purpose of the proposed appropriation is to provide funds for settlement of certain claims to water rights in the waters of the Gila River, Arizona, which arose following the completion of the Coolidge Dam.

The act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 475), authorized the construction of the Coolidge Dam as a part of the San Carlos irrigation project, and authorized the Secretary to "perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into force and effect; and the money hereby authorized to be appropriated shall be available for the acquiring of necessary right-of-way by purchase or judicial proceedings and for other purposes necessary in successfully prosecuting the work to complete the project."

Interior Department—Continued.

As a result of the construction of this dam and the diversion of the water of the Gila River for the irrigation of the lands of the San Carlos project, lands of the Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Arlington Canal Co. were deprived of certain water which they had hitherto taken from the Gila River. In 1929 the Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Arlington Canal Co. instituted an omnibus suit against various parties in the Gila, Salt, and Verde River Basins in Arizona. While the United States is not directly a party to this suit, the water right of the San Carlos project under its jurisdiction is involved.

It has been the unanimous view of those interested on the side of the San Carlos project that the determination of the water rights by litigation would have been financially burdensome to all concerned and that any decree which might be entered into would still leave many matters of importance unsettled. The settlement of these claims against the San Carlos project is unquestionably of much value to its water users and well worth the consideration involved.)

Education

Indian boarding schools:

Phoenix, Arizona	$32,375.00
Chemawa, Oregon	15,250.00
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	162,025.00
Total, Interior Department	260,025.00

Justice Department:

Damage claims	62.00

Post Office Department:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

Miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices 1,855,000.00

(To expedite the handling of an unprecedented volume of mail for our armed forces overseas the Post Office Department has established two postal concentration centers, one in New York, N. Y., and the other in Oakland, Calif.

Due to the manpower shortage in recent months, it has been impossible for the Post Office Department to recruit sufficient civilian personnel to handle properly the ever-increasing volume of mail in the two postal concentration centers and in post offices of over 100 of the larger industrial cities. This was particularly true during the past Christmas mailing season. Both the Army and Navy Departments are cooperating with the Post Office Department,

Post Office Department—Continued.

as emergencies arise, by detailing soldiers and sailors to post offices for assignment to mail-handling activities. The Post Office Department agreed to assume the cost of transportation, housing, and feeding of the military personnel while assigned to the Postal Service. The sum recommended will provide funds for this purpose.)

State Department:

Contingent expenses, including the purchase of two used passenger automobiles $15,000.00

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the contingent expense paragraph:

, and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation.

(Section 3678 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

except as otherwise provided by law sums appropriated for the various branches for expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made and for no others.

seems to prevent the Department from doing what the language deleted attempts to do.)

Treasury Department:

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation 256,764,881.04

It is recommended by the committee that the following item be added to the bill:

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), $256,764,881.04.

(Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), an act to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at $100,000,000, and for other purposes, and appraisal has been made of all assets and liabilities of the said Corporation as of March 31, 1944. As a result of such appraisal and on the basis of the cost, including nor more than 1 year of carrying charges of such assets to the Corporation, or the average market prices of such assets for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1944, whichever was less, it has been determined that the liabilities of the Corporation, including capital stock of $100,000,000, exceed the assets by an amount of $256,764,881.04.

The act cited above provides that in the event the net worth of the Corporation, as shown by the appraisal by the Secretary of the Treasury, is less than $100,000,000, the Secretary of

Treasury Department—Continued.

the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, shall restore the amount of such impairment. To enable the Secretary to make such payment there is authorized to be appropriated annually, commencing with the fiscal year 1938, an amount equal to any capital impairment found to exist by virtue of any appraisal.

This appropriation is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the above-mentioned act.)

War Department—military activities:

Damage claims $108,052.96

War Department—civil functions:

Corps of Engineers:

Flood control, general 2,000,000.00

The amount recommended by the committee is $1,000,000 in excess of the budget estimate contained in S. Doc. No. 10. It was developed at the hearings that the Bureau of the Budget in submitting the estimate of $1,000,000 eliminated all projects of advance planning in the Missouri Valley and Central Valley amounting to approximately $1,000,000. The committee in restoring the $1,000,000 disapproved by the Bureau of the Budget has added the following proviso to the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be impounded or held in reserve, but shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, including those projects in the Missouri River Basin and Central Valley, California.

The proposed allocation of the $2,000,000 recommended by the committee is as follows:

Project	*Amount*
Tyrone, Pa., local protection	$75,000
Harrisburg, Pa., local protection	60,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Roanoke River Basin, Va. and N. C	100,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Ga. and S. C	100,000
Shreveport, Red River, La., local protection	75,000
Arkansas River, local protection projects	275,000
Trinidad, Purgatoire River, Colo	50,000

War Department—civil functions—continued.

Garrison Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, N. Dak	$200,000
Oahe Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, S. Dak. and N. Dak	200,000
Missouri River, local protection projects	150,000
Mount Morris Reservoir, Genesee River, N. Y	100,000
Alamo Reservoir, Bill Williams River, Ariz	75,000
Holbrook, Little Colorado River, Ariz., local protection	15,000
Table Mountain Reservoir, Sacramento River Basin, Calif	100,000
Isabella Reservoir, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif	75,000
Kings River project, Pine Flat Reservoir and channel improvement, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif	100,000
Terminus Reservoir Kaweah River, Calif	75,000
Farmington Reservoir, Littlejohn Creek, Calif	75,000
Merced County project, San Joaquin	50,000
Redmond, Sevier River, Utah, local protection	25,000
Pajaro River, Calif., local protection	25,000
Total	2,000,000

Judgments and authorized claims:

Property damage claims	$13,845.63
Judgments, United States Courts	15,818.00
Judgments, Court of Claims	9,308.27
General Accounting Office claims	327,941.93
Total judgments and authorized claims	366,913.83
Total increase	273,837,952.69
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	2,612,715,078.31

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 56
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 27, 1945, for actions of Monday, March 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 2794-2802). Agreed to all committee amendments as reported and to committee-approved amendments providing that the limitation on the amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works be increased from $80,000,000 to $85,000,000 (p. 2801) and providing that the expenses of auditing Government-corporation transactions by GAO shall be borne out of appropriations to GAO, that each such corporation shall reimburse GAO for the audit, that GAO shall deposit such sums in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that no corporation funds shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit not already contracted for (pp. 2801-2). Agreed to Sen. McKellar's amendment to strike out the item for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (p. 2802), after Sen. McKellar stated that this was one five of "urgent" items which are included in H.J.Res. 141 (see item 2).

Sens. Burton, Ohio, McKellar, Tenn., Taft, Ohio, Bridges, N.H., and others discussed CCC's program and operations (pp. 2796-2800.).

2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945. Both Houses passed without amendment H.J.Res. 141, containing items of an urgent character and including the provision as contained in the first deficiency appropriation bill for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $1,080,050 (pp. 2802, 2816-8). This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the House Appropriations Committee (H.Rept. 384)(p. 2839). This measure will now be sent to the President.

3. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received the President's message concerning the United Nations conference at San Francisco on international organization and the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. To Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. (pp. 2802-4, 2837-9).

4. DEBT LIMIT. Passed without amendment H.R.2404, to increase the debt limit to $300,000,000,000 (including the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. (pp. 2804-6, 2810-14). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. POST-WAR AGRICULTURE. Received from the President the 1st report to the Governments of the United Nations by the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (pp. 2814-5). In his message the President stated, "The Interim Commission has done its work well. It has prepared a plan for a permanent international organization through which governments can pool and extend their knowledge and collaborate with each other in raising the standards of nutrition of their peoples and in establishing and maintaining an expanding prosperity for agriculture in all countries."

6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946, was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee (p. 2792).

7. WATER UTILIZATION. Continued debate on the Mexican Water Treaty (p. 2793).

8. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received an Oreg. Legislature resolution opposing the bills S. 460 and H.R. 1824, providing for the establishment of CVA, "or any... legislation that will deprive...Oregon...and its people of rights now existing... to control and use the waters within their borders for domestic use, irrigation and drainage...flood control" etc. To Commerce Committee. (pp. 2788-9.)

Both Houses

9. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received an Ariz. Legislature resolution urging legislation to compensate the State for the loss of taxes on public lands (pp. 2789, 2840).

10. CIGARETTE SUPPLY. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a letter from the Smaller Tobacco Manufacturers urging efforts to relieve the tobacco situation (pp. 2792-3).

11. MILITARY TRAINING. Received a S.C. American Legion Post resolution favoring universal military training (p. 2789).

12. MANPOWER. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted William Green's (AFofL) letter opposing the manpower bill, H.R.1752 (p. 2792).

13. FEDERAL-AID ROADS. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Wis. county officials resolution urging that Federal-aid funds for road improvement be made available under the direct supervision of local highway officials (p. 2790).

HOUSE

14. FOOD SUPPLY. Began debate on H.Res. 195, providing for a special committee to investigate supplies and shortages of food, especially meat (pp. 2829-36). Rep. Flannagan, Va., criticized the proposal to set up a special committee (pp. 2829-30). Rep. Cox, Ga., stated that "I thought.../the Agriculture Committee/ should be given the power...but my committee thought otherwise" (p. 2829). Rep. Hope, spoke favoring an investigation and stated that "we need...an over-all food administration" (p. 2830).

15. SUBSIDIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R.2775, to permit certain subsidy and loss operations, in the case of flour, without regard to the provision in the Emergency Price Control Act relating to less than maximum production (H.Rept. 394) (pp. 2839-40).

Please return to
LEGISLATIVE REPORTS AND SERVICE SECTION
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United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1945 No. 58

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, March 16, 1945)

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God above all, yet in all, e'en although it be a cross that raiseth us we seek the light of Thy face. On this holy week of the Passion, with its lonely, rugged cross against the sky lighting the ages with eternal splendor, we fain would rekindle the candles of devotion and sacrifice upon the inner altar of our heart.

Even amid the pressure of duty in these terrific days, wilt Thou restore our souls by the hush of solemn thoughts, by moments of insight when the veil on the face of mere things falls away, in hours of high resolve when life shall be quickened within, and when in the mastery of spiritual realities, earth and sense forgotten, eternal verities hold our silent spirits raptured and aflame. Make us the willing servants of the radiant dream for humanity that even a cross could not destroy. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, March 23, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Capper	Hayden
Austin	Chavez	Hickenlooper
Bailey	Connally	Hill
Ball	Cordon	Hoey
Bankhead	Donnell	Johnson, Calif.
Barkley	Downey	Johnson, Colo.
Bilbo	Ellender	Johnston, S.C.
Brewster	Fulbright	Kilgore
Bridges	George	La Follette
Briggs	Gerry	Langer
Burton	Guffey	Lucas
Bushfield	Gurney	McCarran
Byrd	Hart	McClellan
Capehart	Hatch	McFarland
McKellar	Reed	Vandenberg
McMahon	Revercomb	Wagner
Maybank	Saltonstall	Wheeler
Millikin	Shipstead	Wherry
Moore	Smith	White
Morse	Stewart	Wiley
Murdock	Taft	Willis
Murray	Taylor	Wilson
O'Daniel	Thomas, Utah	Young
O'Mahoney	Tobey	
Pepper	Tydings	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business with the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent on an inspection tour for the United States Navy.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent from the Senate on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on official business of the Senate as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is absent on official business of the Senate as a member of the committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Hon. James V. Heidinger, of Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 24, 1945, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 515. An act for the relief of Wallace Robertson, Henry Bowker, and Edward Parisian, and for other purposes; and

S. 525. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the United States naval training center, Farragut, Idaho, on July 10, 1944.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2625. A bill to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 2689. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2745. A bill to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings on a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties, held before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary during the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress; and

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the historical statement of the laws enacted and the regulations promulgated relating to veterans and their

dependents, with a complete statement regarding expenditures for hospital and domiciliary construction as a House document, and providing for additional copies thereof.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2126) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; and it was signed by the Vice President.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM MRS. JOHN MOSES, WIDOW OF THE LATE SENATOR MOSES, OF NORTH DAKOTA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter from Mrs. John Moses, widow of the late Senator from North Dakota, which the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

EISMARCK, N. DAK., *March 21, 1945.*

The Honorable SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The kindness and sympathy of the Members of the Senate were a consolation and comfort to me and the members of our family at the time of the death of my husband.

We particularly appreciated the courtesy and mark of respect accorded his memory by the delegation of a committee of Senators to attend his funeral; the kind assistance of Sergeant at Arms Wall Doxey; the resolutions adopted by the Senate in connection with my husband's death; and the beautiful floral remembrance.

I will appreciate it if you will extend to the officers and Members of the Senate the thanks of myself and the members of my family for their many courtesies and their expressions of sympathy and condolence.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. JOHN MOSES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letter will lie on the table.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, as in legislative session, the following business was transacted:

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 23d instant,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, reported it on March 24, 1945, with amendments and submitted a report (No. 114) thereon.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE FILED DURING THE RECESS—AMENDMENTS TO FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Under authority of the order of the 23d instant,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following notice in writing on March 24, 1945:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 9, after line 22, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from 'Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority,' is hereby increased to $343,840."

On page 10, after line 5, insert:

"Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned 'Public Works Administration liquidation' appearing under the heading 'Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator,' by striking out the words 'until June 30, 1945,' wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof 'until June 30, 1946,' and by inserting immediately following the words 'during the fiscal year 1945' in the first paragraph the following words: 'and not exceeding a total of $50,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946.'"

On page 10, line 19, after the word "*Provided,*" insert: "That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $95,000,000: *Provided further.*"

On page 12, line 2, after the word "annum" insert: "and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: *Provided,* That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided further,* That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further,* That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial transactions of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act."

On page 20, line 2, before the period insert: "and of said appropriation not to exceed $200,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, N. Y., provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656)."

Mr. McKELLAR, also, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted five amendments intended to be proposed to House bill 2374, the first deficiency appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION (S. Doc. No. 34)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of Price Administration amounting to $565,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF ALASKA GAME LAW.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 4 of the Alaska game law of January 13, 1925, as amended July 1, 1943, so as to provide clearly for the payment of compensation to members of the Alaska Game Commission while actually engaged in necessary investigations and hearings (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for the War Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Senate Joint Memorial 8

"*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:*

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

"Whereas there has been introduced and is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill for a public law, S. 460, introduced by Senator MITCHELL, of Washington, for the purpose of creating a Government corporation to be known as the Columbia Valley Authority, and another bill in the House of Representatives of the United States introduced by Representative RANKIN, H. R. 1824, for the purpose of dividing the United States into nine districts, one of which would be the Columbia Valley Authority; and if either is enacted into law, the States included in such districts, and particularly the State of Oregon, its political subdivisions, and all of its residents and inhabitants, will be further regimented and federally controlled in that the said authority will regulate and control the use of all of the waters within the State of Oregon in the following particulars:

"1. For domesic use, irrigation and drainage, mining, and other industrial purposes;

"2. For flood control;

"3. For navigation;

"4. For power; and

"Whereas the people of the Northwest, and particularly the State of Oregon, have already enjoyed extensive development of reclamation, irrigation, flood control, navigation, power, and other projects under existing Federal departments in cooperation with the States and their political subdivisions; and

"Whereas other extensive projects are now either authorized or planned by the same cooperative method, all of which recognize

Cigarette manufacturers have been deluged with letters from the biggest and most vitally essential war plants in the country—plants manufacturing munitions, guns, tanks, ships, and airplanes—begging them for supplies of cigarettes to provide their workers. They complain that without cigarettes, millions of man-hours of labor are wasted trying to find cigarettes and other tobacco products. We want to supply these vitally needed smokes.

We sincerly hope that we will have your cooperation in bringing about a clearer understanding on the part of the Government and the public of the essentials of the problem. If this organization can be of any assistance to you in your inquiry, please give us the opportunity to do so.

Yours very truly;

EDWARD F. RAGLAND,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The members of this organization are: The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.; Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation; A. A. Brugger & Son; Crimson Coach, Inc.; the Independent Tobacco Co.; Larus & Bro. Co., Inc.; John P. Lieberman & Co.; John Middleton, Inc.; Penn Tobacco Co., Inc.; Christian Peper Tobacco Co., Inc.; Scott Tobacco Co.; Scotten-Dillon Co.; Simpson, Studwell & Swick, Ltd.; Stephano Bros., Inc.; Tayor Bros., Inc.

THE BRIGHT FUTURE OF MANKIND—ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on March 12, 1945, in Madison Square Garden, New York, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO ALFRED E. SMITH BY JOHN S. BURKE

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address in tribute to the late Alfred E. Smith, delivered by John S. Burke at one hundred and sixty-first anniversary dinner of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick, on March 17, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONTRACT SETTLEMENTS — COMMENTS BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD comments on the work of the Office of Contract Settlement under Robert H. Hinckley, Director, as published in the bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENTS ON FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD quotations and excerpts from statements relating to the full employment bill, which appear in the Appendix.]

WORLD PEACE—EDITORIAL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HERALD

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial on the problem of world peace, published in the Rocky Mountain Herald of March 17, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MIDNIGHT CURFEW

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a newspaper report of March 23 on results of the Gallup Poll relative to the midnight curfew, which appears in the Appendix.]

BALANCING OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the New York Times relative to the possible contribution of foreign travel by Americans to the balancing of international exchange following the war, which appears in the Appendix.]

POST-WAR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS—ARTICLE FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article dealing with post-war economic problems, published in the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

WINNING THE PEACE—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "It Isn't Too Late To Win the Peace" by William Henry Chamberlin, from the Progressive of March 5, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MY PRAYER—BY MRS. CORA LOU ABART

[Mr. WHERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a prayer composed by Mrs. Cora Lou Abart, of Bassett, Nebr., which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McLeod, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 141) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TREATY WITH MEXICO RELATING TO THE UTILIZATION OF THE WATERS OF CERTAIN RIVERS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the treaty (Executive A, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, relating to the utilization of the waters of certain rivers, and (Executive H, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), a protocol supplementary to the treaty.

Mr. DOWNEY obtained the floor.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I feel sure that at the present time I have an open mind concerning the Mexican water treaty. However, I regret that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] should have said, as he is reported through the Associated Press as having said, that it would be a bad thing for the Senate to fail to ratify the agreement between Mexico and this country just before the United Nations delegates meet at San Francisco, that "aside from the merits of the treaty itself any such action would give rise to criticism in the country that the Senate is incapable of coming to a two-thirds agreement on international matters." It would seem to me that the treaty should be considered on its merits, and I agree with the Senator from Ohio that it should not be a partisan matter.

If the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] has made any effort to rally Republican strength behind the opposition to the treaty, I am not aware of it. The argument made by the Senator from New Jersey against the justice of the treaty as affecting this country is to me impressive.

I think it is unfortunate, too, that the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is reported to have said, "We could not afford to go to San Francisco without the water treaty having been ratified." The Senator from Texas indicated that he was ready to accept some reservations or amendments, but that he could not agree to a downright revision of the 1,500,000 acre-feet of water to be guaranteed to Mexico.

Those participating in the discussion of the treaty so far have not indicated to me that it is strictly an administration measure. Some of the strongest administration Senators are, I understand, opposing the treaty. It certainly does not become necessary for the Senate of the United States to make itself known to be a "rubber stamp" for any international treaty which may be submitted to it. So far as I am concerned, I should like to see consummated a treaty with Mexico concerning water rights on international rivers, but I do not feel like supporting a treaty which will result in our being too generous to Mexico, or to any other country, with our country's resources.

(Mr. DOWNEY resumed the speech begun by him on Friday last. After having spoken for about 40 minutes the following occurred:)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield for that purpose?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	O'Daniel
Austin	Hart	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Reed
Bankhead	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Barkley	Hill	Saltonstall
Bilbo	Hoey	Shipstead
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Briggs	Johnston, S.C.	Taft
Burton	Kilgore	Taylor.
Bushfield	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Langer	Tobey
Capehart	Lucas	Tydings
Capper	McCarran	Vandenberg
Chavez	McClellan	Wagner
Connally	McFarland	Wheeler
Cordon	McKellar	Wherry
Donnell	McMahon	White
Downey	Maybank	Wiley
Ellender	Millikin	Willis
Fulbright	Moore	Wilson
George	Morse	Young
Gerry	Murdock	
Guffey	Murray	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

(Mr. DOWNEY resumed his speech. After having spoken for about 1 hour and 25 minutes, he yielded the floor for the day for the consideration of the first deficiency appropriation bill and other business. Mr. DOWNEY's speech will be published entire after it shall have been concluded.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported House bill 2374, the first deficiency appropriations measure. I wonder if the Senator from California at this time would yield to me so that that bill may be considered. I do not think there will be anything controversial about it. The House expects to take a series of 3-day recesses, beginning on Wednesday next, and therefore the House cannot do any business after that time. The deficiency bill ought to be passed in time for the House to act upon it, or agree to any conference report that may be submitted, before that time. I wonder if the Senator from California will yield to me so I may move that the Senate consider the deficiency bill now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Tennessee for that purpose?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I will yield for that purpose, if I may receive unanimous consent to resume the floor after the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has had final action on the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I make no objection to the proposed procedure if there be no debate on the bill. If a long debate and discussion shall be launched over the bill, I shall object. I must insist that as a condition for taking it up, there be no long debate on the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know of any debate that may be expected on the bill. There was no controversy in committee, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. CONNALLY. Subject to that reservation, I shall not object, and, of course, I agree that the Senator from California may resume when action on the bill is completed.

Mr. DOWNEY. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee how long he thinks it will take to finish consideration of the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it will take only a few minutes.

Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 2374, the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of some of the minority members of the Committee on Appropriations whether there has been any substantial controversy respecting the bill, so far as they know?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BALL. So far as I know there were no seriously controversial items in the bill, and the full committee unanimously approved all the amendments contained in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is my understanding that there were no controversies about the bill. I do not believe there will be any controversy over the bill in the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator give a short explanation of the matter?

Mr. McKELLAR. This is the first deficiency appropriation bill, to take care of urgent deficiencies between now and July 1 which have been recommended and carefully examined by the Committee on Appropriations, and I think the Senate will find all the items correct and in order.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was:

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Martha M. Maloney, widow of Francis T. Maloney, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

For payment to Ethel J. Moses, widow of John Moses, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

Office of the Vice President: Beginning April 1, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $15,420 to $19,440 per annum, the necessary additional amount to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the legislative branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 16, to insert:

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for clerical assistance and readjustment of present salaries in the disbursing office at the rate of $5,020 per annum (including $1,000 additional for the financial clerk so long as the position is held by the present incumbent), so much as may be necessary from April 1 to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1945.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 24, to insert:

For payment to the estate of William H. Crichton Clarke, deceased, for services rendered by the said William H. Crichton Clarke during the fiscal year 1942, as counsel to the special committee of the Senate established pursuant to Senate Resolution 298, Seventy-sixth Congress, to study and survey the problems of American small business enterprises, $1,000, payable from the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations, Senate, fiscal year 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 7, to insert:

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1942 (Public Law 49), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1945," $200,000.

"Contingent expenses, reporting debates and proceedings, Senate, 1945," $4,785.

"Contingent expenses, cleaning furniture, Senate," $300.

"Contingent expenses, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Senate, 1945," $3,000.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, Senate, 1945," $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, Senate, 1945" $630.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 13, to insert:

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law No. 523 of the Seventh-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia," approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, $5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office of Price Administration," on page 7, line 18, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "$6,235,000" and insert "$6,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Executive Agencies—Social Security Board," on page 9, after line 14, to insert:

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration," fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $996,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 11, line 8, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 19, and"; and in line 9, after the name "Congress", to strike out "$24,149.79" and insert "$69,452.65."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 7, to insert:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, $337,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 14, to insert:

Langley Field, Va.: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., including not to exceed $2,195,000 for the construction and equipment of auxiliary flight research stations on sites elsewhere, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the acquisition of land (not to exceed a total of 100 acres) and rights-of-way and the construction of connections to public utilities necessary therefor, $4,100,000, to be available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 23, to insert:

Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,540,000, to be available until expended.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment on page 12, after line 23, extending to line 3 on page 13? It deals with the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. McKELLAR. Both the Army and the Navy wanted it.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Ohio, who is familiar with the project.

Mr. BURTON. This is the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee on Aviation. Secret investigations and developments in the aircraft industry are being carried on, involving such things as the development of jet-propulsion planes. This item is highly recommended by the Army and Navy. I myself visited the research laboratory, and I am sure it is an extremely valuable contribution toward the development of the aviation industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 12, after line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Housing Agency," on page 13, line 14, after the numerals "1945", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "*Provided,* That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 3, to insert:

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards," fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 15, to insert:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the corporation counsel: For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel," fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500, and the limitation of $3,000 in said appropriation which may be paid for the settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 9, to insert:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Gallinger Municipal Hospital," including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including construction of a new ice plant, $31,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 15, to insert:

PUBLIC WELFARE

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care," in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $3,000 to each such institution.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 16, to insert:

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 16, after line 16, to insert:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, fiscal year 1945, to be consolidated with the sum of $24,250,000 made available for salaries and other administrative expenses under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $250,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Grazing Service," on page 19, line 2, after the numerals "1945" to strike out "$18,000" and insert "$36,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 2, to insert:

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making a survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands which may require the assistance of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and the purchase of three automobiles, one of which may be purchased at a price of not to exceed $3,000, $80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided,* That the High Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the progress and findings of the survey.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this item is for salaries and expenses in connection with the office of United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I wish to thank the acting chairman of the committee for helping to have this item included. I believe that a brief word would probably serve the welfare of this country and of the Philippines if it were to be stated now.

At the present time we have no official representative in the Philippine Islands except, of course, our Army and Navy and our Air Force. Filipino commerce is largely stagnated. There are 18,000,000 Filipinos. One of their large interests is sugar. Another is manila rope and hemp. Another is tobacco, and so forth.

Furthermore, they have very little shipping. They are short of clothing, and in some cases food and medical supplies. Much of the machinery in their existing industries—sugar, embroideries, tobacco, and so forth—has been taken by the Japanese from the Philippines to Japan. The copra industry, on which hundreds of thousands exist, is practically nonexistent from the export standpoint. We need very badly, as a part of the war effort, some of the materials which are now available in the Philippines, and of which there is a shortage.

In making this appropriation for $80,000 the acting chairman of the committee, the committee, and your present speaker, were all very anxious to have the War Production Board, the Shipping Administration, and certain other agencies send experts to the Philippines to gather facts so that we can formulate the best, most efficient, and least expensive kind of program to restore the economy of the Philippines, rather than perhaps appropriate millions for relief.

I am hoping that the Secretary of the Interior and others affected by this appropriation will take due notice thereof; and, should the House allow the item to remain in the bill, I hope the various agencies will immediately dispatch the proper officials to the Philippines, so that we can help to revive the industry of the Philippine Islands.

I thank the Senator for allowing me to make this brief statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it was for those reasons, which were so forcibly submitted to the committee by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, that the committee acted. We are very hopeful that we can make the Philippines self-sustaining to a great degree. For that reason I hope the amendment will be agreed to. We hope to retain it in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 19, after line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Irrigation and drainage," on page 20, after line 17, to insert:

For settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Ariz., $114,400, reimbursable, of which amount $104,400 shall be paid to the Buckeye Irrigation Co. and $10,000 shall be paid to the Arlington Canal Co.: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until appropriate contracts shall have been executed by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Arlington Canal Co.: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until (a) an appropriate contract providing for repayment of the proportionate amount properly chargeable to non-Indian lands in the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district shall have been executed by the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and (b) an appropriate resolution shall have been adopted by the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council consenting to the charge of the proportionate amount of the sum herein appropriated as construction costs against all Indian lands within the San Carlos Indian irrigation project, subject to the provisions of the act of July 1, 1932 (25 U. S. C. 386a).

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, was the question of settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River in Arizona ever referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe it was. This item was vouched for by a member of the committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who is very careful in such matters. He is one of our most careful legislators, and one of the most useful members on our committee. That is why the item was agreed to. It seemed to the committee, from the evidence before it, that the claim was entirely proper and just. The junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is present, and perhaps he can answer any questions the Senator may wish to ask.

Mr. LANGER. The principal question I wish to ask is why the claim was not brought to the attention of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if I may answer the question, the original San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District Act authorized the construction of what is now known as the Coolidge Dam, and also authorized everything else that was necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. Certain water rights were in controversy, and this is the outgrowth of a settlement of some of those water rights.

Mr. McKELLAR. As the committee understood at the time, it was a compromise.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes. The Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Arlington Canal Co., which received this money, brought a suit against the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, and against the Indians. This item is in settlement of that suit. Without going into it in detail, unless Senators wish to have me do so, it was a long distance from the Coolidge Dam to those properties, so payment is being made for the drilling of certain wells and the pumping of water.

Mr. LANGER. I take it that some years ago this matter was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, that an agreement was entered into, and that this item is in settlement of that agreement?

Mr. McFARLAND. If my memory serves me correctly, I believe it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WHITE. In any event, the amount carried in this item is in liquidation of agreed-upon settlements.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 20, after line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 14, to insert:

EDUCATION

For support and education of Indian pupils in nonreservation boarding schools, fiscal year 1945, $47,625, to be added to the appropriation of $2,627,620 for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and to be available for the following schools:

Phoenix, Ariz.: $32,375; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $163,475 to $195,850; and the number of pupils from 425 to 550;

Chemawa, Oreg.: $15,250; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $159,475 to $174,725; and the number of pupils from 375 to 425.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Damage claims," on page 24, in line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 21, and"; and in line 11, after the name "Congress", to strike out "$97.50" and insert "$159.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)—Field Service, Post Office Department—Office of the Chief Inspector," on page 28, after line 16, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices," $1,855,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be rejected, because it is covered under a joint resolution coming from the House.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—Office of the Secretary," on page 29, in line 19, after the numerals "1945", to insert a comma and "and including the purchase of two used passenger automobiles"; in line 20, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$140,000" and insert "$155,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in regard to the item for Department of State, striking out $140,000 and inserting $155,000, let me inquire whether that includes only the purchase of the two automobiles.

Mr. McKELLAR. Other items besides that are included. Several contingent expenses were included in the $155,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 29, in lines 19 and 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 33, after line 4, to insert:

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), $256,764,881.04.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Tennessee will make a statement for the RECORD regarding the restoration of the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, because undoubtedly that matter will be a subject of discussion in conference, and I am sure it will be helpful to have a record made on the floor of the Senate showing why the Senate believes it to be essential to provide for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Commodity Credit Corporation is that much in debt. The committee thought we should restore its capital to that extent, so that it may continue to operate in the way it has been operating.

Mr. BURTON. I understand that the statute requires the Congress to make up such impairments of capital after proper audit and inventory have been made and taken.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has been done, and the committee was shown that it has been done. Consequently we should take care of the impairment. Evidently the House thought it should be allowed to run along, but that is no way to treat the Corporation.

Mr. BURTON. I understand it ran along last year, and that the amount stated in the amendment represents the accumulation. I further understand that unless the amendment is agreed to, the Commodity Credit Corporation will simply be forced to borrow, which will add to its debt, thus increasing the impairment of its capital, instead of clearing it up.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly the case.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BALL. It would seem to me that the RECORD should show that the entire $256,764,881 is to take care of impairment of capital due to payments for subsidies to stabilize prices.

Mr. McKELLAR. Undoubtedly that is true.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Along the line of the questions asked by the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Ohio, let me ask the Senator from Tennessee whether he will state how long the loss or impairment of capital has been accumulating?

Mr. McKELLAR. This is the second year.

Mr. BRIDGES. This item represents 2 years of accumulations; does it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. It should be taken care of in this way, rather than merely to let it go along.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think it might be added for the information of the Senate that since March 31, 1944, the Commodity Credit Corporation has lost another $500,000,000, which we will be called upon to appropriate this summer or next fall in order to make good a further impairment of the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation, due to the subsidy provisions.

Mr. BRIDGES. On what was that loss incurred?

Mr. TAFT. On the payment of subsidies from March 31, 1944, until June 30, 1945; this time it will be for a year and 3 months.

I may say further that we now have a conference committee which is about to meet—it will meet at 4 o'clock—on the subject of the total borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That power has been $1,500,000,000; and in the bill which the Senate passed it was increased to $4,500,000,000. The House then voted to increase it to $5,000,000,000. The argument has been made that we should appropriate at least $250,000,000 of that amount, because the money was not appropriated. I may say that now that it has been appropriated, it seems to me our conference committee should stand on the $4,500,000,000.

As a matter of fact, the matter is more of a bookkeeping transaction than otherwise.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. TAFT. The $256,000,000 has been lost. Under present conditions the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has a capital of only $100,000,000, has a very large deficit, a way beyond its supposed capital. I do not see any choice except to appropriate this money; but I feel very strongly that we have allowed the Corporation too much borrowing power and too little capital. Its capital is $100,000,000, but its borrowing power now is $3,000,000,000, and it is to be $4,500,000,000 or $5,000,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if I may express a view on the matter, let me say I do not see how we can very well stop the subsidy program while the war is going on; but when the war is over we should take very strong measures to put the country on an even keel again and stop the tremendous payment of subsidies. They should not be paid in this way. Subsidies, if they are to be paid, should be granted by the Congress, and should be appropriated for by the Congress. I regret very much that the present situation has developed; but for the present I do not see how we can obviate it. I think it would be unwise to change the plan before the war is over.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I agree with what the Senator from Tennessee has been saying; but I think it is vitally important that the country have a clear realization of what is going on. It should realize that up to March 31, 1944, which was a year ago, an impairment of capital to the extent of $256,000,000 was incurred and therefore, even when that impairment is cleared up and appropriated for, we will still be a year behind, and further impairment has occurred since then. If the record can be kept clear, the country will know how much it costs to subsidize the various payments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that the increase of $273,000,000——

Mr. McKELLAR. It is $256,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. But the increase voted by the Senate committee over the amount voted by the House is $273,837,952.69.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. The $256,764,881.04 is for the impairment of the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. That impairment arose prior to March 1944.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. In regard to the subsidies we voted the other day, which total $2,400,000,000, let me ask where they come in? I ask that question of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, if I may do so.

Mr. TAFT. I estimate that the loss from the payment of subsidies from March 31, 1944, to the end of the current fiscal year, which will be July 1, 1945, will be approximately $500,000,000 in addition to the amount contained in the item under discussion. In addition, the bill which the Senate has already passed authorizes the continuation of the subsidies during the fiscal year 1946, during which, if the Commodity Credit Corporation avails itself of all the authority given it, there will be a loss of approximately $800,000,000 more in that fiscal year.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, let me repeat what the Senator has stated, that we are merely completing a bookkeeping transaction, because the money has already been lost, and we are required to appropriate it. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is about the substance of it.

Mr. WHERRY. On the other hand, the $256,000,000 is recommended by the committee as an increase over the House appropriation, is it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Apparently the House concluded merely to let the matter run along, but the Senate committee voted to conclude it in this way.

Mr. TAFT. Let me suggest that it really is sounder to handle the matter in this way, because now the loss will appear in the regular Budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it will be open to inspection and will be before everyone, so everyone can understand it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the acting chairman of the committee indicate, so that it will appear in the RECORD and so that everyone, including the general public, may understand it, how the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation became impaired? Will he give a typical example?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no examples to give; but the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation has simply become impaired by the increasing subsidies in the various departments, as authorized by law. All of them have been authorized by law.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean to state that the subsidies, because of which this impairment has occurred, were authorized prior to March 1944?

Mr. McKELLAR. They were not authorized, or else the item would not appear in this way; but other committees have reported the subsidies, and the Senate and the House of Representatives have agreed to them.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Congress has directed that certain support prices be made available for agricultural products. It was necessary to advance money in the nature of subsidies. A profit was realized in connection with certain crops as, for example, wheat. A considerable loss was experienced in connection with cotton.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the Senator is incorrect with regard to cotton.

Mr. WHERRY. Are not dairy subsidies paid?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say that the records show that with regard to cotton we are ahead by $91,000,000 at the present time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Are not dairy subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. McKELLAR. They come into the same picture.

Mr. HAYDEN. Some of the subsidies are handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and others are taken care of by the War Food Administration. The question involved is one of buying something at a support price and then losing money on it through the sale.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, what we are actually doing at the present time is requiring that all Government agencies which pay subsidies shall come to the Congress for their necessary appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to know the difference between the way the Senate would handle this matter and the way the House proposed to handle it.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are allowing the various agencies to pay the subsidies under the law, and then come before Congress in order to obtain money.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to propound another question to the Senator. Has the Congress ever authorized the payment of food subsidies?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it has.

Mr. WHERRY. When?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember when, but Congress has taken such action.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I can answer more fully the question of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Subsidies were authorized in the bill which extended the Price Control Act in May 1944.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember the date, but I know they were authorized by the Congress.

Mr. TAFT. That law provided that after July 1, 1945, no subsidies were to be paid without express authorization of Congress. However, it authorized appropriations for them. In other words, the law recognized the fact that subsidies were being paid. It was provided that the subsidies should not be paid beyond June 30, 1945, without an appropriation by Congress. The law was amended recently, and a limit was placed on the amount of subsidies which could be paid in the next fiscal year.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. How will what we are now asked to do change the procedure which has been followed during the past 3 or 4 years?

Mr. McKELLAR. The procedure which has been followed in the past would be changed very little. The House is willing to let the payments accumulate. The Senate thinks that the money should be restored to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that what I thought we were doing was to require the agencies involved to come before Congress and ask for appropriations. When I voted last year to appropriate money for the payment of food subsidies, it was my understanding that as to payments which Congress had not authorized, we were voting to make up for what some agency had already done. Last year we extended the effective date of the law. It was the first time, to my knowldge, that we had voted to extend the payment of subsidies.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it had been done before.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate to the language appearing on page 16, line 19, under the subheading "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources."

In my State we have a law which provides that no department may overdraw its account. It is a criminal offense for a State official to spend one more penny than he has been authorized to spend. Am I to understand that the Federal Government does not have such a law?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Government does not have such a law.

Mr. LANGER. So in respect to the item to which I have referred, if the Department of Agriculture had spent a million dollars more than it was originally authorized to spend, it could then come to Congress and ask Congress to make good the deficit, and no law would have been violated in the meantime.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the item to which the Senator has referred may be explained in this way: Assume that we have a flax program. The purpose of this supplemental appropriation is to make available the sum of $250,000 to augment the limitation on administrative expenses for 1945 by the amount of estimated additional expenses to be incurred by county agricultural conservation associations in connection with the flax program. Those expenses will include, first, establishing flaxseed goals on approximately 250,000 farms; second, informing producers as to the provisions of the flax program, and of the necessity for increasing production; and third, obtaining seeded acreage to reach those goals.

As the Senator from North Dakota knows, flaxseed is used extensively in connection with the manufacture of war materials and other articles. This would be a subsidy for flaxseed. That is all it would be.

Mr. LANGER. Regardless of this particular item, may a department head of the United States Government, without violating the law, spend more money than has been appropriated?

Mr. McKELLAR. Department heads are supposed not to spend more money than has been appropriated for them, but they have done so very frequently, and the Congress has always appropriated money to take care of the deficit.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I thought that each department had to make an allocation of the funds available over the fiscal year, and confine itself to that amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe there is a provision of law to that effect. Since the beginning of the war the departments have sometimes gone beyond the line.

Mr. LANGER. In my State the farmers who seeded considerable acreages of flax were promised $10 an acre, but it was never paid. Do I understand that this item will enable them to be paid?

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator refer to this year?

Mr. LANGER. No; last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding was that the subsidy was $5 an acre.

Mr. LANGER. Last year it was $10 an acre.

Mr. HAYDEN. The appropriation is supposed to be used to pay farmers a subsidy of $5 an acre in order to cover the cost of planting flax.

Mr. LANGER. The farmers of my State did not receive the money which was promised to them.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know about that. This item has nothing to do with last year. It is to encourage the planting of flax this year by a subsidy of $5 an acre.

Mr. LANGER. During 1945?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation item I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the illuminating balance sheet which appears in the printed copy of the House hearings at pages 657 to 659. It is a balance sheet of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, and shows exactly how the deficit was incurred. It also shows a cumulative deficit to March 31, 1943, of approximately $67,000,000. The operating loss to March 31, 1944, was, in round numbers, $296,533,907, or a total of $363,846,418. The estimated loss due to appraisal was $36,868,986.60, making a total estimated apparisal loss of approximately $400,000,000. Against that sum may be deducted payments by the Secretary of the Treasury to restore capital impairment of approximately $143,950,523. An inspection of the balance sheet will show exactly how the figures are arrived at.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

There being no objection, the balance sheet was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Balance sheet as of Mar. 31, 1944

	Book value as adjusted for items in transit and accruals	Estimated loss due to appraisal	Value after reflecting estimated appraisal loss [1]
ASSETS			
Cash:			
In banks (foreign countries)	$172,092.82		
On deposit with the Treasurer of the United States	1,824,374.28		
Special currency custody	2,546,861.34		
Petty cash	500.00		
On deposit with the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department	798,858.36		
On books of Bookkeeping and Warrants, Treasury Department	69,812.85		
Total	5,412,499.65		$5,412,499.65

Footnotes at end of table.

Balance sheet as of Mar. 31, 1944—Continued

		Book value as adjusted for items in transit and accruals	Estimated loss due to appraisal	Value after reflecting estimated appraisal loss
ASSETS—continued				
Funds on deposit with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation:				
Principal		$175,997,536.06		
Interest		156,048.82		
Total		176,153,584.88		$176,153,584.88
Commodity loans—Schedule No. 1:				
Principal, including charges paid		406,681,876.29		
Accrued interest receivable		6,499,443.11		
Accrued warehouse and other charges (contra)		7,449,772.59		
Total		420,631,091.99	$4,630,177.74	416,000,914.25
Miscellaneous loans (other than commodity)—Schedule No. 2:				
Principal, including charges paid		1,900,061.94		
Accrued interest receivable		44,890.30		
Total		1,944,952.24		1,944,952.24
Commodity inventories:				
Commodities required in settlement of loans, pooled for account of producers, or purchased—Schedule No. 3		443,986,067.15		
Agricultural supplies purchase program—Schedule No. 4		252,917,446.71		
Foreign purchase program—Schedule No. 5		69,248,353.97		
General commodities purchase program—Schedule No. 6		630,895,905.84		
Total		1,397,047,773.67	32,238,808.86	1,364,808,964.81
Accounts receivable:				
Commodity loans		21,781,131.18		
Agricultural supplies program		13,247,148.67		
Foreign purchase program		14,879,498.51		
General commodities purchase program:				
British food mission		13,343,404.87		
Foreign Economic Administration (lend-lease)		647,720,664.62		
Navy Department		17,827,006.82		
Red Cross		20,906,577.55		
Territorial emergency program		26,938,241.34		
War Department		44,773,533.08		
All other		56,901,077.64		
Miscellaneous claims		1,201,842.33		
Total		879,520,126.61		879,520,126.51
Undistributed debits:				
General commodities purchase program		315,228,488.62		315,228,488.62
Storage and other equipment:				
Steel grain bins	$10,223,586.39			
Less: Reserve for depreciation	4,402,661.26			
		6,820,925.13		
Wooden granaries	18,026,930.74			
Reserve for depreciation	5,668,145.62			
		12,358,785.12		
Grain bin equipment		274,507.53		
Castor bean equipment		4,088.50		
Logging equipment	$820,360.93			
Less: Reserve for depreciation	237,305.06			
		583,055.87		
Total		19,041,362.15		19,041,362.15
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment:				
Equipment cost	$373,423.65			
Less: Reserve for depreciation	117,951.55			
		255,472.10		255,472.10
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses:				
Alaska spruce-log program		1,947,712.66		
1943 cotton		887,701.05		
Total		2,835,413.71		2,835,413.71
Total assets		3,218,070,765.62	36,868,986.60	3,181,201,779.02
LIABILITIES				
Notes, drafts, and certificates payable:				
Series G notes held by public	$411,596,000.00			
Interest accrued at 1½ percent per annum	572,446.36			
		412,168,446.36		
Treasury notes held by Treasury	900,000,000.00			
Interest accrued at 1 percent per annum	2,164,835.17			
		902,164,835.17		
Bank loans	169,561,525.97			
Interest accrued at various rates	31,782.91			
		169,593,308.88		
Certificates of indebtedness issued to banks	325,859,400.00			
Interest accrued at 1½ percent per annum	2,225,572.19			
		328,084,972.19		
Total		1,812,011,562.60		1,812,011,562.60
Estimated accrued warehouse and other charges:				
On commodity loans (contra)		7,449,772.59		
On commodity inventories		26,160,043.54		
Total		33,609,816.13		33,609,816.13
Suspended credits:				
Claims, sales proceeds 1938-39 raisins (in litigation)		229,546.88		
Unallocated sales proceeds		2,573,749.82		
Total		2,803,296.70		2,803,296.70
Advances to cover commodity purchases:				
Foreign Economic Administration		1,243,216,929.19		
Government of the United Kingdom		64,364,907.63		
Total		1,307,581,836.82		1,307,581,836.82

Footnotes at end of table.

Balance sheet as of Mar. 31, 1944—Continued

		Book value as adjusted for items in transit and accruals	Estimated loss due to appraisal	Value after reflecting estimated appraisal loss
LIABILITIES—continued				
Accounts payable:				
Agricultural Adjustment Agency		$630,288.02		
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation		11,618,813.85		
Government of the United Kingdom		1,980,442.65		
Insurance settlements due producers		1,989.28		
Miscellaneous vendors of commodities purchased		167,728,614.01		
Total		181,960,147.81		$181,960,147.81
Total liabilities [2]		3,337,966,660.06		3,337,966,660.06
CAPITAL				
Authorized capital		100,000,000.00		100,000,000.00
Capital impairment:				
Cumulative deficit, Oct. 17, 1933, through Mar. 31, 1943	$67,312,510.87			
Operating loss for year ended Mar. 31, 1944	296,533,907.17			
		*363,846,418.04	*$36,868,986.60	*400,715,404.64
Deduct: Net payments by the Secretary of the Treasury to restore capital impairment		143,950,523.60		143,950,523.60
Amount of appropriation necessary to restore capital impairment as of Mar. 31, 1944		*219,895,894.44	*36,868,986.60	[2] *256,764,881.04
Total liabilities and capital		3,218,070,765.62	36,868,986.60	3,181,201,779.02

[1] See letter of Appraisal Committee.

[2] In addition to the liabilities shown, the Corporation is contingently liable for outstanding commitments as of Mar. 31, 1944, under its contracts with lending agencies to purchase upon demand, producers notes with accrued interest amounting to $173,970,604.50. In the event the lending agencies demand payment, and the producers deliver the collateral in satisfaction of their loans, it is estimated on the basis of an appraisal of the collateral that an additional loss of $1,982,734.10 would be incurred (schedule No. 7).

*Indicates losses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, after line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Military activities—Damage claims," on page 37, line 13, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 17, and"; and in line 14, after the name "Congress", to strike out "$141,537.36" and insert "$249,590.32."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Civil functions—Corps of Engineers," on page 38, after line 23, to insert:

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $2,000,000: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be impounded or held in reserve, but shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for postwar construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, including those projects in the Missouri River Basin and Central Valley, Calif.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the remainder of the amendments relate to items which must be paid in any event, and I ask that they be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee that the remainder of the committee amendments not yet acted upon shall be agreed to en bloc?

Mr. WHITE. I did not catch the Senator's statement as to the character of the amendments. Do they cover judgments?

Mr. McKELLAR. They cover judgments and audited claims. We usually agree to such amendments en bloc, and I ask that that be done in this instance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Tennessee is complied with. The Chair will inquire of the Senator from Tennessee how far the amendments extend.

Mr. McKELLAR. To end of line 11 on page 49.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments referred to by the Senator from Tennessee down to the point indicated are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 40, after line 21, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one case,' approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 18, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

"Executive Office of the President:

"Office for Emergency Management:

"War Shipping Administration, $32.50;

"Independent Office:

"National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $12.50;

"Federal Works Agency, $149.03;

"National Housing Agency, $985.20;

"Department of Agriculture, $581.73;

"War Food Administration, $72.29;

"Department of the Interior, $396.37;

"Navy Department, $11,616.01;

"In all, $13,845.63."

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Courts," on page 42, line 16, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 22, and."

On page 42, line 22, after "War Department", to strike out "$12,252.56" and insert "$22,262.56."

On page 42, line 23, after the words "In all", to strike out "$18,405.48" and insert "$22,262.56."

At the top of page 43, to insert:

"(c) For the payment of final judgment and decree in a special case rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the act approved December 24, 1942 (Public Law No. 634, 77th Cong., 2d sess., 56 Stat. 1259), as certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document No. 20, under the Department of Agriculture, $5,808, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law."

On page 43, line 11, before the word "None", to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

On page 43, line 16, before the word "Payment", to strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)."

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 43, line 23, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 23, and."

On page 44, after line 6, to insert "Treasury Department, $2,832.24."

On page 44, line 8, after "War Department", to strike out "$320,463.16" and insert "$323,939.19."

On page 44, line 9, after the words "In all", to strike out "$5,409,574.40" and insert "$5,418,882.67"; and in line 10, after the word "interest", to strike out "or costs as and where specified in such judgments" and insert "costs and amounts measured by interest in the case of David McD. Shearer, No. 41829, as and where specified in such judgment."

Under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 44, after line 18, to strike out:

"SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, in excess of $500, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document No. 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

"Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $568.25.

"Executive: For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $1,008.18.

"For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee), $20,053.75.

"Independent Offices: For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $3,759.87.

"For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $638.48.

"For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $759.18.

"For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $1,260.

"For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,472.67.

"For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $6,248.68.

"Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $689.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,316.75.

"For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $3,777.

"Department of Commerce: For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $3,222.06.

"For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,740.59.

"For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $912.32.

"For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,382.98.

"Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $581.88.

"For Indian Service supply fund, $947.61.

"For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (receipt limitation), $21,772.57.

"For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $1,084.

"Department of Justice: For medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, $830.10.

"Navy Department: For naval emergency fund, $2,918.19.

"For Naval Research Laboratory, $31,554.90.

"For Naval Reserve, $1,062.33.

"For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $233,848.82.

"For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $2,316.45.

"For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $51,294.46.

"For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $87,038.39.

"For Medical Department, Navy, $4,786.22.

"For care of the dead, Navy, $13,362.66.

"For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,833.14.

"For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,309.27.

"For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $30,489.31.

"For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,252.63.

"For aviation, Navy, $1,463,916.95.

"For general expenses, Marine Corps, $323,163.23.

"Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For domestic air-mail service, $6,992.

"For foreign air-mail transportation, $606,891.79.

"For Rural Delivery Service, $550.

"Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, $1,065.62.

"Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $3,500.63.

"For uniforms and equipment, White House Police, $790.67.

"War Department: For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $17,650.96.

"For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $3,850.56.

"For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $651.64.

"For pay of the Army, $892.20.

"For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $1,763.83.

"Total, audited claims, section 204, $2,984,873.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provision of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document No. 88, and Senate Document No. 24, Seventy-ninth Congress, there are appropriated the sums of $2,697,740.06, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and $615,075.44 payable from postal revenues, in all, $3,312,815.50."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] asked me about an amendment on page 44.

Mr. BALL. Yes. It has been the custom of the Appropriations Committee in the past to itemize all those items, and it meant carrying 30 or 40 different accounts on the books of the Treasury.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee has lumped them so as to save an immense amount of bookkeeping in the Department, and they are taken care of the same as heretofore, and probably better.

Mr. President, I have several amendments that I ask unanimous consent to offer on behalf of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the first amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator whether the amendments he is about to offer involve any substantive legislation?

Mr. McKELLAR. None at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, after line 22, it is proposed to insert the following:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," is hereby increased to $343,340.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On behalf of the committee, I offer another amendment, having to do with Public Works Administration liquidation, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned "Public Works Administration liquidation" appearing under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator," by striking out the words "until June 30, 1945" wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof "until June 30, 1946", and by inserting immediately following the words "during the fiscal year 1945" in the first paragraph the following words: "and not exceeding a total of $50,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946."

Mr. WHERRY. Is that to take the place of Senate bill 656?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it takes the place of the bill referred to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On behalf of the committee, I next offer another amendment, to come on page 10, line 19.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 19, after the word *"Provided"*, it is proposed to insert "That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000: *Provided further.*"

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On behalf of the committee, I send another amendment to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, line 2, after the word "annum", it is proposed to insert "and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: *Provided*, That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial transactions of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act.".

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee. The amendment comes in on page 20, line 20. I ask that it be stated and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 2, before the period it is proposed to insert the following: "; and of said appropriation not to exceed $200,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, N. Y., provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress H. Doc. 656)."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the purpose of that amendment is to take care of certain refugees at Fort Ontario.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, for the committee I also ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment on page 4, line 4, for payment to the widow of the late Representative Heidinger, of Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

For payment to the widow of James V. Heidinger, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, Chairman CANNON, of the House Appropriations Committee, has addressed a letter to me in regard to five items in the bill which are urgent and he also makes reference to House Joint Resolution 141 which he desires to have the Senate act upon today.

In order that the joint resolution may be considered and passed it will be necessary on page 4 of the pending bill to strike out lines 18 to 25, inclusive, and I move that that be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 14 I move to strike out lines 20 to 23, inclusive.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 16 I move to strike out lines 7 to 13, inclusive.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 28 I move to strike out lines 22 to 24, inclusive, and lines 1 to 7, inclusive, on page 29.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that is all the amendments I have to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2374) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request sentatives thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

CERTAIN ITEMS OF APPROPRIATION

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I have said, Representative CANNON, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has written me a letter in connection with the bill just passed and referring to House Joint Resolution 141 which it is desired to have passed. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire what the joint resolution is.

Mr. McKELLAR. It relates to five items in the bill. I will read the letter of Mr. CANNON so that the Senate may better understand the matter. Mr. CANNON's letter reads as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1945.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: The program of the House is such that I fear it will not be practicable to conclude a conference on the first deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 2374) and have the report thereon disposed of by the House much, if any, before mid-April.

Consequently, informal communication has been had with the Bureau of the Budget as to the immediate need for funds carried in such bill. Word has come back that there are five (5) items contained in the bill, as reported to the Senate, which should be made available as early as may be practicable.

Such five items, and one pertaining to the House of Representatives, also of an urgent nature, have been provided for in House Joint Resolution 141, which I introduced in the House on Saturday, and which, I am assured, will be passed by the House today. I am enclosing a copy thereof and of the report thereon. Immediately upon passage, I shall get word to you through Mr. Smith, the clerk of your committee.

I trust this course will be satisfactory to you, under the circumstances, and assume that you will wish to eliminate the six items included in the resolution from H. R. 2374.

With kindest regards,
Very sincerely yours,
CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

Mr. WHITE. Then the joint resolution simply takes care of the five items in one of which at least the House is concerned?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; some emergency items. If the items contained in the joint resolution are provided for by the passage of the joint resolution, even if the deficiency bill which the Senate passed a few minutes ago should be delayed, no great harm would be done. I think, however, as a matter of fact, that the bill will probably be agreed to in conference before Wednesday night; certainly I hope so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 141) making supple- ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

The coming victory of the United Nations means that they, and not their enemies, have power to establish the foundations of the future.

On April 25 their representatives will meet in San Francisco to draw up the charter for the general organization of the United Nations for security and peace. On this meeting and what comes after it our best hopes of a secure and peaceful world depend.

At the same time we know that we cannot succeed in building a peaceful world unless we build an economically healthy world. We are already taking decisive steps to this end. The efforts to improve currency relationships by the International Monetary Fund, to encourage international investments and make them more secure by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to free the air for peaceful flight by the Chicago civil aviation arrangements are part of that endeavor. So, too, is the proposed food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

We owe it to the vision of Secretary Hull that another of the essential measures we shall need to accomplish our objective has been tested and perfected by 10 years of notably successful experience under his leadership. You are all familiar with the Trade Agreements Act, which has been on the books since 1934 and which on three occasions since that time the Congress has renewed. The present law expires in June of this year. I recommend that it again be renewed so that the great work which Secretary Hull began may be continued.

Under him the reciprocal trade agreement program represented a sustained effort to reduce the barriers which the nations of the world maintained against each other's trade. If the economic foundations of the peace are to be as secure as the political foundations, it is clear that this effort must be continued vigorously and effectively.

Trade is fundamental to the prosperity of nations, as it is of individuals. All of us earn our living by producing for some market, and all of us buy in some market most of the things we need. We do better, both as producers and consumers, when the markets upon which we depend are as large and rich and various and competitive as possible. The same is true of nations.

We have not always understood this in

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 384

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1945, FOR VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES

MARCH 26, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 141]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 141) entitled "Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes," reports the measure without amendment with a favorable recommendation for its early consideration and passage by the House.

The resolution is designed to make effective upon its enactment the following supplementary appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, contained in the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appro priations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which passed the House on March 2, 1945, namely:

House of Representatives: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1945	$657,000
Veterans' Administration:	
Printing and binding, 1945	200,000
Pensions, 1945	233,000,000
Department of Agriculture: Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 1945	1,080,050
Post Office Department:	
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1945	1,855,000
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1945	600,500

It is quite evident that the aforementioned bill will not become a law before mid-April. The estimates upon which it was based generally contemplated enactment prior to April 1. By the latter date the need will have arisen—a pressing need in some instances—

for making drafts upon the additional funds the resolution seeks to lift from the measure in which they are now contained and to give to them an earlier availability.

All of the foregoing listed items except one have been considered and approved by the House, and are included without modification in H. R. 2374 as reported to the Senate. The one exception is the item—

Post Office Department, miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1945 ..... $1,855,000

The estimate for this item was submitted subsequent to the passage of H. R. 2374 by the House; is contained in Senate Document 25, and has been included, as submitted, in H. R. 2374 as reported to the Senate.

The justification for this item, contained in Senate Document 25, is as follows:

"To expedite the handling of an unprecedented volume of mail for our armed forces overseas the Post Office Department has established two postal concentration centers, one in New York, N. Y., and the other in Oakland, Calif.

"Due to the manpower shortage in recent months, it has been impossible for the Post Office Department to recruit sufficient civilian personnel to properly handle the ever-increasing volume of mail in the two postal concentration centers and in post offices of over 100 of the larger industrial cities. This was particularly true during the past Christmas mailing season. Both the Army and Navy Departments are cooperating with the Post Office Department, as emergencies arise, by detailing soldiers and sailors to post offices for assignment to mail-handling activities. The Post Office Department agreed to assume the cost of transportation, housing, and feeding of the military personnel while assigned to the Postal Service. This supplemental estimate will provide funds for this purpose.

"There is also included in this supplemental estimate funds for personal services over the amount contained in the 1945 appropriation which are required in the main for cleaning and janitor services for the two postal concentration centers mentioned above. This estimate also includes small sums for other items made necessary by the continued expansion of the Postal Service."

As to all items, the resolution provides that they shall be in lieu of the corresponding items contained in H. R. 2374, and it is reasonable to expect that they will be eliminated from such bill by the Senate if the accompanying resolution be passed.

○

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

(1)*SENATE*

(2)*For payment to Martha M. Maloney, widow of Francis T. Maloney, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut, $10,000.*

(3)*For payment to Ethel J. Moses, widow of John Moses, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, $10,000.*

(4)*Office of the Vice President: Beginning April 1, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $15,420 to $19,440 per annum, the necessary additional amount to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.*

(5)*Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for clerical assistance and readjustment of present salaries in the disbursing office at the rate of $5,020 per annum (including $1,000 additional for the financial clerk so long as the position is held by the present incumbent), so much as may be necessary from April 1 to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1945.*

(6)*For payment to the estate of William H. Crichton*

Clarke, deceased for services rendered by the said William H. Crichton Clarke during the fiscal year 1942, as counsel to the special committee of the Senate established pursuant to S. Res. 298, Seventy-sixth Congress, to study and survey the problems of American small business enterprises, $1,000, payable from the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations, Senate, fiscal year 1945".

(7) WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49), as follows:

(8) *"Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1945", $200,000.*

(9) *"Contingent expenses, reporting, debates and proceedings, Senate, 1945", $4,785.*

(10) *"Contingent expenses, cleaning furniture, Senate", $300.*

(11) *"Contingent expenses, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Senate, 1945", $3,000.*

(12) *"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, Senate, 1945", $2,500.*

(13) *"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, Senate, 1945" $630.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James Francis O'Connor, late a Representative from the State of Montana, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

(14) *For payment to the widow of James V. Heidinger, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives", pursuant to Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, and Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 13, 1945, $26,000: *Provided,* That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid).

(15) ~~CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES~~

~~Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount, shall~~

~~be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.~~

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49. Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1945", $175,000.

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1945", $493,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, furniture and repairs, 1945", $5,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945", $3,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1945", $4,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, Revision of the Laws, 1945", $500.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, payment for certain services, 1945", $750.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, pro-

ration of the new edition of the United States Code, 1945", $1,300.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, House of Representatives, 1945", $630.

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses, special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

(16) *NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION*

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law Numbered 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia", approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, $5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the

Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol power plant: For an additional amount for lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, $24,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office For Emergency Management

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for "Employment office facilities and services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,567,400.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944 (17) ~~$6,235,000~~ *$6,800,000*: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall be subject to all of the provisions of the appropriation

under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, except as to the limitation upon traveling expenses, which is hereby increased by $567,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Federal Security Agency

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this

head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000: *Provided*, That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C. 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing payments as in such section provided.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, $225,000.

(18) *Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", fiscal*

year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $996,000.

(19) *OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", is hereby increased to $343,340.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon travel expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, is hereby increased to $110,868.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

(20) *Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned "Public Works Administration liquidation" appearing under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator", by striking out the words "until June 30, 1945" wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof "until June 30, 1946", and*

by inserting immediately following the words "during the fiscal year 1945" in the first paragraph the following words: "and not exceeding a total of $50,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946".

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided,* (21) *That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000: Provided further,* That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be

given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, etc.," as fully set forth in (22) *Senate Document Numbered 19, and* House Document Numbered 75, Seventy-ninth Congress, (23) ~~$24,149.79~~ *$69,452.65.*

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $15,000,000.

Strategic highway network: For an additional amount for the strategic highway network, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the Act

approved February 24, 1945 (Public, Numbered 4, Seventy-ninth Congress), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than ten persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum (24), *and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: Provided, That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: Provided further, That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial transactions of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this Act.*

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Regulating accounts: The transfer during the fiscal year 1945 of not to exceed $15,000 from the appropriation "Regulating accounts", to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" is hereby authorized.

(25) *NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS*

(26) *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, $667,500.*

(27) *Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, including not to exceed $2,195,000 for the construction and equipment of auxiliary flight research stations on sites elsewhere, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the acquisition of land (not to exceed a total of one hundred acres) and rights-of-way and the construction of connections to public utilities necessary therefor, $4,100,000, to be available until expended.*

(28) *Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,540,000, to be available until expended.*

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, of which amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 3, 1945 (29): *Provided,* That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(30) *NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD*

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Penalty mail: For an additional amount for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, $37,250.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services," fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,575,000.

(31) ~~Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.~~

(32) ~~Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.~~

(33) *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

(34) *GENERAL ADMINISTRATION*

Office of the corporation counsel: For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500, and the limitation of $3,000 in said appropriation which may be paid for the settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $4,500.

(35) HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including construction of a new ice plant, $31,500.

(36) PUBLIC WELFARE

(37) FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $6,000 to each such institution.

(38) DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(39) ~~AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION~~

~~Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.~~

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1945, $1,959,000.

(40) *CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES*

For an additional amount for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, fiscal year 1945, to be consolidated with the sum of $24,250,000 made available for salaries and other administrative expenses under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $250,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the

Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $110,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $84,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for "Enforcement of safety regulations", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $23,000.

Technical development: For an additional amount for "Technical development", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $42,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for "Office force", fiscal year 1945, $30,000.

Appropriations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1945 available for salaries shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001),

and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $100,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to $1,240,086.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, Seventy-eighth Congress), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, (41)~~$18,000~~ *$36,000*.

(42)*United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands*

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making a survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands which may require the assistance of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and the purchase of three automobiles, one of which may be purchased at a price of not to exceed $3,000, $80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: Provided, That the High Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the progress and findings of the survey.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000 (43); *and of said appropriation not to exceed $200,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, New York, provided*

for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656).

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount for payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, fiscal year 1945, $582.89: *Provided,* That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Indian Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,300.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(44)*For settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, $114,400, reimbursable, of which amount $104,400 shall be paid to the Buckeye Irrigation Company and $10,000 shall be paid to the Arlington Canal Company: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until appropriate contracts shall have been executed by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Buckeye Irrigation Company and the Arlington Canal Company:*

Provided further, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be paid until (a) an appropriate contract providing for repayment of the proportionate amount properly chargeable to non-Indian lands in the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District shall have been executed by the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and (b) an appropriate resolution shall have been adopted by the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council consenting to the charge of the proportionate amount of the sum herein appropriated as construction costs against all Indian lands within the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project, subject to the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1932 (25 U. S. C. 386a).

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, fiscal year 1945, $38,000 (operation and maintenance collections), together with $25,000 (power revenues), from which total amounts expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, $63,000.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, fiscal year 1945, $9,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount ex-

penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, fiscal year 1945, $5,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year 1945, $1,050, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

(45) *EDUCATION*

For support and education of Indian pupils in non-reservation boarding schools, fiscal year 1945, $47,625, to be added to the appropriation of $2,627,620 for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and to be available for the following schools:

(46) *Phoenix, Arizona: $32,375; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $163,475 to $195,850; and the number of pupils from four hundred and twenty-five to five hundred and fifty;*

(47) *Chemawa, Oregon: $15,250; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $159,475 to $174,725; and the number of pupils from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred and twenty-five.*

Bureau of Reclamation

general fund, construction

Colorado River project, Texas: For an additional amount for continuation of construction, Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner, under the same conditions, and for the same purposes as the appropriation for this project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction".

Geological Survey

Printing and binding, and so forth: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, and so forth", to be used for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, fiscal year 1945, $26,000.

Government in the Territories

territory of alaska

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal

year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in ~~(48)~~ *Senate Document Numbered 21, and* House Document Numbered 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~(49) $97.50~~ *$159.50.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service, fiscal years 1944 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head "General provisions", contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

Naval Establishment

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claim for damage: For the payment of a claim for

personal injuries sustained by an inhabitant of a foreign country, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d–224i), as fully set forth in House Document No. 73, Seventy-ninth Congress, $6,488.40.

Naval Research Laboratory, 1945, $525,000;

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, $325,000;

Fleet training, Navy, 1945, $120,000;

Libraries, Navy, 1945, $234,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945, $679,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945, $600,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945, $755,000,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $25,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $165,000,000.

Transportation of things, Navy, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $40,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $215,927,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer to this appropriation $1,387,000 from the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945", $10,000,000 from the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1945", $500,000 from the appropriation "Instruction, Navy, 1945", and $27,186,000 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945".

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944, $15,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $22,700,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $2,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, upon expenses of operation, maintenance, and so forth, of defense housing projects is hereby increased to $5,000,000.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts under the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", for public-works equipment, materials, and construction, including collateral public-works items, in the amount of $114,300,000, without regard to section 3709, Revised

Statutes, which authority shall be additional to that granted under the same head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945.

No part of the appropriations or contract authorization in this Act under the Navy Department shall be used for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequent to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary may approve: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations or contract authorization may be used for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

Permanent construction:

For commissioned officer, $10,000.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $7,500.

For enlisted man, $6,000.

Temporary construction:

For commissioned officer, $7,500.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $5,000.

For enlisted man, $3,500.

The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation or contract authorization shall not exceed 4 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945, $35,210,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Field Service, Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for "Salaries of inspectors", fiscal year 1945, $390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

(50) ~~Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for pose-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided,* That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is~~

~~increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.~~

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, (51)*and including the purchase of two used passenger automobiles,* (52)~~$140,000~~ *$155,000* (53)~~, and it shall not be lawful to make expenditures from other appropriations for the purposes of this appropriation~~. The limitation on the amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings, in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $15,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for "Passport agencies", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, in-

cluding the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,500,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1945: The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $80,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Rio Grande bank protection project: For the Rio Grande bank protection project in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas, to be performed in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties with Mexico and in general accordance with the engineering plan contained in the report of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, dated March 18, 1942, entitled "Report on

Rio Grande Bank Protection Project", on file with the Department of State, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277b), including the objects specified under the head "International obligations, construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $50,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: *Provided further*, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 per centum of the actual construction cost thereof in money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satis-

factory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: *And provided further,* That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(54) *Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), $256,764,881.04.*

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), $30,000,000.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: There is hereby appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1946, such amount not exceeding $15,000,000 as may be necessary to make the refunds, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act: and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral

determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity: *Provided,* That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713):

Provided, That hereafter any collection which otherwise would be for depositing to the credit of an appropriation where such appropriation has lapsed and the balance reverted to the surplus fund shall be deposited for covering into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $90,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $42,070 additional for stationery, $3,500,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel, is hereby increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other

crimes, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $45,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,500.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $815,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in such appropriation upon the amount which may be expended for stationery, is hereby increased from $2,900 to $3,900.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1945, $2,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Activities

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or

death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in (55)*Senate Document Numbered 17, and* House Document Numbered 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, (56)~~$141,537.36~~ *$249,590.32.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense", may be increased by not to exceed 35 per centum and the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army" (subhead—"Barracks and quarters, Army"), may be increased by not to exceed 15 per centum, by transfers, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, from any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1945 (except the appropriations "National Guard", "Organized Reserves", "Reserve Officers' Training Corps", and "Expenses, Army of the Philippines"), and, in addition, the words "10 per centum" appearing in said section

3 are changed to read "20 per centum" wherever appearing therein.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Contingent expenses, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Printing and binding, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Corps of Engineers

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

(57) *Flood control, general: For an addditional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $2,000,000: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be impounded or held in reserve, but shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, speci-*

fications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, including those projects in the Missouri River Basin and Central Valley, California.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,400.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management, War Shipping Administration, $293.64;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $35;

Selective Service System, $50;

Federal Security Agency, $605.50;

Federal Works Agency, $355.67;

Department of Agriculture, $708.63;

War Food Administration, $120;

Department of Commerce, $33;

Department of the Interior, $908.14;

Department of Justice, $196.77;

Navy Department, $41,072.27;

Post Office Department, $1,567.26;

In all, $45,945.88.

(58) *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 18, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:*

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Shipping Administration, $32.50;

Independent Office:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $12.50;

Federal Works Agency, $149.03;

National Housing Agency, $985.20;

Department of Agriculture, $581.73;

War Food Administration, $72.29;

Department of the Interior, $396.37;

Navy Department, $11,616.01;

In all, $13,845.63.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies:

War Department, $1,000;

Navy Department, $10,119.57;

In all, $11,119.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in (59)*Senate Document Numbered 22, and* House Document Numbered 87, under the following agencies:

Federal Security Agency, National Youth Administration, $629;

Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, $5,523.92;

War Department, (60)~~$12,252.56~~ *$22,262,56*;

In all, (61)~~$18,405.48~~ *$28,415.48*, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(62)*(c) For the payment of final judgment and decree in a special case rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved December 24, 1942 (Public Law Numbered 634, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, 56 Stat. 1259), as certified*

to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 20, under the Department of Agriculture, $5,808, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

(63) ~~(c)~~ *(d)* None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(64) ~~(d)~~ *(e)* Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in (65) *Senate Document Numbered 23, and* House Document Numbered 85, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, $36,957.98;

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, $19,803.25;

Department of the Interior, Indians, $5,024,842.34;

Navy Department, $7,507.67;

(66)*Treasury Department, $2,832.24;*

War Department, (67)~~$320,463.16~~ *$326,939.19;*

In all, (68)~~$5,409,574.40~~ *$5,418,882.67*, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest (69)~~or costs as and where specified in such judgments,~~ *costs and amounts measured by interest in the case of David McD. Shearer, numbered 41829, as and where specified in such judgment.*

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

(70)~~SEC. 204. For the payment of the following claims, in excess of $500, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document~~

~~Numbered 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:~~

~~**Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, $568.85.~~

~~**Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, $1,008.18.~~

~~For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee), $20,053.75.~~

~~**Independent Offices:** For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, $3,759.87.~~

~~For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, $638.48.~~

~~For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), $759.18.~~

~~For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, $1,260.~~

~~For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, $4,472.67.~~

~~For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, $6,248.88.~~

~~**Department of Agriculture:** For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, $689.~~

~~For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, $3,316.75.~~

~~For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, $3,777.~~

~~**Department of Commerce:** For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, $3,222.06.~~

~~For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,740.59.~~

~~For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, $912.32.~~

~~For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, $1,382.98.~~

~~**Department of the Interior:** For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), $581.88.~~

~~For Indian Service supply fund, $947.61.~~

~~For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), $21,772.57.~~

~~For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, $1,084.~~

~~**Department of Justice:** For medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, $830.10.~~

~~**Navy Department:** For naval emergency fund, $2,918.19.~~

~~For Naval Research Laboratory, $31,554.90.~~

~~For Naval Reserve, $1,062.33.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, $233,848.82.~~

~~For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, $2,316.45.~~

~~For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, $51,394.46.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $87,038.39.~~

~~For Medical Department, Navy, $4,786.22.~~

~~For care of the dead, Navy, $13,362.66.~~

~~For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,833.14.~~

~~For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,309.27.~~

~~For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), $30,489.31.~~

~~For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), $1,252.63.~~

~~For aviation, Navy, $1,463,916.95.~~

~~For general expenses, Marine Corps, $323,163.23.~~

~~**Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues):** For domestic air mail service, $6,992.~~

~~For foreign air mail transportation, $606,891.79.~~

~~For Rural Delivery Service, $550.~~

~~**Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign Service, $1,065.62.~~

~~**Treasury Department:** For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $3,500.63.~~

~~For uniforms and equipment, White House Police, $790.67.~~

~~War Department: For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), $17,650.96.~~

~~For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, $3,850.56.~~

~~For Selective Service System (transfer to War), $651.64.~~

~~For pay of the Army, $892.20.~~

~~For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), $1,763.83.~~

~~Total, audited claims, section 204, $2,984,873.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.~~

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House

Document Numbered 88, and Senate Document Numbered 24, Seventy-ninth Congress, there are appropriated the sums of $2,697,740.06, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and $615,075.44 payable from postal revenues, in all, $3,312,815.50.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1844 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 83, $770.78.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 26 (legislative day, March 16), 1945.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2374

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 141

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945
Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums and paragraphs are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in lieu of the corresponding sums and paragraphs contained in the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30,

1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 2, 1945, and as reported to the Senate on March 24, 1945, namely:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates: For an additional amount for clerk hire for Representatives and Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1945, $657,000; and this amount shall be consolidated with the previous appropriation for such clerk hire for such fiscal year and the consolidated sum shall be available for such clerk hire as authorized by law.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, $200,000.

Pensions: For an additional amount for pensions, fiscal year 1945, $233,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATON

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: For an additional amount for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,080,050.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

(Out of the postal revenues)

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices", $1,855,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $600,500: *Provided,* That the limitation on the amount available for the pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, is increased from $75,500 to $82,000, and the limitation on the amount available for salaries of the thirteen traveling mechanicians is increased from $38,900 to $42,000.

Passed the House of Representatives March 26, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 141

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945
Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

7. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R.2374 (pp. 3493-4). The conference report strikes out the Senate amendment providing $250,000 for ... administrative expenses for the flax program under conservation and use of agricultural land resources; ... provides $6,700,000 for OPA; strikes out the provision for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (included in Public Law 26, 79th Cong.); provides $256,764,881.04 for restoring the capital impairment of CCC; provides $1,000,000 for flood control, general, and that such amount shall be available for advance planning of authorized projects. The items for liquidation of PWA, war public works (community facilities), and relating to GAO audit of Government corporations were reported in disagreement.
Conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 3485).

8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Ludlow, O'Neal, D'Alesandro, Kopplemann, Taber, Keefe, and Tibbott were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3485-6). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 30.

9. INVESTIGATIONS; FOOD SUPPLY. Agreed to H. Res. 200, providing $10,000 for the expenses incurred by the Select Committee to Investigate Food Shortages (p. 3486).

10. RUBBER SUBSIDIES. Agreed to Rep. Cole's (N.Y.) unanimous consent request to pass over without prejudice H.R.2347, to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to producers of guayule (p. 3513).

11. IRRIGATION. Discussed and passed over H. R. 1656, authorizing modification of the contract for the purchase of power for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project (p. 3512).

12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 37, to amend the Reclamation Project Act by extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made (pp. 3512-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

13. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2742, amending the Boulder Canyon Project Act opening lands for entry (p. 3513).

14. APPROPRIATIONS; SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. Doc. 140 (see Digest 71) proposes an amendment to the 1946 Budget for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, permitting the allocation of funds to agencies other than disposal agencies for rendering special advisory service to such agencies in connection with the disposal of surplus property.

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FERTILIZER. S. 882, by Sen. Hill, Ala. (for himself and Sen. Bankhead, Ala.) and H. R. 2922, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to provide for the establishment of a national fertilizer policy and program; to authorize the construction of certain fertilizer plants by the Government and farmers' cooperatives as a part of said program; to provide as a necessary incident of said program for the operation of such Government-constructed fertilizer plants by farmers' cooperatives; to provide for the testing and demonstrating of fertilizers produced in such Government and cooperative plants on a Nation-wide scale; to provide for the exploration of fertilizer resources on the public lands. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3449, 3522.)

16. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. S. 887, by Sen. Shipstead, Minn., to regulate commerce by exempting interstate vendors from liability for payment or collection of certain State taxes. To Finance Committee. (p. 3449.)

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st,No.75
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued April 18, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, April 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conference report on deficiency bill submitted; CCC capital-impairment item retained, AAA flax item deleted. Sen. Hill introduced new fertilizer bill. Lend-lease bill approved.

SENATE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 2603 (S. Rept. 188) (p. 3448)
   Sen. McCarran, Nev., submitted a notice to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing several amendments to this bill (pp. 3451-2).

2. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., urged action to relieve the grain transportation situation and inserted Lawrence Morton's (U.S.D.A.War Board) letter on this subject (pp. 3452-3).

3. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Continued debate on this Treaty (pp. 3456-83).

4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring this project (pp. 3447-8).

5. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator (p. 3484).

HOUSE

6. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2907 (H.Rept. 424) (pp. 3485, 3521).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the source of all wisdom, power, and peace, we pray that we may enter into the joy of those blessings by yielding ourselves unreservedly to the leading of Thy Spirit.

In the midst of the world's trials and tribulations, may we be men of vision and of valor, endeavoring heroically and hopefully to bring to fulfillment and fruition those spiritual aspirations and ideals which Thou hast implanted within our souls.

Grant that daily and in an ever-increasing measure Thy guiding and sustaining Spirit may be given to our President, our Speaker, and all who share in the responsibilities of Government. Inspire them with fidelity and fortitude as they strive to open for struggling humanity the Master's way of the more abundant life.

May we all carry on in that same confident and indomitable spirit which characterized the life of Thy servant who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and now rests from his labors, having received the reward of his faith, the salvation of his soul.

Hear us in the name of the Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I present herewith a privileged resolution (H. Res. 189) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives the answers to the following questions:

1. Did the State Department, or any representative of the State Department, on or about March 5, 1945, communicate with anyone in the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois, with reference to a statement purporting to have been made by Walter Winchell over the Blue Network on February 25, 1945, to the effect that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi?

2. If the State Department, or anyone connected with it, did have a conversation with someone in the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois, on the subject above referred to, did such statement convey the information that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi?

3. If the State Department, or anyone connected with it, did have a conversation with someone in the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois, on the subject above referred to, did such statement convey the information that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was not pro-Nazi?

4. If someone connected with the State Department did communicate with someone in the office of Congressman HOWELL with reference to a statement purported to have been made by Walter Winchell to the effect that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi, what was the substance of such communication?

5. What information, if any, as to the political policies of Alexander E. Sakellarion, or a person with a similar name, was given to the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL?

6. According to the official transcript furnished by the Blue Network, Walter Winchell, on the 25th day of February 1945, speaking over that radio network to the public, made the following statement:

"Attention newspapermen and magazine editors:

"There is a Greek admiral lecturing in the United States—Admiral Sakellariou (I think it is)—anyway—S-a-k-e-l-l-a-r-i-o-u. He is the commander of the Greek Fleet. This Greek admiral, ladies and gentlemen, is telling American audiences that Greece needs a very strong man to run it. This admiral was connected with the Metaxas dictatorship in Greece. The admiral was also notoriously friendly to the Nazis. Greek sailors report that officers appointed by him tried to turn the Greek Navy over to the Germans. That charge is in the records of our Government.

"It must be a very interesting file in Washington, D. C. Why not make it public, so that his lectures will be better understood. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, this Admiral Alexander Sakellariou (I think it is) is a man with history. One interesting chapter is why and how and for what purpose is he now in the United States."

Do the records of the United States Government contain the charge that Admiral Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, (a) "was connected with the Metaxas dictatorship in Greece"; or that (b) he "was also notoriously friendly to the Nazis"; or that (c) "Greek sailors report that officers appointe dby him tried to turn the Greek Navy over to the Germans"?

It is respectfully requested that a separate answer be made to each of the foregoing questions.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 424), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. PLUMLEY reserved all points of order on the bill.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and, of course, I shall not object, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if he can give the House any idea as to when this conference report will be ready to be considered?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If it is agreeable to the majority leader, the committee will be glad to present this report tomorrow morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the conference report is agreed to and filed today, it will be the first order of legislative business tomorrow.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if this is the bill that has in it the $30,000,000 for crop insurance?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; there is no provision as to crop insurance in this bill. That is in the Agricultural Appropriation bill. This is the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, and POWERS.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2252, an act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, D'ALESANDRO, KOPPLEMANN, TABER, KEEFE, and TIBBOTT.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 219) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 27, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 192 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation acting as a whole or by subcommittee not to exceed $20,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks this is enough to do a real job?

Mr. COCHRAN. This is the full amount asked for by the majority and minority members of the committee. It is a unanimous report from the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a second resolution (H. Res. 220) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 27, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 195 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Select Committee appointed to study and investigate supplies and shortages of food, particularly meat, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed $10,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY BASIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING POST-WAR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a third resolution (H. Res. 221) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective April 17, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 52 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Select Committee to study the basic problems affecting post-war immigration and naturalization, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed $10,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. In order that Members might understand the situation, the Chair thinks under the unanimous consent request granted on Thursday of last week, the Chair should next recognize the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines as soon as the business lying on the Speaker's desk is over, and the Chair will do so.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1307) for the relief of the Continental Casualty Co., Inc., and Montgomery City Lines, Inc., with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGEHEE, PITTENGER, and COMBS.

KATHERINE SMITH

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1567) for the relief of Katherine Smith, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. JENNINGS.

DAVID B. SMITH

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 209) for the relief of David B. Smith, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. JENNINGS.

ORDERS FROM TOKYO—THE DESTRUCTION OF MANILA—PRICE OF FILIPINO LOYALTY TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines [Mr. ROMULO] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, before you in the form of officially collected affidavits and photographs is proof of the complete destruction of Manila and the premeditated, systematic massacre of its civilian population under orders of the Japanese supreme command.

The destruction of the greatest Christian city in the Orient and the murder of thousands of noncombatant men, women, and children are shown by this evidence to have been carried out according to plans made and orders given in Tokyo.

Here are confidential orders taken from the bodies of dead Japanese officers, excerpts from the diaries of Japanese soldiers, and the sworn testimony of American military medical officers, of priests, and civilians who escaped the Japanese massacre, and official photographs taken by members of the United States Army Signal Corps, all captioned with names, locales, dates, and explanatory data.

You will notice that the pamphlets distributed are marked "Confidential." It is the desire of the War Department that the pictures, names, and locales not be released for publication. Some of the parties mentioned have relatives in areas still occupied by the enemy. I also wish to inform the House that the War Department is releasing a statement this afternoon substantiating everything that I am stating on the floor today.

Even these cannot portray to you the horror of the destruction of Manila, the Pearl of the Orient, for to know it one must walk through its ravaged streets and broken walls reeking of death, and touch the mutilated bodies of children run through with Japanese bayonets, and the bodies of men and women that fall into ashes at your touch for they were burned alive by the decree of the supreme authorities of imperial Japan.

It is difficult, it is almost impossible for you in America to understand the massed horror that has blotted out a once great and beautiful city. Such savagery is beyond our concept of modern war. It is to help you understand this that these pictures and this evidence have been gathered, that you may judge with your own observations the sort of enemy we face in the Pacific.

The greatest photograph of this war was taken by Joe Rosenthal of the raising of the American flag on Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima. There is no such triumph and beauty in the pictures before you. No human dignity is left to the piled carcasses that sicken the air over the ruins of a city that was once the pride of the Orient. They are but evidence, rotten and indivisible in death, of loyalty between two worlds. The men and women, and the babies who died with them, were butchered under orders of the Japanese supreme command because as Filipinos they represented loyalty to America.

Their planned betrayal began when the Imperial Japanese Army found itself

have an estimate from the Public Printer that it will cover two and one-half pages at a cost of $117.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after all other special orders heretofore entered, I be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McGEHEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Charleston Sun.

Mr. THOMASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a telegram from Judge MANSFIELD, of Texas.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on three subjects and to include therewith a speech delivered by Major General Donovan, two letters and certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a poem written by Mr. Frank M. Crawford, of Connersville, Ind.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday of this week after the business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I may address the House for 30 minutes on the subject of the United States and the New World Order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

FRANCISCO DELGADO

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have just had the privilege to hear the powerful address of the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, the Honorable CARLOS ROMULO, are deeply impressed with the immediate need for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands. This eloquent address will not be soon forgotten. It is a message which should be impressed deeply in the hearts of all liberty-loving Americans. We are deeply indebted to General ROMULO for bringing to us this word-picture of conditions existing in the Philippine Islands.

I rise at this time, Mr. Speaker, to announce to the membership of the House the arrival in the United States of another great Filipino leader, the Honorable Francisco Delgado, former Philippine Resident Commissioner. Many of those present today served with Mr. Delgado. They will remember him as a talented legislator and jurist. He did much during his service in the Congress of the United States for the people of the Philippine Islands. It was during his term of office that the Philippine Commonwealth Government was born. I am informed that he will represent his people at the San Francisco Conference. My meager information is to the effect that he has undergone great hardship during the invasion of the islands by the treacherous Japanese. I am informed that Mrs. Delgado is also safe after many harrowing experiences. I bring this message to my colleague who I know share my happiness over the news of the safety of these two fine Filipino citizens.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 12, I secured unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include therewith copies of the old revised forms of application issued by the Veterans' Administration for hospitalization and domiciliary care. I am informed by the Public Printer that such extension exceeds the limit fixed and that the cost will amount to $208. I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding that fact, the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONFERENCE REPORT, FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until 7 o'clock tonight to file a conference report and statement on the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40 and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$6,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ", and no greater sum shall be available except in pursuance of a direct appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 13, relating to the Senate: Provides an additional amount of $231,215, fiscal year 1945, on account of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $10,000 for payment to widow of a deceased Representative, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Omits an appropriation of $657,000 for clerk hire, Members and delegates, House of Representatives, provided for in H. J. Res. 141, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $6,700,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, instead of $6,235,000, as proposed by the House, and $6,800,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates an additional amount of $996,000, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Appropriates $45,302.86 for damage claims, Public Roads Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $24,149.79, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts a title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Appropriates an additional amount of $667,500 for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, $35,000 additional, fiscal year 1945, for arbitration and emergency boards, National Mediation Board.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Strikes out additional appropriations, fiscal year 1945, because of their inclusion in H. J. Res. 141.

Amendment No. 39: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, an additional appropriation, fiscal year 1945, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, because of inclusion in H. J. Res. 141.

Amendment No. 40: Strikes out the additional appropriation, proposed by the Senate, of $250,000 for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 41, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates $30,000 for salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, 1945, instead of $18,000, as proposed by the House, and $36,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44, relating to the Department of the Interior: Strikes out the appropriation of $114,000, proposed by the Senate, for settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Ariz.

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49, relating to the Department of Justice: Appropriates $159.50 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $97.50, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the Post Office Department: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, an additional appropriation of $600,500 for post office stationery, equipment and supplies, fiscal year 1945, because of inclusion in H. J. Res. 141.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, and 53, relating to the Department of State: Appropriates $155,000 for contingent expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $140,000, as proposed by the House; provides for the purchase of two used passenger automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, and provides, in effect, as proposed by the House, that no greater sum shall be available for "Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary, Department of State" than the amount directly appropriated under such appropriation head.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates $256,764,881.04 for restoring the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56: Appropriates $249,590.32 for damage claims, War Department, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $141,537.36, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates an additional $1,000,000 for flood control, general, 1945, instead of $2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that such additional amount shall be available for advance planning of authorized projects, instead of, as proposed by the Senate, a mandatory requirement that the appropriation, as proposed by the Senate, be so employed, including certain specific projects.

Amendments Nos. 58 to 70, inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates an additional amount of $366,913.83, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Actual

Amendment No. 16, appropriating $5,000, fiscal year 1945, on account of the National Memorial Stadium Commission.

Pursuant to clause 2, rule XX

The managers on the part of the House and Senate have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses concurrence either with or without amendment in the amendments of the Senate, as follows:

Amendment No. 19, providing for temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons.

It will be proposed to recede and concur with an amendment providing an amount for such purpose of $225,000, instead of $343,340, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20, relating to the extension of the period for the liquidation of the Public Works Administration.

It will be proposed to recede and concur with an amendment authorizing additional administrative expenses of $25,000, in lieu of $50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21, relating to expenditures for services in connection with community facilities, war public works.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to audit of Government corporations by the General Accounting Office.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to exclude private audits which such corporations may require independently of Federal audits.

Amendments Nos. 27 and 28, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendments.

Amendment No. 29, relating to War Housing, National Housing Agency.

It will be proposed to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: Insert in lieu of the matter stricken out by the Senate the following:

": *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That $18,373,000 of such sum of $84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law."

Amendments Nos. 33 to 38, both inclusive, relating to the District of Columbia.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendments.

Amendment No. 42, relating to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment, amended to read as follows:

"UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making an economic survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands, $60,000."

Amendment No. 43, relating to salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment reducing the amount named therein to $100,000.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47, relating to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in each of such amendments.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Managers on the part of the House.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

ENACTMENT OF TITLE 1 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE INTO POSITIVE LAW

The Clerk called the first bill on the calendar, H. R. 2195, to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 1 of the United States Code entitled "General Provisions", is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as "1 U. S. C., § —", as follows:

TITLE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chap.		Sec.
1.	Rules of construction	1
2.	Acts and resolutions; formalities of enactment; repeals; sealing of instruments	101
3.	Code of Laws of United States and Supplements; District of Columbia Code and Supplements	201

CHAPTER 1—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

§ 1. Words denoting number, gender, etc.
§ 2. "County" as including "parish", etc.
§ 3. "Vessel" as including all means of water transportation.
§ 4. "Vehicle" as including all means of land transportation.
§ 5. "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns.
§ 6. Limitation of term "products of American fisheries"

Words denoting number, gender, and so forth

§ 1. In determining the meaning of any Act or resolution of Congress words importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons or things; words importing the plural number may include the singular; words importing the masculine gender may be applied to females; the words "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, non compos, lunatic, and insane person; the word "person" may extend and be applied to partnerships and corporations, and the reference to any officer shall include any person authorized by law to perform the duties of such office, unless the context shows that such words were intended to be used in a more limited sense; and a requirement of an "oath" shall be deemed complied with by making affirmation in judicial form.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 429

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

APRIL 17, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2374]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40 and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$6,700,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$30,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: , *and no greater sum shall be available except in pursuance of a direct appropriation*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $1,000,000: Provided, That this sum shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAN GURNEY,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 13, relating to the Senate: Provides an additional amount of $231,215, fiscal year 1945, on account of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $10,000 for payment to widow of a deceased Representative, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Omits an appropriation of $657,000 for clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, provided for in House Joint Resolution 141, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $6,700,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, instead of $6,235,000, as proposed by the House, and $6,800,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates an additional amount of $996,000, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Appropriates $45,302.86 for damage claims, Public Roads Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $24,149.79, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts a title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Appropriates an additional amount of $667,500 for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, $35,000 additional, fiscal year 1945, for arbitration and emergency boards, National Mediation Board.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Strikes out additional appropriations, fiscal year 1945, because of their inclusion in House Joint Resolution 141.

Amendment No. 39: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, an additional appropriation, fiscal year 1945, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, because of inclusion in House Joint Resolution 141.

Amendment No 40: Strikes out the additional appropriation, proposed by the Senate, of $250,000 for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 41, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates $30,000 for salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, 1945, instead of $18,000, as proposed by the House, and $36,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:	
Appropriated funds	$363,285
Farm tenancy	500,000
Rural Electrification Administration:	
Administrative expenses	180,000
RFC authorizations:	
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation	32,500,000
Farm tenancy	10,000,000
Rural electrification	65,000,000

Summary:

Increase, appropriations	18,291,827
Increase, reappropriations	3,000,000
Increase, corporate administrative expense	3,000
Increase, RFC loan authorizations	107,500,000
	128,794,827

1/ Senate Bill also adds $1,000,000 under State and national expense limitation

THE COMMITTEE REPORT STATES: In connection with grazing fees for use of national forest ranges: "The committee does not concur in the recommendation of the House as to the need for revising grazing fees upward at this time." (House Committee Report, p. 13, had indicated that the Committee was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege.)

2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1946. As reported (see Digest 75) the committee recommended amendments to increase the items for Foreign Service, salaries, to $4,900,000 (House figure, $4,850,000) and for miscellaneous salaries and expenses to $1,725,000 (House figure, $1,650,000); Rio Grande emergency flood protection, $20,000 (new language); and for the Bureau of Standards to $2,000,000 (House figure, $1,250,000); and decreases the item for Cooperation with the American republics from $4,330,000 to $4,000,000. (For items of interest see Digest 47).

3. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Ratified, 76-10, with reservations this Treaty (pp. 3530, 3535-48).

4. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed as reported H.J.Res. 106, the farm-labor deferment resolution (pp. 3548-9). As passed the resolution amends Sec. 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (known as the Tydings amendment) by adding a provision that the local boards shall, in classifying a registrant, shall base it findings on whether the registrant is engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort.

5. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities as determined by Presidential proclamation (pp. 3548-50).

HOUSE

6. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2374 and acted on items in disagreement. (pp. 3554-62).

Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) motions to recede and concur with an amendment (reducing the amount from $50,000 to $25,000) in the item relating to the liquidation of PWA (pp. 3557-9), to recede and concur in the Senate amendment increasing the limitation on the amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance of public works to $85,000,000 (p. 3560), and to

LANGUAGE DELETED FROM HOUSE BILL INCLUDES: Limitation (under ARA) requiring buildings costing more than $2,500 each to be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor; $1,600,000 limitation on non-administrative expenses under CCC.

LANGUAGE SUBSTITUTED FOR HOUSE BILL PROVISIONS INCLUDES: Increase from $7,500 to $10,000 (amount provided in Budget estimates) in cost limitation on purchase, alteration, or construction of buildings under "Forest roads and trails."

INCREASES OVER HOUSE BILL CONTAINED IN SENATE COMMITTEE BILL:

Penalty mail (restores one-half of House Cut)			$179,930
Office of the Solicitor			128,500
Office of Information (bulk mailing costs)			3,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic Investigations		$100,000	
Crop and livestock estimates		150,000	250,000
Experiment Stations, Office of:			
Payments to States:			
Bankhead-Jones Act, Title I, 6/29/35		536,292	
Alaska Station Act		10,000	546,292
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Animal husbandry			15,000
Bureau of Dairy Industry			20,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:			
Forest diseases (little leaf disease of southern pines)		10,000	
Field crops (development of grasses for southern pine section)		12,500	
Agricultural engineering		195,000	217,500
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Insect investigations:			
Spruce budworm		12,900	
Phloem necrosis		20,000	
		32,900	
Insect and plant disease control:			
Phony peach	$35,000		
Japanese beetle	20,000		
Gypsy moth	100,000	155,000	187,900
Forest Service:			
National forest protection and management:			
Aerial photography		400,000	
Reseeding of national forest lands		250,000	
Forest management:			
Reforestation of strip-mining areas		75,000	
Watershed protection and development		75,000	
Experimental forests		300,000	
Range investigations (development of grasses for southern pine section)		12,500	
Forest products		227,520	1,340,020
Forest roads and trails (forest-road development)			3,000,000
War Food Administration (for milk order)			1,350,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (Administrative expenses from Corporation funds) (penalty mail costs)			3,000
Conservation and Use: 1/			
Direct appropriation (regular program)		10,000,000	
Reappropriation from parity payments		3,000,000	13,000,000
Marketing service:			
Market news service (branch at Billings, Montana; Florida citrus reports)			10,400

recede and concur with an amendment to the Senate amendment providing for GAO audit of Government corporations provided that, unless otherwise provided by law, no corporation funds shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation (p. 3560).

7. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R.2907 (pp.3562-84).

8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2252 (p. 3553). The conference report provides $10,000 for the salary of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; reduces the appropriation for disposal of surplus property by the Procurement Division from $15,000,000 to $14,999,000, (as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the language proposed by the Senate, to prevent expenditure by the Procurement Division of appropriation for disposal of surplus property until such Division is authorized by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.

9. COLUMBIA RIVER AUTHORITY. Rep. Horan, Wash., discussed H.R. 2923, providing for the development of the Columbia River (pp. 3584-6).

10. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged that something be "done promptly" to relieve the boxcar situation for grain transportation (p. 3584).

11. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Foreign Affairs Committee reported H.J. Res. 145, providing for U.S. membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (H. Rept. 431) (p. 3596).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. RENEGOTIATION. S. 890, by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to extend through Dec. 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act. To Finance Committee. (p. 3525.)

13. FORESTRY; RESEARCH. S. 893, by Sen. Brewster, Maine (for himself, Sens. Russell, Ga.; Morse, Oreg.; and Chavez, N. Mex.), to provide for establishing and maintaining regional forest products laboratories in the northeastern, northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern regions of the U. S. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 3525.)

14. RECLAMATION. S. 894, by Sen. Murdock, Utah, to authorize the construction of certain Federal reclamation works in the upper basin of the Colo. River. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 3533-35.)

15. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. S. 896, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3525.)

16. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 898, by Sen. Maybank, S. C., to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 with respect to the report to Congress on surplus plants. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3525.)

17. PERSONNEL. H. R. 2939, by Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to prevent discrimination against blind persons and persons with impaired visual acuity in the administration of the civil service laws and rules. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3586.)

18. RESEARCH. H. R. 2946, by Rep. May, Ky., "authorizing appropriations for a permanent program of scientific research in the interest of national security." To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3587.)

19. TAXATION. H. J. Res. 156, by Rep. Coffee, Wash., to create a Commission on Tax Integration. To Rules Committee. (p. 3587.)

20. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. H. R. 2948, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3587.)

21. VETERANS. H. R. 2942, H. R. 2949, H. R. 2950.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Carlson, Kans., including a Calif. Lumber Merchant article, criticizing a lumber shipment of Surplus Property Office as "shedding some light" on the boxcar shortage for grain transportation (p. A1931).

23. TARIFFS. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., inserted an American Tariff League summary and comment on U. S. tariffs (pp. A1932-4).

24. LANDS; EDUCATION; VETERANS. Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted an Ark. Legislature resolution on the conveyance of the Lake Dick Plantation Project (Ark.) to the agricultural school for negroes for use in agricultural education and training and urging that FSA lands suitable for agriculture be held for veterans' preference (pp. A1939-40).

25. RESEARCH; ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Randolph, W. Va., favoring H. R. 2937, providing for the continuous study of the social and economic aspec of scientific and technological developments (p. A1940).

26. RECLAMATION; VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring H. R. 520 and H. R. 2742, giving preference to veterans on newly irrigated lands (p. A1944).

27. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Tarver, Ga., inserted L. T. Crowley's (FEAdministrator) letter on lend-lease and commercial exports of farm machinery (pp. A1944-5).

28. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring the ratification of this Treaty (pp. A1947-8).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

29. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 2907, naval appropriation bill, 1946. H. Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Apr. 19: S. Banking and Currency, corporation control legislation; S. Commerce, MVA bill; S. Education and Labor, Federal aid to education; S. Agriculture, (ex.) S.89, the Lucas bill for rural electrification project S. Interstate Commerce, grain-car shortage; H. Agriculture, school-lunch program; H. Banking and Currency, Bretton Woods monetary agreement; H. Flood Control, repor on Red River; H. Irrigation, settling of veterans on Reclamation Bureau lands;

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I called attention to the fact that young boys were being burned to death throughout the country because of inflammable materials put into the cowboy suits that were being sold to them.

At that time we only had complaints from people here around Washington. I have received a telegram from a man in New York State stating that his little boy had one of those suits which he purchased last July. He had worn it all summer and had been wearing it for the last 2 weeks. When he saw this statement he applied a match to the suit, and it blazed up just as if it had been soaked with coal oil.

I have a card from some parents in New Jersey complaining that their son had been burned almost to death. I have a letter here that was written to one of my colleagues from Texas to the same effect.

I want to appeal again to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to introduce and pass a resolution to summon witnesses, put them on oath, and investigate this matter, because we do not know how much of this material is being made into these suits and other articles to be sold throughout the country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday, April 20, I may address the House for 15 minutes after disposition of the business on the Speaker's table and other special orders previously entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill, H. R. 2252, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill, 1945.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, and 25; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$36,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$710,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$553,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$879,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$454,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$120,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$291,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$405,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,073,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$956,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Appropriate $10,000 for the salary of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates authority for the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Eliminate authority for the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings and reduce the appropriation for such Bureau from $1,168,900 to $1,167,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes the appointment of one inspector of the White House Police as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $260,000 for salaries, White House Police, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Eliminate authority for the Treasury Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Procurement Division and reduce the appropriation for disposal of surplus property by such Division from $15,000,000 to $14,999,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language, proposed by the Senate, to prevent expenditure by the Procurement Division of appropriation for disposal of surplus property until such Division is authorized by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates $247,450 for salaries, office of the Postmaster General, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $36,650 for salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $710,800 for salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $553,250 for salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates $879,000 for salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates $454,740 for salaries, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $120,600 for salaries, office of the Solicitor, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates $291,800 for salaries, office of the chief inspector, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates $405,000 for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21: Eliminate authority for the Post Office Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings and reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Post Office Department from $135,000 to $133,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates $3,073,375 for salaries, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $956,250 for travel and miscellaneous expenses, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates $960,000 for salaries, clerks in post-office inspectors' offices, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Reappropriates the unexpended balance of the appropriation "balances due foreign countries, 1943" and makes such balance available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years, as proposed by the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

ERNIE PYLE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House that a flash has just come through to the Radio Press Gallery that a distinguished Indiana journalist, a friend and former colleague of mine, Ernie Pyle, was killed by Japanese gunfire on the island known as Ie some time during the last 24 hours. Details have not been received.

Ernie Pyle, more than any other writer of this era, reflected the views, the hopes, and aspirations of G. I. Joe. His writings were known and quoted throughout the world. He was an Indianan by birth, and we Hoosiers claimed him as our very own. His death is a tragic loss. He will be widely missed and mourned.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein several letters and a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 11, 1945.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the conference report reflects a very satisfactory agreement with the managers on the part of the Senate.

Ostensibly we return 9 Senate amendments in disagreement but as a matter of fact 8 of them are brought back in technical compliance with the rule requiring a vote on amendments which would have been subject to a point of order if originally offered in the House, and on only 1 of the 70 items in disagreement is there an actual difference between the managers on the part of the two Houses.

The one item on which the conferees could not agree is Senate amendment No. 16 on page 6, appropriating $5,000 for a survey preliminary to the construction of a national memorial stadium in the city of Washington. No authorization for such an appropriation has been enacted and such an appropriation would have created a precedent as unusual as it was illegal.

While the conference report as a whole proposes a material increase over the amount carried in the original bill, the amount agreed upon in conference is, in round numbers, a million and a half dollars less than the amount proposed by the Senate.

The bill when it left the House carried $2,338,877,125.62. Later a number of items were removed from the bill and included in House Joint Resolution 141, calling for $235,537,550, leaving $2,103,339,575.62. The bill as passed by the Senate, omitting the items in House Joint Resolution 141, carried $2,375,332,528.31, or a Senate increase of $271,992,952.69.

Three relatively large items contribute to that increase. These are:

First. Additional facilities, and so forth, for National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $10,307,500.

Second. Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation, $256,764,881.04.

Third. Flood control, general, War Department, $2,000,000.

As we bring the bill from conference, and if the report be adopted and the action we propose with respect to amendments remaining to be disposed of is followed, the Senate increase will have been reduced by $1,495,400, or to $270,497,556.69, making the total of the bill $2,373,037,128.31. All of the proposed increase has Budget support with the exception of $45,000.

As will be observed, a large proportion of the deficiencies are due to war conditions which we hope will be shortly alleviated, in part at least.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may require.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are some items in this report that I think should become law. There are many items that I feel are either too large or ought not to be in here at all.

The increase the other body made for the O. P. A. was in my judgment clearly unjustified.

The item of approximately $260,000,000 to restore the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation I could not agree to, because they have more money now than they ought to have with their terrific borrowing power. In my opinion, that was extended at least $1,000,000,000 further than it should have been when the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation was up in the House.

There are some other items I could not agree to, but the minority Members felt so strongly about those two items that they could not sign the conference report. I shall, therefore, when the vote comes vote "No" upon the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked the chairman of the committee if this bill that was to be brought in today had in it the increase in capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. At that time the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] stated to me that it was not in the bill. I realize the bill is so big and the appropriations come so fast that even the chairman cannot keep pace with them, and I cannot blame him for that, but I objected to that amount being in the bill at the time the bill was considered on the floor of the House. My objection was this. I realize just where we are going insofar as building the biggest national debt that any nation and the world has ever known. On April 14 it was over $235,000,000,000 and for the rest of this year it is going to grow by leaps and bounds.

Not only was I interested in trying to hold this down in the House committee, and I was not successful in that, but no sooner had it passed the House than I immediately took the matter up with Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, who is now the Administrator of the fund. I know him. I knew him when he was in the House. I consider him to be a very valuable man in this country. But even Marvin Jones is very much disappointed, as he wrote me on April 7, with the results which have been obtained by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Just to refresh your memory, may I say that 5 years ago we gave them $40,000,000. We have given them millions and millions of dollars for administration. They lost everything but $2,500,000, and according to a statement made later they were down to $800,000. Think of it. In 5 years they have lost everything. Now we come along and give them $30,000,000 more. Besides the amount that they lost, they made $7,000,000 on the purchase of wheat, and they lost all of that, yet you give them $30,000,000 more. In the agricultural appropriation bill just recently you gave them $7,500,000 to administer this fund.

Not only did I take this matter up with Marvin Jones, but I wrote the manager of this Corporation, J. Carl Wright. He says he is coming to my office after the 21st. I want to have a talk with him. It is not my desire to be making continuous criticism of these things, but I

want to find out why they cannot operate this Corporation so that it does not lose money. We cannot afford to have corporations under the Federal Government being operated as poorly as this administration has operated this Corporation, because it only means chaos, and chaos is coming and coming fast.

I have this letter from Mr. Wright, and he says we are going to talk this over. Marvin Jones assured me he is going to look after this Corporation and keep his eye on it, and if it is not operated to better advantage than it has been he is going to pull off the men who are controlling and managing this Corporation.

To get this in the RECORD, I want to give you the names of the men who are at the present time going to manage it. Mr. E. R. Duke, Chairman, is Director of War Boards. Mr. W. A. Jump is Director of Finance of the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. Mr. W. B. Boyd is Director of Price, War Food Administration. They compose the Board of Directors of this Corporation. They have Mr. J. Carl Wright as manager. If I am in Congress any length of time, I am going to watch this Corporation and we are going to find out whether they are trying to do a good job. If they do not, we are going back to Marvin Jones and we are going to see why Marvin Jones permits them to remain in this job. I hope we are going to find out in the future that we will have a corporation here which will be managed in behalf of the taxpayers of this country. We hope we are going to have a corporation which is going to be managed for the success of the Federal Government.

When we talk so much about these boys coming back home and what they will find in America—I want them to know we are going to have a corporation when they come back, and they do not have to find out they have lost thirty-seven and a half million dollars more that we have just given them in this agricultural appropriation bill. When those fellows come back, they want to start with a clean slate if that is possible. But it is not going to be possible, so it is up to the Congress of the United States to see that we operate these corporations in a successful and scientific business way. Marvin Jones told me he had employed the services of a man from Chicago from the firm of Ekern & Meyers, who was going to be responsible for the direction of this corporation. If these men are unable to make this a successful corporation, then I hope this firm of Ekern & Meyers will so recommend to the Federal Government that it is not feasible to do the things they are trying to do here, and it is not the right thing to do. Then, lastly, when it comes to the farmers of this country, I am here trying to help the farmers, but I do not believe in taking money out of the empty Treasury and trying to pass it on to the farmers, when we could get for the farmers of this country today proper prices for their commodities which they raise and proper pay for the work that they are doing in the fields of agriculture, so that they will get paid for their work and for their commodities in prices that will not empty the Treasury of the United States but will give to the farmer what he deserves for his commodities. If we had an administration of that kind in the Department of Agriculture today, we would be doing the things that are going to reduce our national indebtedness instead of increasing it. We would be doing something for this country of ours which would keep this country on an even financial keel, and we would soon get to the point where we would be able to have our income meet our outgo. But I do not believe in doing things in this manner. I hope when we get through with some of these appropriation bills from now on, we are going to do things in a more businesslike manner, and we are going to do them so they will reflect a business administration such as you and I ought to see that we have in this Government of ours, because this cannot go on. The day of reckoning is coming. I cannot help but think of the statement by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary some days ago when we talked about the boys coming back and when we talked about this great national debt which we have. He said we can get rid of that national debt by going into bankruptcy. I think that is a terrible statement for anyone to make. I do not think we ought to consider that for a minute. I say what we need to do is tighten our belts and get down here and try to have a sensible administration in this Government of ours now. That is what we want. That is what we should insist on and that is what I am trying, so far as I know how, to secure for the benefit of our people, for the benefit of the farmers, and for the benefit of the soldiers coming back, and for the benefit of our Nation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, only three items have been discussed in the debate on the pending report, two of them by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the items providing for O. P. A. and the Commodity Credit Corporation, and one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, providing for crop insurance.

Mr. Speaker, O. P. A. is a product of experience. We went through the last war without a law providing for the stabilization of prices. The result was an inflation which, had the war continued as long as this war has, would have been catastrophic. As it was, it is estimated that the cost of the First World War, was practically twice what it would have been had we had at that time the O. P. A. law which is in force today. The law provides for price-wage-profit stabilization, indispensable in the successful prosecution of any war, and especially this global war. In order for Members of the House to appreciate the effect of an effort to prosecute the war without such a stabilizing agency it is only necessary to call attention to one phase of this stabilization—the one item of rents here in the city of Washington alone. Without the salutary influence exerted by O. P. A. on Washington rents, conditions here in the District would have approached bedlam.

Similar application can be made to practically every other price scale and every other geographical location in the Nation.

Due to the direct operation of O. P. A., the Government has saved up to this time approximately $75,000,000,000 in the prosecution of the war. That is a stupendous sum, but it is only a part of the eventual saving that will be made by the Government before the close of both wars through the operation of O. P. A. The amount that has been saved individuals, and the resulting stability of business throughout the country due to standardization of prices and profits, is beyond estimate.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If we are saving so much money all the time, why is it that our Treasury statements show we are going in the red all the time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But the gentleman fails to take into consideration what the Treasury statements would have been without the law. As a matter of fact, the length of the war has been such that it is doubtful whether we could have floated sufficient loans to have met our obligations without serious embarrassment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The fact that it is necessary to have some price control does not justify the O. P. A. in having funds that it does not need and is not using efficiently and effectively in that connection. That is the reason for my objection to this additional money. I have been in the field and I have seen them operate and I know they are wasting the money just as fast as they can waste it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the amount carried in this item is the smallest amount that could be provided for effective enforcement.

The O. P. A. has been confronted with a staggering task. It has actually fixed in excess of 8,000,000 prices. Much of its work has been handled by volunteers. It is a little short of a miracle that they have been able to administer so comprehensive a law on the meagre funds provided for the purpose. We have now reached a crisis where it is a matter of providing additional money or permitting a disintegration of enforcement which will loose unchained inflation on the entire country.

As to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Congress has assured the farmers of the country equitable prices—parity prices; and this is the machinery for carrying out that pledge. We have guaranteed stabilization of agricultural income and we must now provide the money to make the guaranty effective.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I realize that we must have price regulation now. I think that is a good thing; but I object to the fact that you are trying to regulate prices by taking money out of an empty treasury and paying to keep prices down, when you should get the price from the consumer for the commodity which he purchases. Therefore we will be keeping the Treasury intact and get it from the public at a very slight advance. Why does not the gentleman adopt some policy like that, to aid and assist in keeping us from going into bankruptcy?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is not so much difference between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself. I have never approved of consumer subsidies. I have always thought that if an additional price was necessary to compensate the producer, it should be paid by the consumer, especially in view of the vast increase in the national income and consumer buying power. But to be trite, we are confronted by a condition and not a theory. For the time being, this is the most expedient method, if not the only method, of providing for a situation on which both I and the gentleman from Pennsylvania and other good business men, are in accord.

I agree with the gentleman that other methods would be more in keeping with sound economic law but unfortunately they are not available at this time.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is one of the leaders of this House. If he will take that attitude he could get the House to do that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. During the last war wheat, cotton, hogs, eggs, and all staple farm commodities reached prices never attained before—or since. In the depression which followed, farm prices fell to the lowest levels in the history of American agriculture.

The laws establishing O. P. A. and C. C. C. were passed to remedy that situation and have remedied it; and under the administration of former Members of this House, the former chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Marvin Jones, and our former colleague Frank Hancock, of North Carolina they have been so ably and so effectively administered that they have achieved practically every purpose for which originally intended. These appropriations are necessary to insure continuation of that effective administration.

Mr. Speaker, while on the subject of farm prices and agricultural stabilization, may I be permitted to advert to a discussion in this morning's papers to one of the most unfortunate suggestions, in its effect on agriculture, and the rural life of America of all proposals recently made before a committee of Congress. The papers today report a suggestion among the many made before a committee appointed to consider proposals for streamlining Congress, that the membership of the House of Representatives be reduced.

The immediate and drastic effect of a reduction in the membership of the House would be to take from the agricultural sections of the country practically all representation. To decrease, say, by one-half, as was suggested, the number of Representatives in every State would mean the incorporation of most of the rural areas with urban areas in which the cities would govern the selection of Members of Congress. Already the rural membership of the House is greatly in the minority. The larger part of the membership of the House represents urban districts. To reduce the number of Representatives would practically extinguish what is left of rural representation.

A membership in the national legislative body sufficiently large to represent all sections and all industries is necessary to democratic government and is so recognized in the oldest Parliament in the world. The British House of Commons, which represents 45,000,000 people, practically one-third the number of people this Congress represents, has 612 members. With a population of approximately one-third that of the United States, the British House has twice as many members as the United States House. Furthermore, in the British Parliament the representation between the country and the city, between the rural and the urban areas, equally balance. Out of the 612 members of the House of Commons, 300 represent the country, 303 represent the boroughs, and the remaining members represent the English universities. That situation has existed for many years without suggestion that it be changed.

No more disastrous effect upon the Nation—both country and town—could be brought about through modification of congressional representation than to reduce the membership of this House to a point where the election of its Members would be controlled by the great centers of wealth, industry, and population to the exclusion of the rural areas from which come the lifeblood and the strength of any nation or people.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I may say that as far as representing agriculture is concerned I want to see agriculture represented but I want to say that treatment agriculture is getting whereby we are paying them subsidies instead of raising the prices of their commodities to a point where they are adequately paid for the labor they exert on their farms is entirely wrong. The farmers are going to get the biggest jolt they ever got in their lives when we return to normal and they realize the true situation. The gentleman should get busy right away to see that the farmers are given an increase in the price of their commodities instead of the subsidies.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let me say to my good friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for whose opinion I have the highest regard, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Never before have the farmers of this country been in such favorable situation as they are today. Go into any country bank in the United States—and I have checked the actual statistics—and you will find that never before has there been so much money—the farmers' money—on deposit in the rural banks. The present system is working admirably and the American farmer is being taken care of and will continue to be adequately cared for as long as we carry out the present farm policy, in which the appropriations carried in this bill are important factors.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one more observation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The Commodity Credit Corporation lost $256,764,881.04 in their operations, and this bill places them back on their feet. But eventually the farmer of the country has got to pay the bill, and when the bill is presented to him it is going to knock him off his feet. You are just putting a millstone around the farmer's neck. I will stand by that statement if I do not stand by any other statement I have ever made on the floor of the House. Some day the farmer is going to be the goat and will not be in the position he ought to be because of this improper price policy.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I take it from the gentleman's remarks that if he stands by his statements he is going to stand by this conference report.

Let me say, in response to the suggestion made by the gentleman, that when he asked the other day about the $30,000,000 for crop insurance, I was engaged in conversation and did not fully understand his question. I was under the impression that he asked whether the $30,000,000 for crop insurance was in this report. Of course, it is in the bill, but it is not in disagreement between the two Houses and, therefore, is not in the conference report.

Mr. RICH. I made the statement in my opening remarks, that we are spending money so fast, that even the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations could not keep track of these bills. I do not blame him, because this spending is like wildfire going through this country. Some day we will reap the results of what we have been sowing here.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not think there is any member of the Committee on Appropriations who does not keep track of the appropriation bills. The criticism which the gentleman was making of the crop-insurance system applies to the system which was in vogue under the old law. Under the new law recently enacted, when it becomes effective, none of the objections to which the gentleman refers will apply. In view of the fact that the original law was our first experiment in crop insurance, that it has never been tried before, it was to be expected that there would be some hitches in the machinery. However, they have been removed and we will now be able to provide insurance in agriculture as in every other industry.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, Ernie Pyle was killed in action on a little island off Okinawa—shot by a Jap machine gunner. He and I were students together at the University of Indiana.

As Indiana's most beloved son, this terse announcement from the Navy today filled all Hoosier hearts with sorrow. We

know that all Americans share our grief.

For Ernie Pyle was a genius who could make global warfare intelligible to the common man. The heroes of his newspaper columns were not the star-spangled generals. They were the private soldiers, the non-coms and their officers who do the fighting in the mud and muck.

He lived with them and loved them. He told about their trials and tribulations in prose that sometimes reached poetic heights. Others treasured his writings as deeply as letters from their fighting sons. People everywhere worried about his health and safety. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps felt honored by his presence. In these war years, Ernie Pyle, a small statured, partially bald, little man of 45 years, had become a figure of almost legendary proportions.

Months at the front in Europe, often barely escaping death, left him with a sacred reverence for the men who fought and died there.

He had been in the Pacific fighting but a few short weeks. He always wrote that he was scared when he joined the invasion forces but he never flinched, and he died a hero.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 16: Page 6, line 18, insert the following:

"NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

"For carrying out the provisions of Public Law No. 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled 'Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia,' approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, $5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Pending that motion I would like to call attention to the unusual situation which prevails with reference to this bill and the deficiencies for which it makes provision.

As the House will recall, this bill was passed in February, at that time considerably in advance of the end of the fiscal year. There has been some dalay in the disposition of the bill due to the intervention of the recess which had not been taken into account in the arrangement of the schedule, and it is now past the middle of April, within a little more than 2 months of the end of the fiscal year.

On that account, many of the appropriations in the bill, originally estimated to cover a longer period, are now actually in excess of the amount required for the remainder of the year and in excess of the amount which would be provided if the bill were being formulated as of today. In addition, recent developments on the European front justify further decrease in provisions made in February, when it was impossible to foresee conditions now warranting modifications in war activities.

Obviously, many items in the bill of a supplemental appropriation character were predicated upon programed expenditures beginning at an earlier date than will now be practicable. That means, of course, that the bill makes available for such items more than altered conditions warrant.

Such items generally cannot be touched by the conferees because lack of difference between the two Houses establishes a floor below which the conferees cannot go.

In one instance, for example, we found an excessive amount of $18,373,000, but in this instance, because of the large amount involved and definite nature of the decrease, we shall try by amendment to freeze that amount.

As to other items, however, without further delaying and costly legislative procedure, the only alternative seems to be to let it be known to such executive agencies as may be concerned that we shall expect them to retrench expenditures wherever lesser expenditures would suffice for the shorter appropriation availability period than that contemplated by the amounts in the bill. We shall expect the agencies themselves and the Bureau of the Budget to see that such a course is pursued and adequate retrenchment made in all sums falling within that catagory.

Mr. Speaker, if there is no further request for time for debate, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 10, line 3, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from 'Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority', is hereby increased to $343,340."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 19 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In liew of the sum of "$343,340" named in said amendment, insert "$225,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 10, line 17, insert the following:

"Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned 'Public Works Administration liquidation' appearing under the heading 'Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator', by striking out the words 'until June 30, 1945' wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof 'until June 30, 1946', and by inserting immediately following the words 'during the fiscal year 1945' in the first paragraph the following words: 'and not exceeding a total of $50,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946'."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "$50,000" named in said amendment, insert "$25,000".

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain items from the Senate hearings.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this amendment and hope that the House will send this Senate amendment No. 20 back in further disagreement.

The States who are particularly interested in the continuation of the head office of the P. W. A. probably are mentioned in the table of projects found on page 52 of the Senate hearings on this bill. The table is as follows:

Non-Federal projects still incomplete, for which the Government is obliged under written contracts to pay grants or loans and grants

Applicant	Estimated cost of project	Cost of work remaining to be done
1. Loup River public power district, Nebraska	$15,396,000	$1,140,000
2. Central Nebraska public power and irrigation district	42,980,000	5,009,000
3. Platte Valley public power and irrigation district	12,945,265	545,000
4. South Carolina Public Service Authority	49,225,000	4,609,000
5. Montana State Water Conservation Board	584,500	180,000
6. City of Kennett, Mo	288,295	34,000
7. City of Amherst, Ohio	270,000	214,800
8. City of Chicago, Ill	57,400,000	7,600,000
9. City of East Peoria, Ill	553,019	70,000
10. City of McIntyre, Ga	10,909	10,909
Total		19,403,709

It might be well to place in the RECORD at this point the state of the finances in these same States from figures furnished to me by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census:

State	Surplus			Net long-term debt	Date reporting
	Highway fund	General fund	Total		
Nebraska	$5,608,000	$4,005,000	$9,613,000	[1] $1,126,000	June 30, 1944
Ohio		90,775,000	90,775,000	11,652,000	Dec. 31, 1944
Illinois		98,421,000	98,421,000	121,486,000	June 30, 1944
Georgia		12,861,000	12,861,000	9,187,000	Do.
Missouri	12,172,000	15,949,000	28,121,000	71,444,000	Dec. 31, 1943
South Carolina	8,379,000	8,551,000	16,930,000	77,254,000	June 30, 1944
Montana	3,335,000	5,205,000	8,540,000	10,371,000	Do.

[1] Nebraska is reported as having no debt. The debt quoted above is college and university indebtedness.

The financial statements of these States, whom the P. W. A. officials indicate they would benefit if given a stay of execution, shows that they are in much better condition to make the expenditures to complete these P. W. A. and W. P. A. projects than Uncle Sam.

The Treasury of the United States has been depleted enormously as the following statement of the public debt will show:

Year:	*Public debt*
1939	$40,440,000,000
1940	42,968,000,000
1941	48,961,000,000
1942	72,422,000,000
1943	136,696,000,000
1944	201,003,000,000

The public debt of the Federal Government is steadily increasing in spite of the enormous increase in rates of taxation on individuals and corporations, and the enormous expenditures of the Federal Government to the civilian population for the production of war goods.

In comparison with this dark financial picture of the Federal financial statement the States have not increased tax rates and have liquidated their net long term indebtedness from a peak in the year 1940 by sizable percentages. Using the following table with the debt of 1940—100 percent, I present the following table to show the percentages paid off by all of the States on a Nation-wide comparison.

Net long-term debt, 1940 peak=100 percent

Year:	*Percent outstanding*
1941	103.1
1942	99.1
1943	89.7
1944	83.2

It would seem if we are to return to sanity in government we should wind up all agencies and programs that were designed to bail out States who could not or would not meet their responsibilities to their people. From the tables above it would appear that the Federal Government rather should be exploring ways of getting contributions from the proposed recipients of P. W. A. aid. This is especially true when one considers the network of other agencies in the Federal Government where entire States and chambers of commerce of cities in the several States organize pressure groups to raid the Treasury for reclamation funds, power dams, transmission lines, flood-control projects, housing aid, and agriculture benefits.

Just to take one State who would benefit by P. W. A. continuance let us look at the aid Nebraska is getting from the United States Treasury from other programs, in the fiscal year 1943:

Emergency grants and expenditures by Treasury Department, 1943

A. A. A. payments	$36,831,944
Farm Security Administration	1,090,097
Public Works Administration	301,120
W. P. A.	2,120,383
Access roads	303,323
Public housing	1,146,661

The Treasury says the total for Nebraska is $42,700,000.

In addition to the above expenditures of the Federal Government in Nebraska in the fiscal years 1941–43, the War Department and the Civil Aeronautics Administration spent $2,201,932. This figure does not include the W. P. A. expenditures for the same purposes in the State.

I do not mean to emphasize Nebraska as an unholy example in the family of States. The picture of Federal expenditures can be duplicated and added upon in most all of the Western and Midwestern States particularly and the rest generally.

The reasons for my urging that the House further disagree are as follows:

The P. W. A. was designed in the first place as a means to get Federal money out into the States for public-works projects and for construction projects particularly. In those days the treasuries of the States, it was alleged, were depleted so that they could not provide work and relief for the citizens of the 48 States. During the war the condition of the Treasury of the Federal Government has changed completely in comparison with the condition of the treasuries of the 48 States. As the result of war expenditures and the carying on of a global war, the United States is about to have a $300,000,000,000 debt, whereas from restriction of the use of materials needed for the war effort the States cannot even repair highways necessary for ordinary commercial communication. There is no relief load. There are many expenditures that ordinarily would be a drain upon the several State treasuries which today, and ever since Pearl Harbor, have not been a drain upon the several State treasuries. The 48 States are well able now to provide their own works projects. Their treasuries are full and overflowing. In the last campaign throughout the 48 States the candidates for Governor and the candidates for other State offices bragged about the surpluses in their respective State treasuries and there was a political contest of no small proportions for the most constructive proposals to spend the millions of dollars in their treasuries for post-war projects and for make-work projects for the returning veterans and for the civilians.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize that if we do not carry this $25,000 in the bill there will not be any money to pay these bureaucrats for lolling around and doing nothing over there in the P. W. A.? There is nothing for them to do. They can sit and loll. Is not that a nice situation?

Mr. JONES. That certain is a deplorable situation. I thank the gentleman from New York for his contribution.

I would be in favor of the money that is appropriated in the bill in this Senate amendment No. 20 if it were expended in the fiscal year 1945 and the P. W. A. would be finally wound up on June 30, 1945. My mind goes back to the W. P. A., where it took 7 months after Pearl Harbor to get this agency liquidated and written off the books of the United States Treasury. My mind goes back to the liquidation of the N. Y. A., where it took us 18 or 19 months after Pearl Harbor to get this agency off the books of the Federal Treasury. It was argued in both cases—the W. P. A. and the N. Y. A.—that the war effort would be seriously hampered if they were liquidated. However, the Congress in its wisdom liquidated both agencies, and today we are on the eve of victory. Our soldiers are about to march through the streets of Berlin, and there never has been one scintilla of evidence that our armed forces have lost a battle on land, sea, or in the air or spilled a drop of American blood through the liquidation of the W. P. A. and the N. Y. A.

The P. W. A. should be liquidated. Certainly the $25,000 for the drones in the head office does not present a threat to the integrity of the Treasury. The money is a small vehicle to keep alive a vain and useless activity of Government for years after the States renounced their plea of pauperism. Continuing skeleton staffs in Washington offices long after they have become useless excrescences of Government strikes at the very heart of the ability of Congress to govern and legislate.

Let us review now why P. W. A. should be discontinued after June 30, 1945:

First. Because the 48 States have increased money in the State treasuries as compared with the depletion of the Federal Treasury for war purposes.

Second. Because this amendment would just make jobs for somebody to sit in an office in Washington and wait for the first ray of hope to build a pressure group on the Federal pay roll for public works in the States whether there is need or not. Let me emphasize this statement. If this amendment is adopted, it gives an opportunity for the personnel here to form a nucleus to bring pressure upon the Federal Government to create work projects for States that are more able to take care of themselves.

In all conscience, in the name of the soldiers and sailors and marines and the nurses, all the men and women in the armed forces, I ask that this peacetime agency be liquidated on June 30, 1945,

and that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am in complete accord with the gentleman from Ohio as to the need for prompt and early liquidation of the Public Works Administration. But we are faced with a practical situation which makes it unwise completely to close the activity at this time. There are a number of projects, involving considerable sums which the United States is obligated to finish. We are under contract with local communities to complete them. The Government has the alternative of continuing the Public Works Administration for that purpose, or of turning them over to some other governmental agency, which everybody must agree, would be less efficient, and more expensive. No additional money is provided. No additional appropriation is included. The only additional expenditure which would result from the adoption of the Senate amendment is about $25,000 from its own funds which will pay the essential administrative expenses of the Public Works Administration to complete these projects. Any other Government agency would require more for the same work—and in the nature of the situation could hardly be expected to handle it as well.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I do not oppose the Senate amendment on account of the money. I would be quite willing and would be glad to join with the gentleman from Missouri at the conference if he would make $25,000 available for the balance of this year and wind up the Public Works Administration as of June 30. I recognize there are some things that have to be wound up. If they could do it by the end of the fiscal year, it would give them 3 more months.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We do not need additional funds for the current year. Ample provision has been made for this year. The difficulty here is that due to conditions which could not have been foreseen, the necessity for war priorities, the inability to get materials and labor, it has been impossible to complete these projects within the allotted time. Had we been working under normal conditions, we would have completed all these projects before the end of the fiscal year and this extension of time would have been unnecessary. Under the situation we are faced with the necessity of continuing these activities or repudiating contractural obligations.

Mr. Speaker, unless there are further questions, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 62, noes 35.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors. The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 186, nays 135, not voting 111, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

YEAS—186

Abernethy	Gossett	Outland
Allen, La.	Granahan	Patman
Andrews, Ala.	Granger	Patrick
Bailey	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Fla.
Barden	Green	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Wyo.	Gregory	Pickett
Barry	Hare	Poage
Bates, Ky.	Harless, Ariz.	Powell
Beckworth	Havenner	Price, Ill.
Biemiller	Healy	Priest
Bland	Hedrick	Quinn, N. Y.
Bonner	Heffernan	Rabaut
Boren	Hendricks	Rabin
Bradley, Pa.	Hoch	Ramspeck
Brooks	Holifield	Randolph
Brown, Ga.	Hook	Rankin
Bryson	Huber	Rayfiel
Buffett	Izac	Resa
Bulwinkle	Jarman	Richards
Bunker	Johnson, Luther A.	Riley
Burch	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Rivers
Camp	Johnson, Okla.	Robertson, Va.
Cannon, Mo.	Kee	Robinson, Utah
Carnahan	Kefauver	Roe, Md.
Celler	Keogh	Rogers, Fla.
Chelf	Kilday	Rooney
Clark	Kirwan	Rowan
Coffee	Kopplemann	Ryter
Colmer	Lanham	Sabath
Cooley	Larcade	Sadowski
Cooper	Lesinski	Sasscer
Cox	Link	Savage
Crosser	Ludlow	Sheppard
Curtis	Lyle	Sikes
D'Alesandro	Lynch	Snyder
Daughton, Va.	McCormack	Sparkman
De Lacy	McDonough	Spence
Delaney, James J.	McGehee	Starkey
Dickstein	McKenzie	Stefan
Dingell	McMillan, S. C.	Stigler
Doughton, N. C.	Madden	Sullivan
Doyle	Mahon	Tarver
Drewry	Manasco	Thom
Durham	Mansfield, Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Earthman	May	Thomason
Eberharter	Miller, Calif.	Tolan
Engle, Calif.	Miller, Nebr.	Torrens
Ervin	Mills	Traynor
Fallon	Monroney	Vinson
Feighan	Morgan	Voorhis, Calif.
Fernandez	Morrison	Wasielewski
Fisher	Mundt	Weaver
Flannagan	Murdock	Weiss
Flood	Murphy	Welch
Fogarty	Murray, Tenn.	West
Folger	Neely	Whitten
Forand	Norton	Whittington
Gallagher	O'Brien, Ill.	Wickersham
Gary	O'Brien, Mich.	Winstead
Gearhart	O'Neal	Wood
Geelan	O'Toole	Woodhouse
Gordon		Woodrum, Va.
Gore		

NAYS—135

Adams	Cole, Kans.	Gwynne, Iowa
Allen, Ill.	Cole, Mo.	Hagen
Andersen, H. Carl	Cole, N. Y.	Hale
Anderson, Calif.	Crawford	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Andrews, N. Y.	Cunningham	Hand
Angell	Dolliver	Harness, Ind.
Arends	Dondero	Hartley
Arnold	Dworshak	Henry
Auchincloss	Ellis	Heselton
Bates, Mass.	Ellsworth	Hess
Bender	Elsaesser	Hill
Bishop	Elston	Hoeven
Blackney	Engel, Mich.	Hoffman
Brehm	Fenton	Holmes, Mass.
Brown, Ohio	Fuller	Hope
Brumbaugh	Gamble	Horan
Buck	Gavin	Hull
Butler	Gerlach	Jenkins
Byrnes, Wis.	Gifford	Jensen
Campbell	Gillespie	Johnson, Calif.
Carlson	Gillette	Johnson, Ill.
Case, N. J.	Gillie	Johnson, Ind.
Church	Goodwin	Jones
Clason	Graham	Jonkman
Clevenger	Grant, Ind.	Judd
Kean	O'Hara	Simpson, Pa.
Kearney	Pittenger	Smith, Ohio
Keefe	Plumley	Smith, Wis.
Kilburn	Powers	Springer
Kinzer	Ramey	Stevenson
Knutson	Reece, Tenn.	Stockman
Landis	Reed, N. Y.	Sumner, Ill.
Latham	Rees, Kans.	Taber
LeCompte	Robertson, N. Dak.	Talbot
LeFevre	Robsion, Ky.	Talle
Lemke	Rockwell	Thomas, N. J.
McCowen	Rodgers, Pa.	Tibbott
McGregor	Rogers, Mass.	Vorys, Ohio
McMillen, Ill.	Schwabe, Mo.	Vursell
Martin, Iowa	Scrivner	Wadsworth
Martin, Mass.	Shafer	Weichel
Mason	Sharp	Wigglesworth
Merrow	Short	Wolcott
Michener	Simpson, Ill.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Murray, Wis.		Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—111

Anderson, N. Mex.	Eaton	Marcantonio
Andresen, August H.	Elliott	Mott
Baldwin, Md.	Fellows	Norrell
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fulton	O'Konski
Barrett, Pa.	Gardner	Pace
Beall	Gathings	Patterson
Bell	Gibson	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Gorski	Philbin
Bennett, Mo.	Gross	Phillips
Bloom	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ploeser
Bolton	Hall, Leonard W.	Price, Fla.
Boykin	Halleck	Rains
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Harris	Rich
Burgin	Hart	Rizley
Byrne, N. Y.	Hays	Roe, N. Y.
Canfield	Hébert	Rogers, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Herter	Russell
Case, S. Dak.	Hinshaw	Schwabe, Okla.
Chapman	Hobbs	Sheridan
Chenoweth	Holmes, Wash.	Slaughter
Chiperfield	Howell	Smith, Maine
Clements	Jackson	Smith, Va.
Cochran	Jennings	Somers, N. Y.
Combs	Kelley, Pa.	Stewart
Corbett	Kelly, Ill.	Sumners, Tex.
Courtney	Kerr	Sundstrom
Cravens	King	Taylor
Curley	Kunkel	Towe
Davis	LaFollette	Trimble
Dawson	Lane	Walter
Delaney, John J.	Lea	White
Dirksen	Lewis	Wilson
Domengeaux	Luce	Winter
Douglas, Calif.	McConnell	Wolverton, N. J.
Douglas, Ill.	McGlinchey	Worley
	Maloney	Zimmerman
	Mansfield, Tex.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Byrne of New York for, with Mr. Schwabe of Oklahoma against.

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Roe of New York for, with Mr. Bennett of Missouri against.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Lewis against.

Mr. Lane for, with Mr. Winter against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Norrell for, with Mr. Ploeser against.

Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Halleck against.

Mr. Marcantonio for, with Mr. Bradley of Michigan against.

Mr. Somers of New York for, with Mr. Wilson against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Howell against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Fulton against.

Mr. Maloney for, with Mr. Gross against.

Mr. John J. Delaney for, with Mr. Jennings, Jr. against.

General pairs:

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Combs with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Beall.

Mr. King with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Hart with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Rogers of New York with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Worley with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Sundstrom.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Bennet of New York.
Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Boykin with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Pace with Mr. McConnell, Jr.
Mr. Kerr with Mrs. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Zimmerman with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Walter with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. BUFFETT changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. McDONOUGH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. ROCKWELL changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON] to make a unanimous-consent request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two speeches in memoriam on a special program of the Catholic Hour of April 15, 1945, dedicated to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, one by Msgr. John A. Ryan and the other by the Reverend Timothy J. Mulvey; and I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Washington News on Wednesday, April 18, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the distinguished and beloved wife of our late President.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an editorial appearing in the Batavia (N. Y.) Daily News of March 27, referring to a speech delivered by Hon. James A. Farley before the Rotary Club of Northampton, Mass., on March 26.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 21: Page 11, line 18, insert "That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000: *Provided further.*"

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 21 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 24: Page 13, line 6, insert ", and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: *Provided*, That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial transactions of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate Amendment No. 24 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the last proviso in said amendment, insert ": *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this provision is to prevent duplication of expense for auditing of Government corporations. The question has arisen, however, whether the language of the provision might not be construed to go further than intended. The phrase "financial transactions" is rather broad, and might be construed so as to prevent arrangements by Government corporations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to have "private audits" made of contractors with whom they deal—that is, private business firms which act for the Government corporations as contractors and which must be required in certain types of circumstances to make an accounting to the Federal Government corporation concerned.

The General Accounting Office has indicated that the provision is not intended to prevent arrangement for audits of this type. The conferees on the part of the House accordingly propose to agree to the Senate amendment with an amendment clarifying the proposition in this respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 27: Page 14, line 13, insert:

"Langley Field, Va.: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., including not to exceed $2,195,000 for the construction and equipment of auxiliary flight research stations on sites elsewhere, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the acquisition of land (not to exceed a total of 100 acres) and rights-of-way and the construction of connections to public utilities necessary therefor, $4,100,000, to be available until expended."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate Amendment No. 27 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 28: Page 14, line 22, insert:

"Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,540,000, to be available until expended."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 28 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: Page 5, line 11, insert ": *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the War and Navy Departments have a joint interest, direct or indirect, which they shall be presumed to have as to all projects in which the interest of either Department is not paramount, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 29 and concur therein with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 29 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"Amendment No. 29: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: " ': *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation

for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further,* That $18,373,000 of such sum of $84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law.'"

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the chairman just what is the connotation of the word "paramount." This amendment provides that permission and approval shall be given by the Navy Department and the War Department, respectively, with reference to projects, and by the Bureau of the Budget, if they are of paramount interest to either of those departments.

A number of war industries have to do with materials that are used by the War Department and the Navy Department, or other branches of the service not directly connected with the operation of this war, yet the interest of the War Department or the Navy Department in that particular production may not be paramount. It seems to me that to prevent the hampering of such construction as may be necessary with reference to the production of some of these articles we should have some explanation of just what the word "paramount" means.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The distinction, Mr. Chairman, is that these items fall into two clearly defined categories. One of those is directly connected with the war; others, such as railroad centers where a housing shortage prevails owing to large transportation demands of the war, and other situations which while not directly pertaining to the war, are only indirectly connected with the war program. The distinction between the two is that the first are considered paramount as regards direct interest.

Mr. LANHAM. In other words, this has no reference to construction with reference to the production of those things which are incidentally necessary to the war effort, but that in order to come within the provisions of this limitation they must be of paramount importance either to the Army or to the Navy?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Precisely and further to sharpen the line of demarcation, the gentleman will observe that on page 15 in part of the language stricken out by the Senate we omitted in the agreement between the House and Senate conferees, a third section which might to some extent have confused the distinction between the two.

Mr. LANHAM. May I ask the gentleman this further question: I note that in the amendment there is this provision: "Provided further, That $18,373,000 of such sum of $84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law." What is the reason for the deferment of that part of this appropriation? And what other law would pertain to it unless it should be another appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is one of the developments to which I referred in my preliminary statement. When the estimates upon which this bill is based first came up for consideration there were certain contemplated expenditures which day by day as the war continues become more and more unnecessary. This was one of them. Had the war continued at its present tempo, these expenditures would have been necessary in the amounts provided, but in the time which elapsed between the passage of the bill in the House and the meeting of the conferees, the Department, and the Bureau of the Budget, found certain expenditures would not be required. I have a letter here from the Director of the Budget which I shall insert in the RECORD at this point advising that the amount to which the gentleman refers was found to be unnecessary for the continuation of the war program.

The letter is as follows:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
April 16, 1945.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the last action of the Congress on the pending First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1945 (H. R. 2374), there have been marked changes in the military situation in the European theater of operations. These changes will cause a reduction in the requirements of certain war programs, and as further developments warrant, it is my intention to advise the Congress and the President from time to time of the estimates or appropriations which might be reduced or rescinded in consequence thereof.

With respect to the pending First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1945, it is suggested that the item for National Housing Agency, War Housing, be reduced from $84,373,000 to $66,000,000. This reduction is in accordance with the latest revision of the war-housing program as submitted by the Administrator of the National Housing Agency which shows adjustments in many localities where the war production activities will be affected by an early cessation of organized resistance on the European front. The revised program of the National Housing Agency contemplates no change in the proposed program for war housing in the Hawaiian Islands which remains the same as approved by the two houses of Congress.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD D. SMITH,
Director.

Mr. LANHAM. Then that was found by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Found to be unnecessary by the Bureau of the Budget, and that decision was concurred in by the head of the National Housing Agency.

Mr. LANHAM. This, then, is agreeable to the head of the National Housing Agency?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes, the Administrator of the agency assures us that whereas $84,373,000 provided in the House bill, was thought to be necessary at that time for certain specific projects, only $66,000,000 is now needed.

Mr. LANHAM. But if need for the further sum should arise, and become urgent, then it could be carried in a subsequent appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the situation so requires. We have, therefore, introduced the pending amendment at this point and I may add that the amendment has the unanimous approval of both the House and the Senate conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 16, line 21, insert the following: "District of Columbia."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 33 to 38, inclusive, appearing on pages 16 and 17 of the bill, be considered simultaneously.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the next amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 16, line 22, insert the following:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Office of the corporation counsel: For an additional amount for 'Office of the corporation counsel,' fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500, and the limitation of $3,000 in said appropriation which may be paid for the settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $4,500."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 17, line 5, insert the following:

"HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Gallinger Municipal Hospital," including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including construction of a new ice plant, $31,500."

Senate amendment No. 36; Page 7, line 11, insert:

"PUBLIC WELFARE."

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 17, line 12, insert the following:

"FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

"Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care," in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $6,000 to each such institution."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 17, line 20, insert the following:

"DIVISION OF EXPENSES

"The sums appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in all of those amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 20, line 22, insert the following:

"UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making a survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands which may require the assistance of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and the purchase of three automobiles, one of which may be purchased at a price of not to exceed $3,000, $80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That the High Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission on the progress and findings of the survey."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 42 and concur iln the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making an economic survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands, $60,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 21, line 21, insert the following: "; and of said appropriation not to exceed $200,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, N. Y., provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656)."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "$200,000" named in said amendment, insert "$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments Nos. 45 and 46 on page 24 and Senate amendment No. 47 on page 25 be considered simultaneously.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 24, line 15, insert the following:

"EDUCATION

"For support and education of Indian pupils in nonreservation boarding schools, fiscal year 1945, $47,625, to be added to the appropriation of $2,627,620 for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and to be available for the following schools."

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 24, line 21, insert the following:

"Phoenix, Ariz.: $32,375; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $163,475 to $195,850; and the number of pupils from 425 to 550."

Senate amendment No. 47: Page 25, line 1, insert the following:

"Chemawa, Oreg.: $15,250; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $159,475 to $174,725; and the number of pupils from 375 to 425."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to these three Senate amendments and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CANNON of Missouri, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report and the Senate amendments be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday business of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that, may I ask the gentleman from Vermont if we can reach an agreement as to the time that will be necessary for general debate on the bill.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I think general debate ought to run throughout today, and that the first paragraph of the bill should be read at the conclusion of general debate tonight.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Vermont and myself, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises this evening.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2907, with Mr. STIGLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

On motion of Mr. SHEPPARD, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the sixth regular annual appropriation bill for Navy since our involvement in war became imminent.

Over that spread of time our sea arm has grown and multiplied until today it constitutes a striking force not matched by the combined naval power of the rest of the world.

Here are some striking comparisons as to the expansion which has occurred:

Back in June 1940 the Navy's man strength was under 130,000. Under this bill we bring to you today it will be 3,385,401.

Comparable figures for the Marine Corps are around 20,000 in mid-1940, and an average of 478,000 for the fiscal year 1946.

In combatant ships in commission we had about 275 units at the beginning of the fiscal year 1941. We will have, making no allowance for Army casualties, something like 1,370 units at the close of the present calendar year.

As regards other types, including district craft, landing craft, and other categories, the number on July 1, 1940, was not greatly above 100. That number will have grown to well above 100,000 by the end of this calendar year.

Turning to airplanes, we started off the period with 1,708 program airplanes on hand. We shall be possessed of 36,100 program airplanes at the end of this calendar year.

Those figures reveal an appalling growth; a really fantastic expansion. However, they tell but part of the story, because there has been an accompaniment of training facilities, maintenance, and repair facilities, production facilities, operating facilities, storage facilities, personnel housing, matériel housing, and so on.

All in all, the expansion and its employment have meant appropriations to the extent of $108,000,000,000, with about $6,000,000,000 more remaining to be appropriated for the liquidation of previously granted contractual authorization.

That is a tremendous amount of money; but I am sure there is no one among you who, in the past year, has

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-1st, No. 77
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued April 20, 1945, for actions of Thursday, April 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passes agricultural appropriation bill. First deficiency appropriation bill sent to the President. Rep. Jenkins introduces bill to place food administration under a single head.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 2689 (pp.3602-12).

Agreed to all committee amendments except as noted below.

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., to the committee amendment relating to the formulation and administration of 1946 programs of soil-building practices and soil-and water-conservation practices. Under Sen. Gurney's amendment the total expenditures for the programs so formulated "shall not exceed $300,000,000" rather than "shall be $300,000,000," as proposed by the committee amendment (pp. 3604-5).

Rejected the committee amendment providing that in "assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practitioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws, "after rejecting Sen. Bushfield's (S. Dak.) amendment to this amendment to insert "members of the" before "association." (pp. 3605-11).

Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Thomas of Okla., Gurney, Reed, and Capper were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 3612).

2. SMALL BUSINESS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 105, to extend the Smaller War Plants Corporation until Dec. 31, 1946 (p. 3612), to which the House had agreed to earlier (pp.3630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2374 and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 3612-4). Agreed to Sen.McKellar's motion to concur in all House amendments to the Senate amendments and to recede

from the amendment still in disagreement (not of interest). (For provisions see Digests 75 and 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R.2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress (pp. 3602, 3614-27).

5. FOREIGN SERVICE; PERSONNEL. Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R.689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting the fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U.S. agencies for coordination of activities abroad (S.Rept. 192) (p. 3594).

6. ECONOMY; BUREAUCRACY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., stated that "now is the time for Congress and President Truman to curb and curtail the Federal bureaucracy...our people would be impressed with the fact that efficiency and economy had once more become the order of the day and that the extravagant Federal overhead was on its way down...And President Truman, I am hopeful, will give a directive to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget along the lines I have mentioned" (p. 3589).

7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3614, 3634). (For provisions see Digest 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

8. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Springer, Ind., urged that U.S. agencies "do something" about the food situation which "is becoming more serious daily" (p. 3632).

Rep. Hoffman, Mich., stated that food "shortages" in Washington, D.C. may "result in some beneficial legislation coming out of the Congress" (p. 3633).

Rep. Jonkman, Mich., discussed the sugar "shortage" and stated, "The O.P.A., W.F.A., and C.C.C., ... have made it impossible for sugarcane growers to maintain adequate production" (pp. 3647-8).

9. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, criticized "the lack of boxcars" to get corn to the markets and urged that something be done "if thousands of bushels of corn now rotting on the farms of Iowa are to be saved" (p. 3633).

10. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2907 (pp. 3634-40).

11. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Folger, N.C., spoke in favor of the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 3640-5).

12. TARIFF; TEXTILES. Received a Riverside Worsted Co., Inc. (Woonsocket, R.I.) petition opposing further reduction of tariffs (p. 3652).

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 23 (p. 3651). Majority Leader McCormack announced that on Wed. and Thurs. the Interior appropriation bill will be taken up and that the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and any other conference matters will be brought up if the conference reports are completed (p. 3640).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. H.R. 2970, by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, to provide for central responsibility for the production and distribution of the Nation's food by

viduals be organized in one county to form an association and employ a doctor?

Mr. AIKEN. All I know is how this plan has operated in my State, where it is operated on a State-wide basis. So far as I know, each member of the association calls his own family doctor whenever he is sick. That is evidently done under an arrangement between the doctors of the State and the medical association which has been organized by the Farm Security Administration. I do not know what the dues are now. A few years ago members were loaned $20 a year which they would invest in medical insurance. If that amount were not sufficient to pay the doctors for their services, then as I understand they prorated the loss according to the number of calls which were made and the charges which were made for the calls.

A few years ago the amount loaned was $20. The amount may be more now. That amount, whatever it was, very likely was just so much more than the doctor would have received from many of the families if the association had not existed. I know the doctors seem to approve the plan, and cooperate with the Farm Security Administration in working it out. It seems to be operating very happily. I should hate to see anything done to disturb it. I agree with the Senator from Ohio, however, that probably the whole amendment is completely unnecessary and probably inadvisable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] to the committee amendment on page 66, line 23.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 66, beginning in line 20.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that the committee amendment be rejected. I really do not think it adds anything useful. Surely the Farm Security Administration cannot dictate to the medical associations, and I really think it would be far better, and would obviate controversy if we were simply to eliminate the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have stated my position on this matter heretofore. I do not think the Senator from Ohio was on the floor when I did so. The amendment was offered merely as an effort to compose these differences. I am not wedded to the amendment, and I will not care one whit if it is voted down.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 66 beginning in line 20. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt and will call for a rising vote.

On a division the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farm tenancy," on page 68, line 8, after the word "act", to strike out "$2,000,000" and insert "$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 13, before the word "including", to strike out "$40,000,000" and insert "$50,000,000"; and in line 20, after the words "per annum", to insert "and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects," on page 70, line 19, after the word "periodicals", to insert a semicolon and "construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects in said area."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration", on page 71, line 12, after the word "reports", to strike out "$3,150,000" and insert "$3,330,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 15, after the word "thereof", to strike out "$60,000,000" and insert "$125,000,000, and, of which sum, $35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not wish to offer an amendment, but I desire to comment on the provision found on page 55 which appropriates $50,000,000 Federal aid to provide school lunches. That appropriation is made in an appropriation bill without any legislation having been enacted to authorize it. Such legislation is pending, but there is no authorization for this appropriation. That is not a reason for making an objection under the rules, because the item was placed in the bill in the House. But I want to call attention to the fact again that the advocates of the school-lunch program have repeatedly promised that they would bring forward a bill to outline the exact conditions of the Federal aid. The $50,000,000 is for school aid. As it stands, I believe it violates nearly every principle of Federal aid for State and local communities. The States have no control whatever over it. The appropriation is made directly to individual school districts of all kinds throughout the United States. It seems to me that the Federal interest in school lunches is remote. The aid goes to children whether they need it or not. It goes to children of millionaires as well as to children of the poor. It has no direct relation to need.

Of course, the program as originally started was, as I think, a clear usurpation of authority by the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was begun by the distribution of surplus food to the schools for school lunches, and then, when there was no longer any surplus food, they commuted the aid in dollars. I think there is not the slightest authority for it, although the Congress has for several years confirmed the distribution. I do not want to stop it at the moment. But I think that, certainly, before it comes up again next year, we should enact a law; we should determine whether we want to make the principle permanent. If so, we should base it on sound principles of grants through the States, and require some kind of matching by the States in order that they should provide proper school lunches. I hope very much that there will be such legislation before the next year's appropriation is made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there has been legislation for the last 2 years requiring matching.

The Senator will find at the bottom of page 57, in line 18, the provision:

> The amount of funds available hereunder for a school-lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia.

I do not want to get into a discussion of the matter, Mr. President, unless there is opposition to the continuance of the program.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator agrees, however, that there should be permanent authorization.

Mr. RUSSELL. I simply wish to say that I do not want to debate with the Senator the necessity of having clear legislation on this subject if we are to follow this program further. I am one of those who think the program should be continued, but it should be continued under a basic statutory act. We are now working in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on what we hope will be a satisfactory bill which will enable us to have the necessary standards and yardsticks. However, I may say that this matter of school lunches has not been handled in quite as haphazard fashion as the Senator from Ohio has indicated, because on two or three occasions the committee has offered amendments to the bill which required matching and established other limitations. We limit the amount of funds which can be spent by the Federal Government to not a greater sum than the cost of the agricultural commodities which go into the food. There are a number of other safeguards and limitations which have been placed around this program by the Committee on Appropriations. That of course does not obviate the necessity and desirability for having basic legislation.

Mr. President, I share the hope of the Senator from Ohio that there may be enacted into a law a bill which will clarify and make permanent this program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, during the Seventy-eighth Congress the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held extensive hearings on a bill introduced by myself and the late Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and also a bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, providing for a permanent school-lunch program. This year similar bills were introduced. I am glad to state that last week, in a conference held in my office between those interested

on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and those interested on behalf of the Office of Education, we practically concluded what should be in the bill. Within the next 2 weeks, at the latest, we propose to have before the Senate a bill providing for a permanent school-lunch program.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I merely wish to refresh the Senator's memory as to the diligent effort made to obtain basic legislation during the last session. When the Pace bill came over from the House, containing authorization for numerous activities which had been carried on without authorization, the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the Senator from Georgia, the Senator from Louisiana, and I are members, incorporated in that bill a section providing basic authority for the school-lunch program. The bill was reported to the Senate and passed by the Senate. It went to conference, and the conferees of the House refused to accept it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator is correct, as he usually is. However, he should have added that by an amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio the program was limited to a 2-year period.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true.

Mr. RUSSELL. However, even on that basis the House refused to accept it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 2689 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 201,000 additional copies of House Document No. 143, current session, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address of the President of the United States, of which 150,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 50,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the Senate document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution. It provides for the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 143, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address by the President of the United States. This was the address delivered last Monday by President Truman.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does it contain the usual provision that a certain number of copies be printed for the benefit of the House and a certain number for the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. What is the basis of apportionment?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is usually based upon the membership of the respective Houses. A larger number is required by the House because of its larger membership.

Mr. WHITE. Does the resolution provide for the apportionment?

Mr. HAYDEN. The resolution provides that 150,000 copies shall be available for the use of the House of Representatives, and 50,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) was agreed to.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION—ARTICLE FROM MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read the four paragraphs of a news item published in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune for April 6, 1945.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the article will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

VETERAN THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION ARMY'S MOST DECORATED

(By Nat Finney)

WASHINGTON.—The Thirty-fourth Division, mustered into service at Minnesota, Iowa, and North and South Dakota National Guard armories in January 1941, now is recognized as the Army's most decorated and veteran outfit. Its record was made public in Italy Thursday.

It has more combat days, nearly 500, to its credit than any other division in the United States Army. Even if it doesn't see another battle in this war it will go home with a record equaled by no other division.

Men of the Thirty-fourth, who wear the divisional "red bull" emblem, have won 15,000 Purple Hearts, 9 Congressional Medals of Honor, 98 Distinguished Service Crosses, 116 Legion of Merit Medals, 1,052 Silver Stars, 51 Soldier's Medals, 1,713 Bronze Stars, 3 Presidential citations, 7 British awards, 7 French awards, 6 Italian awards, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 1 Distinguished Flying Cross, 34 Air Medals with 52 Oak Leaf Clusters, 525 divisional citations, 6 War Department meritorious service unit plaques, and 15 Army commendations of the unit.

The division has had 38 months overseas duty. The 21,731 awards received by the Thirty-fourth were accumulated at Algiers, Tunisia, Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, and in northern Italy, where it continues to fight the Germans.

EXTENSION OF SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 105) to extend the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which was, after line 10, to insert:

SEC. 2. (a) Section 4 (c) of such Public Law 603 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of five directors, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who are familiar with the problems of small business. The President shall designate one of the members as Chairman."

(b) Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, the members of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation holding office at the time of the enactment of this act shall continue in office until five members have been appointed pursuant to section 4 (c) of such Public Law 603 as amended by this section.

Mr. WAGNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40 and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$6,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ", and no greater sum shall be available except in pursuance of a direct appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for 'Flood control, general', including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That this

sum shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAN GURNEY,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee to clarify for the RECORD, if he will, the conclusions of the conferees and their action in reducing from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000 the amount appropriated for the Army engineers in the deficiency appropriation bill. I should like to ask the Senator if the $1,000,000 agreed to by the conferees is available for the Missouri Basin project and the Central Valley project, as well as the projects which were the basis of the $1,000,000 Budget estimate to the Congress in Senate Document No. 10.

Mr. McKELLAR. The answer is "Yes." The conferees intended to include the Central Valley, as well as the Missouri Valley.

Mr. GURNEY. With that answer, Mr. President, I am thoroughly in accord with the conference report, and hope it will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in order that the RECORD may afford a clear understanding of the action of the conferees, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from General Robins, Acting Chief of Engineers, dated April 19, 1945, which has to do with the conference report on House bill 2374.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, April 19, 1945.

Hon. CHAN GURNEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GURNEY: In accordance with your verbal request, the following information is furnished regarding the status of the supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1945 for funds for the preparation of plans for projects in the Missouri River Basin authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

The Department submitted to the Bureau of the Budget on January 5, 1945, a supplemental estimate in the amount of $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945 for the preparation of plans for projects authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944. The tentative allocations of funds inclosed with that estimate are as follows:

	Proposed allocations
Tyrone, Pa., local protection	$75,000
Harrisburg, Pa., local protection	60,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Roanoke River Basin, Va. and N. C	100,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Ga. and S. C	100,000
Shreveport, Red River, La., local protection	75,000
Arkansas River local protection projects	275,000
Trinidad, Purgatoire River, Colo	50,000
Garrison Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, N. Dak	200,000
Oahe Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, S. Dak. and N. Dak	200,000
Missouri River, local protection projects	150,000
Mount Morris Reservoir, Genesee River, N. Y	100,000
Alamo Reservoir, Bill Williams River, Ariz	75,000
Holbrook, Little Colorado River, Ariz., local protection	15,000
Table Mountain Reservoir, Sacramento River Basin, Calif	100,000
Isabella Reservoir, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif	75,000
Kings River project, Pine Flat Reservoir and channel improvement, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif	100,000
Terminus Reservoir, Kaweah River, Calif	75,000
Farmington Reservoir, Littlejohn Creek, Calif	75,000
Merced County project, San Joaquin	50,000
Redmond, Sevier River, Utah, local protection	25,000
Pajaro River, Calif., local protection	25,000
Total	2,000,000

The Bureau of the Budget on February 26, 1945, forwarded a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 in the amount of $1,000,000 for the preparation of plans for projects authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, which was transmitted to the Congress by the President on February 28, 1945, and printed in Senate Document No. 10, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session. In a letter dated February 26, 1945, the Bureau of the Budget also notified this Department of its action in submitting the supplemental estimate printed in Senate Document No. 10 and advised the Department that Executive office approval was granted for the preparation of plans for projects shown in a tabulation accompanying that letter. That list includes the projects contained in the supplemental estimate as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by the Department on January 5, 1945, with the exception of the following projects:

	Proposed allocations
Missouri Valley:	
Garrison Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, N. Dak	$200,000
Oahe Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, S. Dak and N. Dak	200,000
Missouri River, local protection projects	150,000
Subtotal	550,000
Central Valley, Calif.:	
Table Mountain Reservoir, Sacramento River Basin, Calif	100,000
Isabella Reservoir, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif	75,000
Kings River project, California	100,000
Terminus Reservoir, Kaweah River, Calif	75,000
Central Valley, Calif.—Con.	
Farmington Reservoir, Littlejohn Creek, Calif	$75,000
Subtotal	425,000
Total	975,000

In view of the foregoing, it appears that the Bureau of the Budget can disapprove the allotment of funds from the appropriation of $1,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 as reported by the conference committees on April 17, 1945, for the preparation of plans in that fiscal year for projects in the Missouri River Basin and the Central Valley of California as authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. ROBINS,
Major General,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2374, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
April 18, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, and 47 to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of $343,340 named in said amendment insert "$225,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of $50,000 named in said amendment insert "$25,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the last proviso in said amendment insert: *"Provided further*, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ": *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Directors of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That $18,373,000 of such sum of $84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making an economic survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands, $60,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of $200,000 named in said amendment insert "$100,000"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 24, 29, 42, and 43.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 16.

The motion was agreed to.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7 and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$36,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$710,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$553,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$879,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$454,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$120,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$291,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$405,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,073,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$956,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been assigned as chairman of a subcommittee which would like to take testimony this afternoon. There are some witnesses here from long distances. So I ask unanimous consent that, if I am taken away from Capitol Hill in order to obtain some of the evidence, I be excused with the permission of every Member of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for the remainder of the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2625) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] on behalf of himself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, on October 23, 1942, when the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was being considered, I introduced a substitute amendment, which provided for 12 months' training of inductees under 20 years of age before they were placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States. The amendment was adopted by a yea-and-nay vote in the Senate, but was later stricken from the bill by the joint Senate and House conference committee.

I now offer for later consideration the same amendment as a substitute for the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and other Senators to House bill 2625.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment in the form of a substitute will be received and will be read.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas has not requested immediate consideration of his substitute amendment, has he?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; the Senator from Texas has asked that it be pending.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

No person under 20 years of age, inducted under this act, shall be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States, until after he has had at least 1 year's military training, following his induction.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Chair please state the present parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending business before the Senate is the bill to extend the Selective Training and Service Act. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee and other Senators.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and myself. The amendment was printed and laid on the table on the 16th day of March, the last legislative day, and actually on the calendar day of April 5. It was called up yesterday near the conclusion of the session of the Senate. It has been read by the clerk. It is offered as an amendment to House bill 2625, a bill which would extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. As I understand, that act expires on May 15.

The cosponsors of the amendment thought it might better be offered as an amendment to the bill which would extend the Selective Training and Service

[Public Law 40—79th Congress]

[Chapter 95—1st Session]

[H. R. 2374]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Martha M. Maloney, widow of Francis T. Maloney, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut, $10,000.

For payment to Ethel J. Moses, widow of John Moses, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, $10,000.

Office of the Vice President: Beginning April 1, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from $15,420 to $19,440 per annum, the necessary additional amount to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for clerical assistance and readjustment of present salaries in the disbursing office at the rate of $5,020 per annum (including $1,000 additional for the financial clerk so long as the position is held by the present incumbent), so much as may be necessary from April 1 to June 30, 1945, to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1945.

For payment to the estate of William H. Crichton Clarke, deceased, for services rendered by the said William H. Crichton Clarke during the fiscal year 1942, as counsel to the special committee of the Senate established pursuant to S. Res. 298, Seventy-sixth Congress, to study and survey the problems of American small business enterprises, $1,000, payable from the appropriation "Inquiries and investigations, Senate, fiscal year 1945".

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1945", $200,000.

"Contingent expenses, reporting debates and proceedings, Senate, 1945", $4,785.

"Contingent expenses, cleaning furniture, Senate", $300.

"Contingent expenses, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Senate, 1945", $3,000.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, Senate, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, Senate, 1945", $630.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of James Francis O'Connor, late a Representative from the State of Montana, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

For payment to the widow of James V. Heidinger, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, $10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives", pursuant to Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 20, 1944, and Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 13, 1945, $26,000: *Provided*, That the rate of compensation of the clerk of any standing committee shall not be increased pursuant to the second proviso of section 1 of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 512, Seventy-eighth Congress), by more than $500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid).

WAR OVERTIME PAY

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for the payment of additional compensation authorized by the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1945", $175,000.

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1945", $493,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, furniture and repairs, 1945", $5,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945", $3,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1945", $4,000.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, Revision of the Laws, 1945", $500.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, payment for certain services, 1945", $750.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, preparation of the new edition of the United States Code, 1945", $1,300.

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,500.

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Printing, House of Representatives, 1945", $630.

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, 1945", $2,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses, special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of $500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol power plant: For an additional amount for lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, $24,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Employment office facilities and services: For an additional amount for "Employment office facilities and services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,567,400.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, $6,700,000: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall be subject to all of the provisions of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, except as to the limitation upon traveling expenses, which is hereby increased by $567,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Tuberculosis: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $1,500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): The appropriations "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1944 and 1945, shall be considered as having been made available for travel.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, $20,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, $6,200,000: *Provided*, That section 5 (f) of Public Law 45, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 29, 1943 (50 U. S. C. 1355), is hereby amended so as to include income and resources from performance of service as a nurse as an employee, or in connection with the care of sick or confined persons as an employee, in addition to income and resources from agricultural labor or labor performed in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities as an employee, as income which shall not be a basis of excluding payments made to such an individual in computing payments as in such section provided.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $996,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, $225,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: The limitation of $50,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be transferred to this appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", is hereby increased to $225,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon travel expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, is hereby increased to $110,868.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works Administration liquidation: That the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended through the amendment of the two paragraphs captioned "Public Works Administration liquidation" appearing under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator", by striking out the words "until June 30, 1945" wherever they appear therein, and substituting in lieu thereof "until June 30, 1946", and by inserting immediately following the words "during the fiscal year 1945" in the first paragraph the following words: "and not exceeding a total of $25,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1946".

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531–1534 and 1541), $20,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed $800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the limitation of $80,000,000 under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to $85,000,000: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than $250,000.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, etc.," as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 19, and House Document Numbered 75, Seventy-ninth Congress, $69,452.65.

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $15,000,000.

Strategic highway network: For an additional amount for the strategic highway network, including the purposes specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $8,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For the purpose of conducting the audit of all Government corporations as provided by section 5 of the Act approved February 24, 1945 (Public, Numbered 4, Seventy-ninth Congress), the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than ten persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than $10,000 per annum, and to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes: *Provided*, That the expenses of auditing the financial transactions of all Government corporations by the General Accounting Office shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this Act.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Regulating accounts: The transfer during the fiscal year 1945 of not to exceed $15,000 from the appropriation "Regulating accounts", to the appropriation "Valuation of property of carriers" is hereby authorized.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of two passenger automobiles, $667,500.

Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, including not to exceed $2,195,000 for the construction and equipment of auxiliary flight research stations on sites elsewhere, to be selected by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the acquisition of land (not to exceed a total of one hundred acres) and rights-of-way and the construction of connections to public utilities necessary therefor, $4,100,000, to be available until expended.

Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,540,000, to be available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War Housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), $84,373,000, of which amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That $18,373,000 of such sum of $84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, $35,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Penalty mail: For an additional amount for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, $37,250.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domicilary services: For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, $13,575,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Office of the corporation counsel: For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,500, and the limitation of $3,000 in said appropriation which may be paid for the settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $4,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Gallinger Municipal Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including construction of a new ice plant, $31,500.

PUBLIC WELFARE

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: The limitation in the appropriation "Operating expenses, child care", in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be paid to institutions under sectarian control for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare is hereby increased from $2,500 to $6,000 to each such institution.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1945, $1,959,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $110,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $84,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for "Enforcement of safety regulations", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $23,000.

Technical development: For an additional amount for "Technical development", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $42,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for "Office force", fiscal year 1945, $30,000.

Appropriations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1945 available for salaries shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, $100,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to $1,240,086.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 529, Seventy-eighth Congress), the amount available to the Weather Bureau for the purposes specified in that section shall be $498,080.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $30,000.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making an economic survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands, $60,000.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: The limitation in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority, in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel is hereby increased from $375,000 to $475,000; and of said appropriation not to exceed $100,000 is made available for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1945 incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario, New York, provided for in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to the Congress (H. Doc. 656).

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount for payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, fiscal year 1945, $582.89: *Provided*, That expenditures under the total appropriation shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Indian Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,300.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos irrigation project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, fiscal year 1945, $38,000 (operation and maintenance collections), together with $25,000 (power revenues), from which total amounts expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, $63,000.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, fiscal year 1945, $9,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For an additional amount for operation and maintenance of the Uintah irrigation project, Utah, fiscal year 1945, $5,000 (receipt limitation), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year 1945, $1,050, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

EDUCATION

For support and education of Indian pupils in nonreservation boarding schools, fiscal year 1945, $47,625, to be added to the appropriation of $2,627,620 for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and to be available for the following schools:

Phoenix, Arizona: $32,375; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $163,475 to $195,850; and the number of pupils from four hundred and twenty-five to five hundred and fifty;

Chemawa, Oregon: $15,250; and the amount available for the support of Indian pupils is hereby increased from $159,475 to $174,725; and the number of pupils from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred and twenty-five.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Colorado River project, Texas: For an additional amount for continuation of construction, Colorado River project, Texas, $126,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner, under the same conditions, and for the same purposes as the appropriation for this project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Printing and binding, and so forth: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, and so forth", to be used for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, fiscal year 1945, $26,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 21, and House Document Numbered 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, $159.50.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and naval service, fiscal years 1944 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head "General provisions", contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claim for damage: For the payment of a claim for personal injuries sustained by an inhabitant of a foreign country, adjusted

and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d–224i), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 73, Seventy-ninth Congress, $6,488.40.

Naval Research Laboratory, 1945, $525,000.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, $325,000;

Fleet training, Navy, 1945, $120,000;

Libraries, Navy, 1945, $234,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945, $679,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945, $600,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945, $755,000,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $25,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $165,000,000.

Transportation of things, Navy, for the fiscal years that follow:

Fiscal year 1944, $40,000,000;

Fiscal year 1945, $215,927,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer to this appropriation $1,387,000 from the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945", $10,000,000 from the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1945", $500,000 from the appropriation "Instruction, Navy, 1945", and $27,186,000 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945".

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944, $15,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, $22,700,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of $2,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, upon expenses of operation, maintenance, and so forth, of defense housing projects is hereby increased to $5,000,000.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts under the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks", for public-works equipment, materials, and construction, including collateral public-works items, in the amount of $114,300,000, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, which authority shall be additional to that granted under the same head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945.

No part of the appropriations or contract authorization in this Act under the Navy Department shall be used for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequent to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appropriations or contract authorization may be used for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

Permanent construction:

For commissioned officer, $10,000.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $7,500.

For enlisted man, $6,000.

Temporary construction:

For commissioned officer, $7,500.

For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, $5,000.

For enlisted man, $3,500.

The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation or contract authorization shall not exceed 4 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, 1945, $35,210,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for "Salaries of inspectors", fiscal year 1945, $390,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, fiscal year 1945, $150,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of two used passenger automobiles, $155,000, and no greater sum shall be available except in pursuance of a direct appropriation. The limitation on the amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings, in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $15,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for "Passport agencies", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $5,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Department of State, fiscal year 1945, $100,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $4,500,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1945: The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to $80,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Rio Grande bank protection project: For the Rio Grande bank protection project in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas, to be performed in conformity with the provisions of existing treaties with Mexico and in general accordance with the engineering plan contained in the report of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, dated March 18, 1942, entitled "Report on Rio Grande Bank Protection Project", on file with the Department of State, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277b), including the objects specified under the head "International obligations, construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, $50,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement, except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended only for the construction of such portions of said project as the American Commissioner deems necessary for the protection of the property of the United States Government, or of other public utilities, facilities, or organizations, including irrigation water-supply systems: *Provided further*, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder for the protection of other than United States Government

property except on the basis or condition that the agency owning or controlling such property shall contribute at least 25 per centum of the actual construction cost thereof in money, labor, or materials, or any combination thereof satisfactory to the American Commissioner, and shall give satisfactory assurances that it will contribute in like manner and proportion to the permanent maintenance and operation of that portion of the project with which it is concerned: *And provided further*, That such money contributions shall be immediately available for expenditure for the purposes hereof.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, $25,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), $256,764,881.04.

Subscriptions to capital stock, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), $30,000,000.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: There is hereby appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1946, such amount not exceeding $15,000,000 as may be necessary to make the refunds, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation

of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Payment of certified claims: There is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay claims (not to exceed $500 in any case) which may be certified during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 by the Comptroller General of the United States to be lawfully due, within the limits of, and chargeable against the balances of the respective appropriations heretofore made which, after remaining unexpended, have been carried to the surplus fund pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713): *Provided*, That hereafter any collection which otherwise would be for depositing to the credit of an appropriation where such appropriation has lapsed and the balance reverted to the surplus fund shall be deposited for covering into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $90,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including $42,070 additional for stationery, $3,500,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, on the amount which may be expended for travel, is hereby increased from $15,000 to $30,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $45,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices", fiscal

year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $7,500.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices", fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, $815,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in such appropriation upon the amount which may be expended for stationery, is hereby increased from $2,900 to $3,900.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1945, $2,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 17, and House Document Numbered 72, Seventy-ninth Congress, $249,590.32.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In addition to the transfers authorized by section 3 of the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense", may be increased by not to exceed 35 per centum and the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army" (subhead—"Barracks and quarters, Army"), may be increased by not to exceed 15 per centum, by transfers, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, from any of the appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1945 (except the appropriations "National Guard", "Organized Reserves", "Reserve Officers' Training Corps", and "Expenses, Army of the Philippines"), and, in addition, the words "10 per centum" appearing in said section 3 are changed to read "20 per centum" wherever appearing therein.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Contingent expenses, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $5,989,000 to $6,508,000.

The limitation upon the amount of appropriations made available for the Military Establishment which may be expended for "Printing and binding, War Department", appearing in the Military Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased from $39,099,000 to $59,099,000.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $405,000.

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, $1,400.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management, War Shipping Administration, $293.64;

Independent offices:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $35;

Selective Service System, $50;

Federal Security Agency, $605.50;

Federal Works Agency, $355.67;

Department of Agriculture, $708.63;

War Food Administration, $120;

Department of Commerce, $33;

Department of the Interior, $908.14;

Department of Justice, $196.77;

Navy Department, $41,072.27;

Post Office Department, $1,567.26;

In all, $45,945.88.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 18, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
Office for Emergency Management:
War Shipping Administration, $32.50;
Independent office:
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $12.50;
Federal Works Agency, $149.03;
National Housing Agency, $985.20;
Department of Agriculture, $581.73;
War Food Administration, $72.29;
Department of the Interior, $396.37;
Navy Department, $11,616.01;
In all, $13,845.63.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies:

War Department, $1,000:
Navy Department, $10,119.57;
In all, $11,119.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 22, and House Document Numbered 87, under the following agencies:

Federal Security Agency, National Youth Administration, $629;
Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, $5,523.92;
War Department, $22,262.56;
In all, $28,415.48, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of final judgment and decree in a special case rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved December 24, 1942 (Public

Law Numbered 634, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, 56 Stat. 1259), as certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 20, under the Department of Agriculture, $5,808, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 23, and House Document Numbered 85, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, $36,957.98;

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, $19,803.25;

Department of the Interior, Indians, $5,024,842.34;

Navy Department, $7,507.67;

Treasury Department, $2,832.24;

War Department, $326,939.19;

In all, $5,418,882.67, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest, costs and amounts measured by interest in the case of David McD. Shearer, numbered 41829, as and where specified in such judgment.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 88, and Senate Document Numbered 24, Seventy-ninth Congress, there are appropriated the sums of $2,697,740.06, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, and $615,075.44 payable from postal revenues, in all, $3,312,815.50.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief

of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 83, $770.78.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved April 25, 1945.